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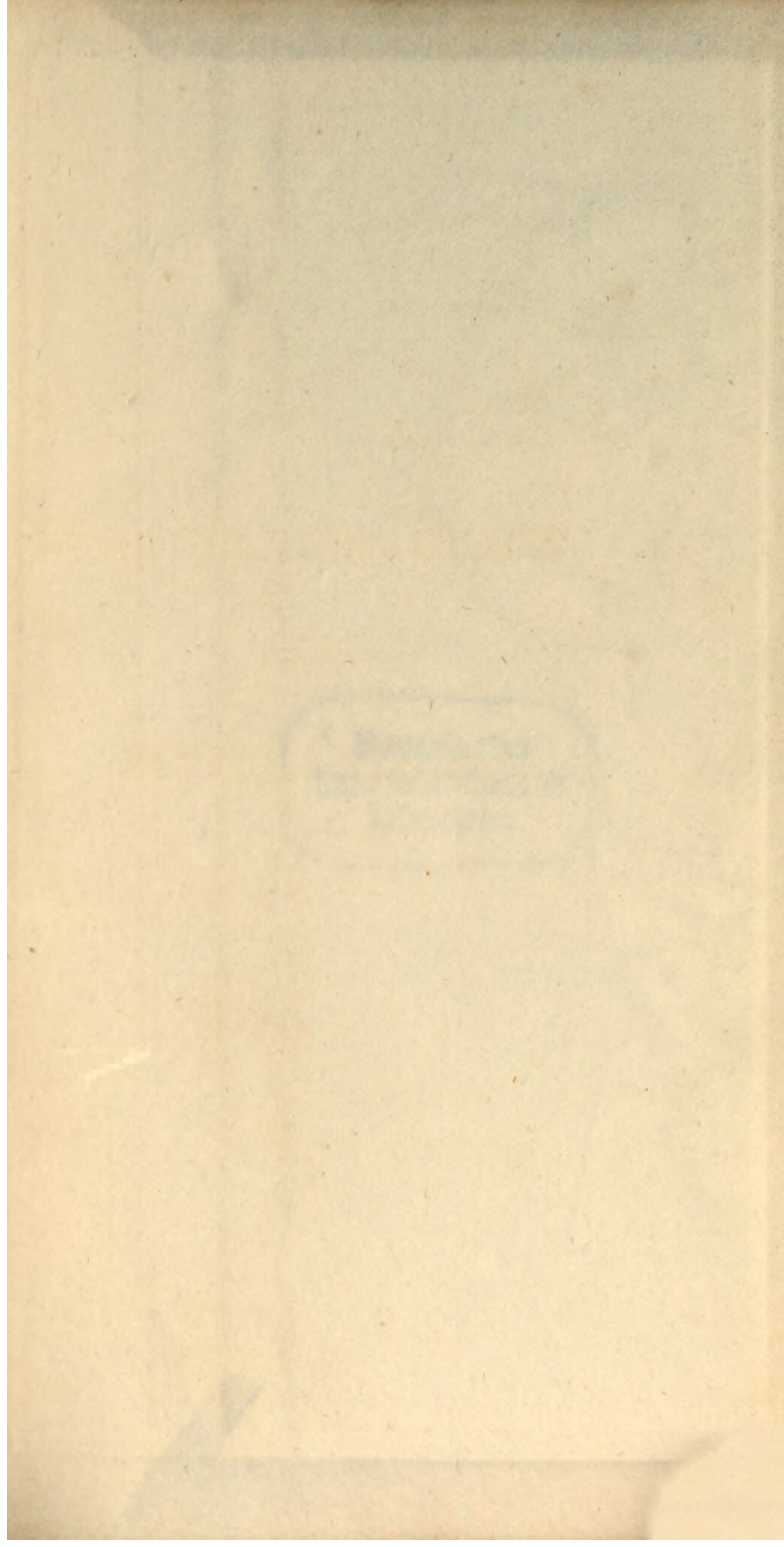
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THE
TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

THROUGH
SCOTLAND,
AND ITS ISLANDS.

ILLUSTRATED BY
MAPS, VIEWS OF REMARKABLE BUILDINGS, &c.

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SIXTH EDITION.

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

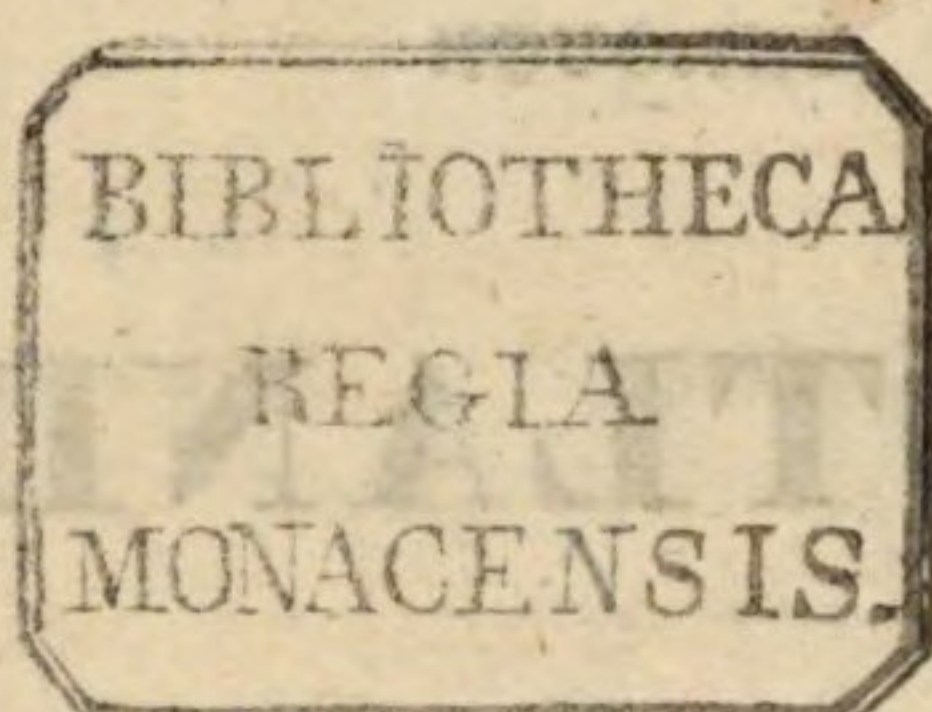
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Printed by J. Pillans & Sons,
FOR JOHN THOMSON AND COMPANY, EDINBURGH,
AND R. BALDWIN, LONDON.

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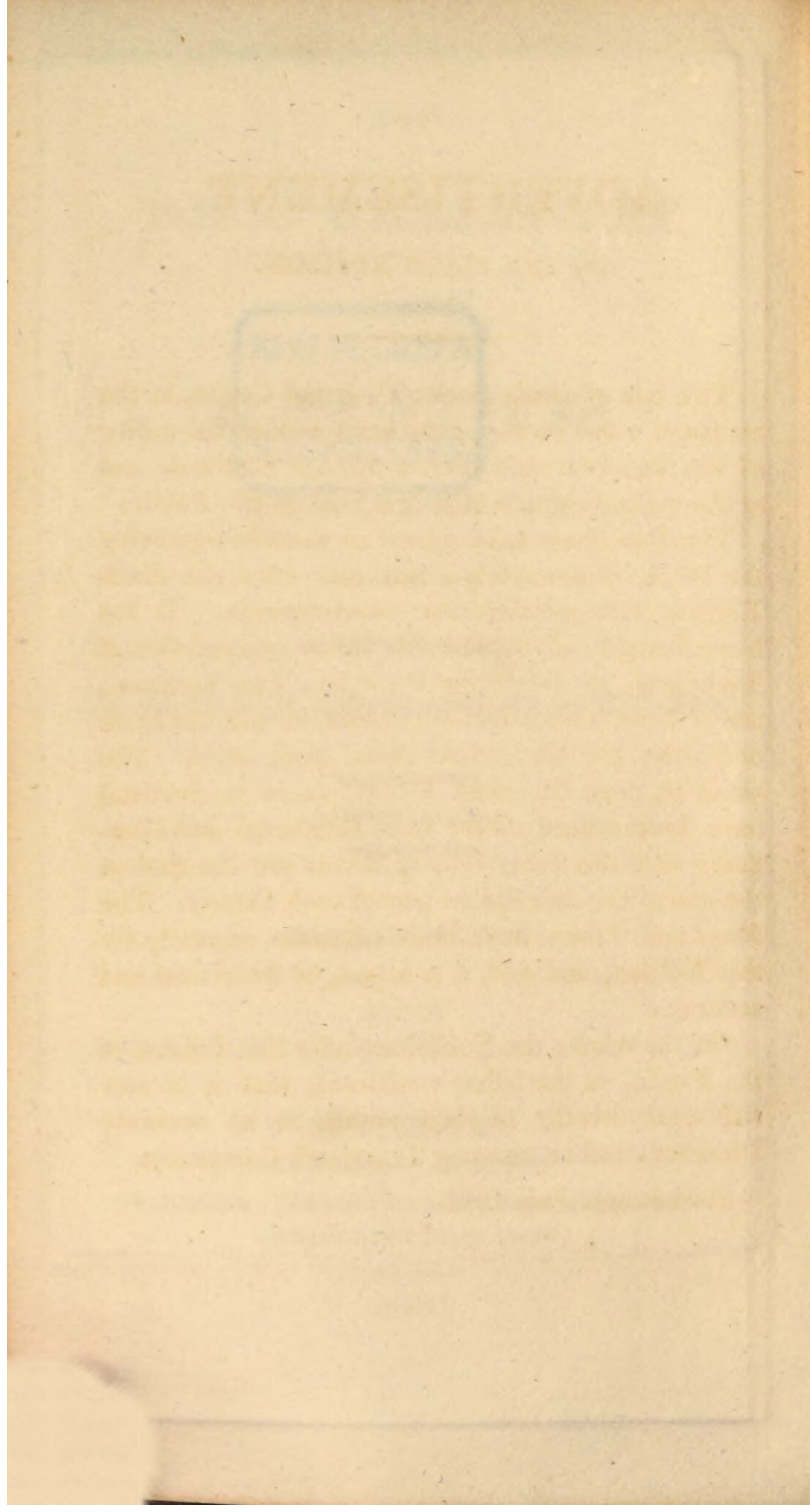
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THE sale of nearly Seven Thousand Copies, in the course of a few years, is the best proof of the utility of the TRAVELLER'S GUIDE through Scotland, and of the estimation in which it is held by the Public.

The Publishers have spared no pains in improving the Work progressively ; and now offer the Sixth Edition with considerable improvements. It has been thought adviseable, for the accommodation of Travellers, to divide the Book into Two Volumes ; the *first* containing the Counties on this side the Frith of Forth ; and the *second* those north of it. The roads to even the most distant places in Scotland have been traced *direct* from Edinburgh and Glasgow ; and the lesser County Roads are inserted at the end of the descriptive part of each County. The Maps and Views have been engraven expressly for this Edition, and will, it is hoped, be found neat and accurate.

On the whole, the Publishers offer this Edition to the Public, in the fullest confidence, that it is now still more worthy of their notice, as an accurate Itinerary, and an amusing Traveller's Companion.

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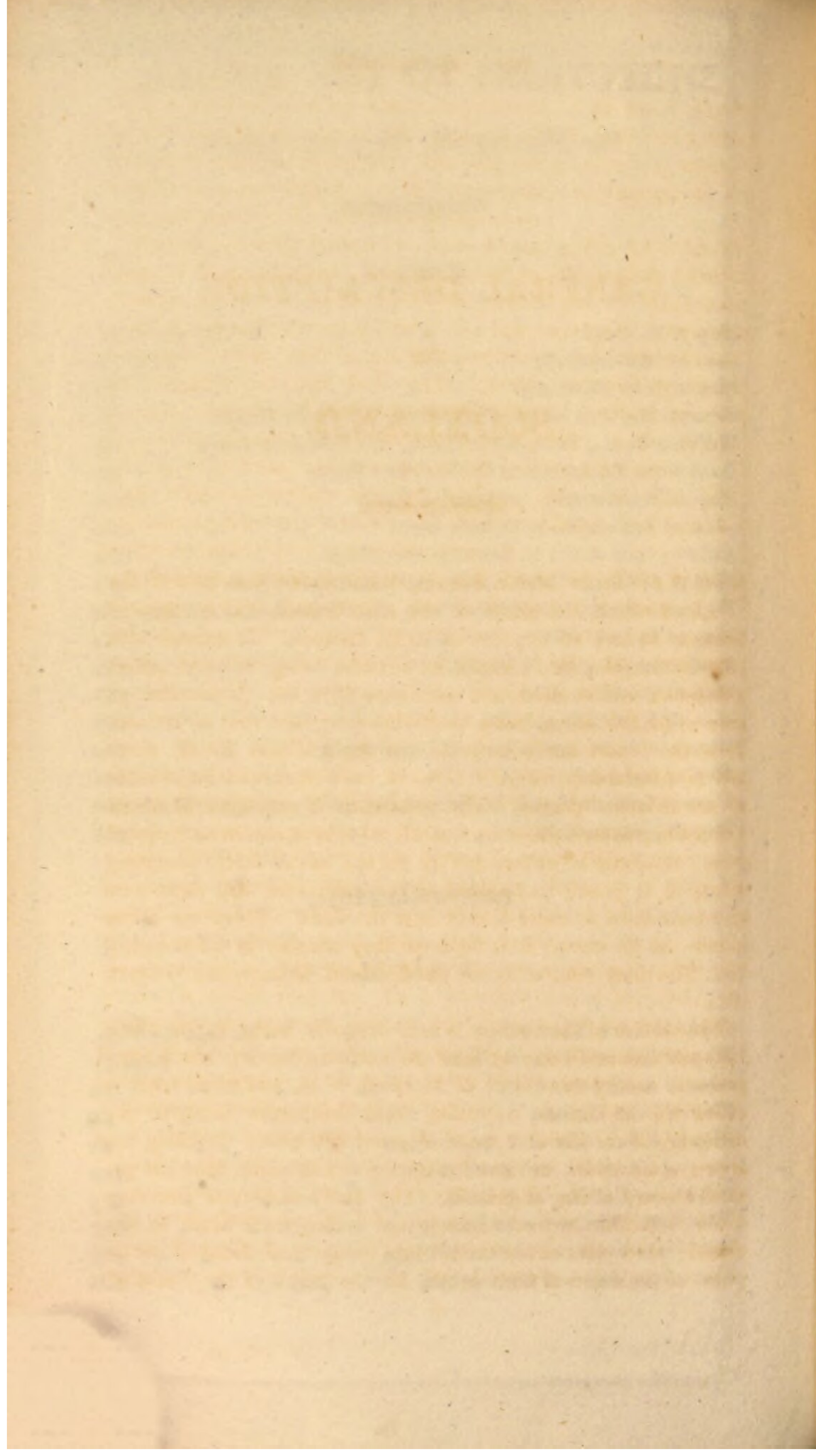
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GENERAL DESCRIPTION

OF

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND, or North Britain, comprehends that part of the island which lies north of the river Tweed, and is situated between 54 and 59 degrees of north latitude. It extends 278 miles in length; the breadth is variable, being in some places 180 miles, and in others not more than 50 or 60. It contains an area of 30,531 miles, being somewhat more than that of Ireland. From the report lately made to the Agricultural Board, there are in Scotland 12,151,471 acres of cultivated, and 14,218,224 of uncultivated ground. The population is estimated at about 1,600,000; so that there are scarcely 57 inhabitants to each square mile. Scotland is surrounded by the sea on all sides, excepting where it is joined to England on the south-east, and there is no spot more than 50 miles distant from the shore. There are many islands on its coast; it is believed they amount in all to nearly 300. The most remarkable are the Shetland, Orkney, and Western isles.

The surface of the country is very irregular, being on the whole hilly and mountainous; at least the northern district, which comprehends nearly two-thirds of Scotland, is so, and forms what is called the *Highlands*, extending from Dunbarton nearly to the extremity of the island, a space of about 200 miles. Nothing can appear more awful, or more interesting to a stranger, than the general scenery of the Highlands. The dusky mountains towering above each other in rival majesty, and veiling their heads in the clouds; their sides either broken into abrupt and dreadful precipices, or embrowned with heath, fill the mind of the spectator

with a kind of pleasing horror, heightened in no small degree by the thundering roar of the torrents, which pour down them with inconceivable impetuosity. The vales and glens below, narrow, deep, and so overshadowed as to be impenetrable to the rays of the sun, add much to the sublimity of the scene.

What is generally termed the *Low Country*, lies between the friths of Tay and Clyde, and southward to the English frontier. Though not so level as England is in general, yet the proportion of improved and cultivated land in the low country of Scotland is very considerable, and its general appearance sufficiently beautiful; exhibiting in some parts verdant plains, watered by copious streams, and covered with innumerable cattle; in others, pleasing vicissitude, of gently rising hills and bending vales, fertile in corn, waving with wood, and interspersed with flowery meadows.

On all the coast there are fine fishings. The cod, tusk, ling, and herring fisheries, employ a vast number of hands, and furnish a hardy and skilful race of tars for our navy.

The country abounds with rivers and lakes, which are in general very pure and transparent, and teem with fish; most of the rivers having a short course from the mountains to the sea, are very rapid. The principal are the Tweed, Forth, Clyde, Tay, and Spey, of which Tay is the largest; they all abound with fine salmon and trout. The lakes of Scotland are truly grand and beautiful, and some are pretty extensive; their banks being in general clothed with wood, renders the scenery picturesque and pleasing beyond description. Of these Loch Lomond is the chief, both in extent and beauty, diversified with a number of small romantic woody islands, and begirt with shores, in some places decorated with wood, in others naked and majestic. Next to it may be ranked Loch Ness, whose waters never freeze; Loch Tay, Loch Awe, Loch Ketterin, Loch Erne, Loch Leven, and many others, are all worthy of particular notice when we come to describe the districts in which they lie. To a traveller it is of importance to know, that the name of *loch* or *lake* is given, on the west coast, to many inlets or arms of the sea, though that term properly signifies a collection of *fresh water* surrounded with land.

The most remarkable, and perhaps the most distinctive feature of Scotland, is her mountains. In the *Lowlands*, or what is considered as the low country, we have the Lammermoor hills, which take their rise near Berwick, and joining the Pentland and Moorfoot hills, reach almost to the Western Ocean. The county of Galloway also presents an extensive assemblage of hills, without any regular connecting chain; they run generally north and south.

To the north-west of these we have the Lead hills. On the other side of the Frith of Forth run the Ochil hills, and to the eastward we meet with a smaller ridge, traversing the counties of Clackmannan and Fife, the chief of which are called the Lomond hills. Passing northward, we come to the Grampian mountains, which, commencing at Loch Lomond, extend in connection with mountains having other names, to the extremity of the island. It may be satisfactory to many readers to see a Table of the most remarkable, with the heights of such as have been actually measured.

*A Table of the Heights of the Principal Mountains and Hills
above the level of the Sea.*

	Counties.	Feet.
Benhocan	Perth	3724
Benhonzie	Ibid.	2922
Benderig	Ibid.	3550
Benclo, or Bengloe	Ibid.	3724
Benlach, or Benclock	Ibid.	2420
Ben Lawers	Ibid.	4015
Benledi	Ibid.	3009
Benivennow	Ibid.	3000
Ben Lomond, by Pennant	Dunbarton	3240
Ditto, by Professor Wilson	-	3150
Ben More	Perth	3903
Benivas, or Beniveves	Ross	4000
Benuaish	Ibid.	3720
Benvorlich	Perth	3300
Ben Nevis, highest in Scotland	Inverness	4283
Ditto, by the Statistical Account	-	4370
Buck of Cabrach	Banff	2377
Bellrennis	Ibid.	2650
Buccleugh, highest of the Ochils	Stirling	2200
Cairngorum	Banff	4050
Cairntable	Kirkcud.	1650
Campsie Fells, top	Stirling	1500
Cairn Monearn	Kincardine	1200
Cory Habbie	Inverness	2558
Cheviot	Roxburgh	2682
Ettrick Pen	Selkirk	2900
Eilden Hill, west top	Roxburgh	1310
Hartfell, near Moffat	Dumfries	2722
Knock Hill	Banff	2500
Lead Hills	Lanark	1564
Meal Fourvouny	Inverness	3060
Mount Battock	Kincardine	3465
Pap of Caithness	Caithness	1929
Paps of Jura	Isle of Jura, Argyllshire	2420
Shehallion	Perth	3564

					<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
Scrap	-	-	-	-	Peebles	2800
Scriffield	-	-	-	-	Kirkcud.	2044
Tinto	-	-	-	-	Lanark	2368
Wisp	-	-	-	-	Roxburgh	1803
Windles Law	-	-	-	-	Selkirk	2295
Whitcoom, near Moffat	-	-	-	-	Dumfries	2840

* * * A more particular Table of heights is added to the description of each county.

Situated in the midst of a great ocean, and in a high northern latitude, Scotland cannot boast of a regular climate. It is various, too, in different places. From its insular situation, however, the cold is not so intense as in similar latitudes on the continent.

The thermometer does not even sink so low during the winter, as it does in the neighbourhood of London. Mountainous countries are always most subject to rain; and Great Britain being a sort of inclined plane, gradually declining from west to east, it has been thought that, on this account, the western coast is the most rainy. In this part of the island, we are inclined to think that the rain is rather owing to the prevalence of the west wind, which brings humidity with it from the Atlantic Ocean; hence we find that more rain falls at Greenock than at Glasgow, and more at Glasgow than at Edinburgh. As a counterbalance to this, the east coast is shrivelled and nipt, during the spring months, by cold and piercing east winds. Notwithstanding all which, however, the air of Scotland is in general pure and healthful.

Scotland produces many valuable articles of commerce. Besides the usual grains, the rearing of black cattle for the English market is an object of considerable attention. Its woods of oak and fir now begin to be cultivated with a proper degree of care, and to be made serviceable to the navy. The mines of coal, lead, and iron, have long been a source of wealth. Sandstone, or freestone, limestone, and slate, are found in various places, and in great abundance. Lately, too, some attention has been given to its marbles, which prove no way inferior in colour or polish to those of Italy.

Scotland cannot, at present, show many of the precious metals, though considerable quantities both of gold * and silver have, at different periods been obtained from her bowels; and it is more than probable, that the time is not far distant, when in

* In one year there were coined, in the mint of Scotland, L. 48,000 Sterling of Scotch gold.

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many counties these treasures will be again laid open. Copper has been discovered in many places, though, at present, it is no where wrought to any extent. Of late, a very rich mine of antimony has been set a-going, richer, it is believed, than any that is at present known in the world. It may be observed, that the discovery of mines has been in most instances very accidental. Very few of the metals are found in a pure state; they are, in general, like earth in appearance, without any degree of metallic lustre; hence they do not readily attract notice. Below is a list of the minerals and precious stones found in Scotland, of all which more particular notice will be taken in the sequel*.

* Most of the gems and precious stones have been found in Scotland, the diamond excepted.

Pearls are found in the long-shaped fresh-water muscle, called the horse-muscle, (*mytilus cygnius*, and *anatinus*.) They have been discovered in the estuaries of most of the rivers in the north. Pearls are also found in our common oysters, and in the common muscle, though of a small size.

The *sapphire* has been found in several places, of different shades, from a deep red to a transparent white, and of equal hardness with the oriental.

The *topaz* is found in many places of the Highlands, of various colours; the most beautiful are those that go by the name of *Cairngorum* or *Cairngarom stones*, from the mountain where they are chiefly found; they are in crystals of six sides.

The *ruby* and *hyacinth* are found near Ely in Fife. They are mixed with the sand of the sea, but the rock which runs under the sand is full of them; few, however, are of any size or very pure.

Emeralds are found in several places.

Amethysts are found of a large size and good colour, some of an inch over, and have brought 30 and 40 guineas each.

Garnets are found in great quantity in the Highlands, some as large as a walnut.

Carnelians, or Scotch pebbles, are well known, and are no where else equalled either in variety or beauty.

Jaspers are to be met almost every where. The spotted jasper found on Arthur's Seat is singularly beautiful. It used to be wrought into buttons, which were sold at a high price. Similar specimens have no where else been found. The green jasper, or bloodstone as it is generally called, from the island of Icolmkill, is a beautiful stone, and answers well for the seal-cutter.

Chalcedony is found in Fife, equal in colour and hardness to that brought from the East Indies.

Granite, of a very singular appearance, is found near Portsoy, and it is believed no where else. When polished, the figures very much resemble the Hebrew characters.

The fossils and ores found in Scotland are various. It abounds

The wild animals of Scotland are, the fox, the badger, the otter, the red deer, and wild roe, the hare, and rabbit; the wild cat, the hedgehog, weasel, mole, squirrel, &c. But there is also proof of others having been inhabitants of this country, which are now extinguished; viz. the buffalo, or wild ox, the wolf, and the beaver.

Of the feathered tribe, pheasants, generally brought from England, are to be found, though rarely, in our woods; also that rare and beautiful bird called Capercaillie, or cock of the wood. The ptarmigan, black-game, and grouse, inhabit the heath of the mountains; in the valleys we have the partridge; in the fens the snipe and the plover; and most of the English singing-birds, except the nightingale, give melody to our groves.

Of late, great attention has been paid to the breed of black-cattle; our horses and sheep, though originally small, now rival those of our neighbours in England. Manufactures of all kinds are in the most thriving condition. The printed muslins equal those of India. Our glass and stone-ware are scarcely surpassed any where. The linen manufacture, particularly for the table, has been long famous. Manufactures of broad cloth, silks, and gauzes, are also upon a respectable footing; with many others of less note. The intercourse of this country with England is growing daily more frequent, to the mutual advantage of both; this has the effect of rendering the manners, dress, and language of both alike; of course all national prejudice will soon be done away.

Scotland, though not so rich or so populous as the southern division of the island, has long borne a name for arms; and of late her sons have risen to as great eminence in literature * and the arts. Her bleak mountains are an excellent nursery for brave and hardy soldiers; her boisterous waves, and rocky shores, for active and intrepid sailors.

Scotland is unequally divided into *thirty-three* counties or shires, which, according to their situations, may be arranged under three divisions; the *first*, or northern, takes in the shire of Inverness, and the country north of the chain of lakes and fells; the *se-*

with coal and limestone; variety of iron ores; cobalt, red, green, and yellow; gold, silver, lead, antimony, bismuth, &c. zeolites, micaceous stones, asbestos, great variety of amianthus, shorles, and variety of curious earths. All these will be particularly noticed in describing the places where they are found.

* Greater sums have been paid for the productions of Scotsmen than was ever known in any nation. For instance, David Hume received L. 5000 for part of his History of England. Principal Robertson, for his Charles V. got L. 4500 Sterling.

cond, or middle division, includes the territory lying north of the friths of Forth and Clyde to Inverness-shire ; and the *third*, or south division, comprehends the remaining space from the Forth and Clyde southward to the English border. We have subjoined a table of the population of each county, taken in 1801, by authority of an act of Parliament.

Caithness, Nairn, and Clackmannan, being conjoined with others, the number is now reduced, politically, to thirty, and accordingly, only *thirty* members are returned to Parliament by the counties.

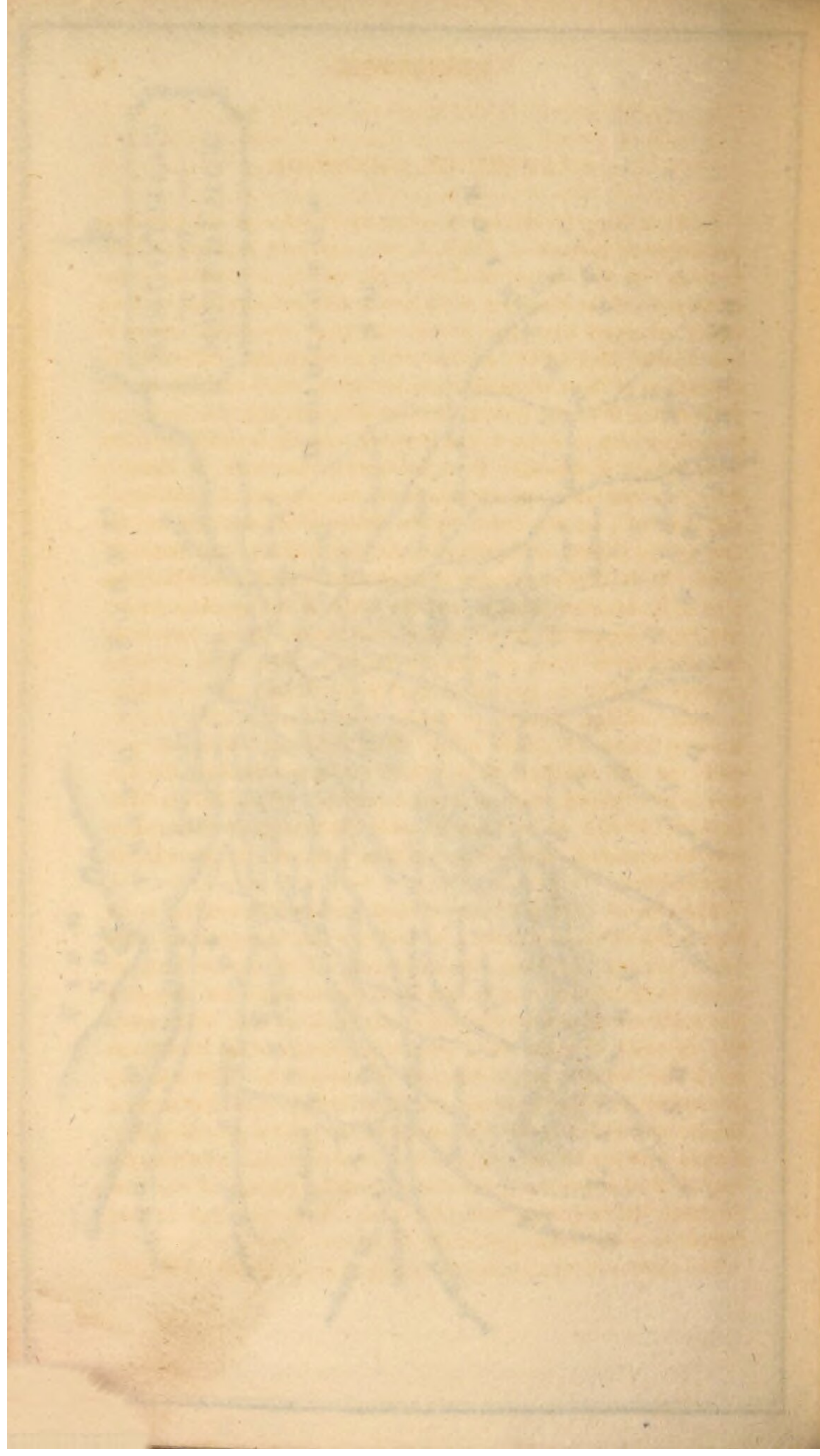
COUNTIES.

			<i>Inhabitants.</i>	<i>Sqr. Miles.</i>
Southern Division.	1.	West Lothian or Linlithgow	17,840	112
		Mid Lothian or Edinburgh	112,954	366
		East Lothian or Haddington	29,986	300
		Berwick or Merse	30,621	481
		Roxburgh	33,682	737
		Selkirk	5070	261
		Peebles	8735	295
		Dumfries	54,597	244
		Kirkcudbright	29,211	863
		Wigton	22,918	468
		Ayr	84,606	1036
		Lanark	146,699	871
	13.	Renfrew	78,056	246
Middle Division.	14.	Nairn	8257	151
		Murray or Elgin	26,705	576
		Banff	35,807	751
		Aberdeen	123,082	1891
		Mearns or Kincardine	26,349	382
		Angus or Forfar	99,127	929
		Perth	126,366	2373
		Fife	93,743	475
		Kinross	6725	78
		Clackmannan	10,858	47
		Stirling	50,825	703
		Dunbarton	20,710	1346
		Argyll	71,856	2922
Northern.	27.	Bute	11,791	224
		Inverness	74,292	4301
		Cromarty	3052	25
		Ross	52,291	2930
		Sutherland	23,117	1895
		Caithness	22,609	691
	33.	Orkney and Shetland	46,824	1601
Total			1,589,361	30,531
A 4				

THE HISTORY OF THE

The first part of the history of the world is the history of the creation of the world. It is a story of the beginning of all things, of the origin of life, and of the development of the universe. It is a story of the power of God, of the wisdom of His plan, and of the love of His people. It is a story of the first man, Adam, and of his fall from grace. It is a story of the first woman, Eve, and of her temptation by the serpent. It is a story of the first sin, and of the first punishment. It is a story of the first redemption, and of the first promise of a savior. It is a story of the first covenant, and of the first law. It is a story of the first temple, and of the first sacrifice. It is a story of the first king, and of the first empire. It is a story of the first prophet, and of the first miracle. It is a story of the first church, and of the first apostle. It is a story of the first gospel, and of the first mission. It is a story of the first church council, and of the first canon. It is a story of the first pope, and of the first synod. It is a story of the first heretic, and of the first schism. It is a story of the first crusade, and of the first inquisition. It is a story of the first reformation, and of the first revolution. It is a story of the first world war, and of the first world peace. It is a story of the first atomic bomb, and of the first space shuttle. It is a story of the first computer, and of the first internet. It is a story of the first television, and of the first radio. It is a story of the first airplane, and of the first car. It is a story of the first telephone, and of the first mail. It is a story of the first newspaper, and of the first book. It is a story of the first city, and of the first village. It is a story of the first nation, and of the first empire. It is a story of the first religion, and of the first philosophy. It is a story of the first science, and of the first art. It is a story of the first language, and of the first culture. It is a story of the first human, and of the first world.

The second part of the history of the world is the history of the development of the world. It is a story of the growth of the universe, of the evolution of life, and of the progress of civilization. It is a story of the discovery of the Americas, of the exploration of the world, and of the establishment of the modern world. It is a story of the rise of the great powers, of the fall of the great empires, and of the change of the world. It is a story of the first world war, and of the first world peace. It is a story of the first atomic bomb, and of the first space shuttle. It is a story of the first computer, and of the first internet. It is a story of the first television, and of the first radio. It is a story of the first airplane, and of the first car. It is a story of the first telephone, and of the first mail. It is a story of the first newspaper, and of the first book. It is a story of the first city, and of the first village. It is a story of the first nation, and of the first empire. It is a story of the first religion, and of the first philosophy. It is a story of the first science, and of the first art. It is a story of the first language, and of the first culture. It is a story of the first human, and of the first world.



COUNTY OF EDINBURGH.

IN describing, for the information and direction of the traveller, the different counties of Scotland, we naturally begin with Mid-Lothian, or the county of Edinburgh, which, as containing the metropolis of the kingdom, is the first in political importance; from which strangers who mean to visit the most remarkable scenes in our native land set out on their various excursions, and which, independent of these circumstances, would be well entitled to the precedence, from the general fertility of its soil, the rich variety of prospect which it every where presents, and the internal treasures with which it abounds. It is bounded on the south by Peeblesshire; on the west and south-west by the counties of Linlithgow and Lanark; on the north by the Frith of Forth; and on the east by the county of Haddington, or East Lothian, and Berwickshire. It is thirty-five miles in its greatest length, and about sixteen in its extreme breadth, and the whole of its superficial extent has been computed to be about 366 square miles, containing 183,240 Scotch acres, or 230,400 English. One third of these consists of hills, or ground incapable of tillage; the remainder is under tillage, pasture, or wood. The Moorfoot Hills, comprehending about 52 square miles, afford good and wholesome pasture; on the Pentland Hills, which are much bleaker, the pasture is more scanty, and of inferior quality. Of the hills in Mid-Lothian, as well as of those in most other parts of Scotland, it may be remarked, that their northern sides are, in general, the most fertile.

The climate of this county, though extremely variable, is far from being either insalubrious, or unfavourable to vegetation. Nowhere, perhaps, do fewer diseases prevail, which can be fairly ascribed to the climate, or to any local peculiarity: and though a few instances of greater longevity may occur in some other counties, in none of them do a greater proportion of the inhabitants reach the ordinary period assigned to human life. The cold and uncomfortable fogs which the east wind brings from the German Ocean, and which cover this county for the greater part of spring, is often very prejudicial to the fruit: in some seasons, however, the crop of fruit is extremely luxuriant; and the labours of the husbandman are in general rewarded here, by as rich and as sure returns as in any other part of the kingdom.

The surface of this county is considerably diversified by hill and

dale ; yet none of its hills are remarkable for their elevation. Arthur's Seat, a little to the south-east of the capital, is only 810 feet above the level of the sea, and 700 feet from its base ; and the loftiest of the Pentlands, which are about four miles further from the coast, is not more than 1700 feet in height. Mid Lothian cannot boast of any considerable rivers. The Water of Leith, which is the principal stream in the county, takes its rise in the Pentland hills, and after a course of little more than fourteen miles, falls into the Frith of Forth, at Leith. In no part of its course does it assume the magnificence of a river, but its banks present, in many places, the most enchanting scenery, and its waters, branched out into many different channels, not only drive eighty mills of different descriptions, but supply several bleachfields, distilleries, skinneries, and various other works. The North Esk, and South Esk, after a run of a few miles, unite their streams in the pleasure-grounds of Dalkeith, and fall into the sea at Musselburgh. Several other counties, particularly in the west of Scotland, may excel Mid-Lothian in the extent and the importance of their manufactures, but in none of them is the lover of improvement more gratified by the high cultivation of the lands, and the number of elegant seats, which indicate at once the taste and opulence of the proprietors.

CITY OF EDINBURGH.

By far the most important object in this county, or in the kingdom, is Edinburgh, the metropolis, situated in $55^{\circ} 57'$ north latitude, and in $3^{\circ} 14'$ longitude west from London. The etymology, and the early history of this city, are involved in equal obscurity. Till within little more than a century ago, the orthography of our language was so variable, that scarcely any light can be derived from the different ways in which the name of Edinburgh is spelt by our historians, or in the deeds of our ancient kings. But there is at least much probability in the opinion, which refers the origin of the word Edinburgh to the Gaëlic compound *Dun Edin*, signifying "the face of a hill," the appellation by which this capital is still known in the Highlands. Its present site formed part of the Roman province of *Valentia*, in the time of Agricola ; though we have no reason to believe that either the fort or the town had then begun to be built. The rock on which the castle now stands, inaccessible except on one side, and capable of being rendered impregnable with little trouble, must have attracted attention at a very early period, as an eligible situation for a fortress ; and perhaps the town owed its origin to the security which, in a barba-

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rous age, would be afforded by the vicinity of such a place of strength. Yet Edinburgh does not appear to have risen to any degree of eminence, till a period comparatively recent in the history of Scotland. We find it mentioned, indeed, as a burgh, by David I. in a charter which he granted in the year 1128, for the foundation of the abbey of Holyroodhouse; but no meeting of parliament appears to have been held in it previous to the year 1215; and it was not till after the middle of the fifteenth century that parliament convened here regularly, and that Edinburgh came to be regarded as the capital of Scotland.

This city, which within the last fifty years has risen to unrivalled elegance, originally occupied the ridge of a hill, about a mile in length, from east to west, terminating on the west in that bold and rugged rock occupied by the castle, and having on the east a small valley adorned by the abbey and palace of Holyroodhouse. The New Town stands on an elevated plain to the north; and another eminence to the south is now likewise occupied by buildings, the greater part of which are new. The hill on which the most ancient part of the city is placed, is separated from the other districts by two vallies, one of which, on the northern side, was formerly occupied by a lake. That lake, which still bears the name of the North Loch, has long since been drained, and streets and bridges afford a ready and pleasant communication between all the different parts of the capital.

The singular situation and appearance of the Old Town attracts the notice of every stranger. Along the ridge of the hill runs a continued and very magnificent street, from the Castle to the palace of Holyroodhouse. From the sides of this street lanes and alleys, there called *wyndes* and *closes*, extend like slanting ribs, so that its general appearance has been, not unaptly, compared to that of a turtle, of which the Castle is the head, the High Street the ridge of the back, the *wyndes* and *closes* the shelving sides, and the palace of Holyroodhouse the tail. The upper part of the High Street is about 140 feet above the level of the North Loch, and owing to the gradual ascent of the ground from the east, is elevated about 180 feet above the palace. The narrow valley which terminates the declivity of the hill upon the south, is occupied by the street called the Cowgate, which runs parallel to the High Street, from ten to twenty feet in breadth. Only a small part of the valley on the north, where it joins the Calton-hill, is yet occupied with buildings.

The most remarkable object in the Old Town is the Castle, which is separated from the buildings of the city by an open space.

of about 350 feet in length, and 300 in breadth. The area of the rock on which the Castle stands, is about seven English acres in extent. It is elevated about 294 feet above the level of the sea, and commands some very extensive and interesting views. On the north, west, and south, its sides are rugged and precipitous; and on the east, where alone it is accessible, there is a deep and broad ditch, over which is thrown a draw-bridge, capable of being raised at pleasure, so that, previous to the invention of artillery, this fortress, if properly supplied with provisions, might be regarded as wholly impregnable. The bridge is flanked on each side by a small battery, and above these is a battery in the form of a crescent, mounted with twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four pounders. Besides these, there are several other half-moon batteries in different parts of the wall which encompasses the brow of the rock. Yet this castle, once so strong, is now incapable of standing a regular siege. None of these fortifications are built according to the modern rules of art; no part of it except the powder magazine is bomb-proof; the splinters of the rock would give double effect to an enemy's bomb-shells; and what is, perhaps, the most material disadvantage, the concussion occasioned by the discharge of artillery, makes the water subside in the draw-well, which scantily supplies the garrison. Immediately beyond the draw-bridge, is a guard-room for the sentinels of the standing guard of the castle; and a reservoir, lately constructed, for the purpose of supplying the garrison with water. A little farther on, as we wind upwards to the right, we meet with two gateways, the first of which is very strong, and has two portcullises. On passing the inner gateway, we come to a battery mounted with brass guns, near which are store-houses for the various implements of artillery. Next to these, on the north, are a grand store-room and arsenal, which, with the other magazines, are capable of containing 30,000 stand of arms.

In the upper part of the Castle, towards the south-east, there is a range of houses in the form of a square, which are fitted up as barracks for the accommodation of the officers. The buildings upon the east side of this square, which are of considerable antiquity, were formerly occupied as royal apartments; and it was here that the unfortunate Queen Mary was delivered, on the 19th June 1556, of her only son, James VI. in whose person the crowns of the two kingdoms were afterwards united. In this square, likewise, is the *crown-room*, where the regalia of Scotland were deposited, with great formality, on the 26th of March 1707; but as they have never been seen there since that time, no doubt now



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remains that they have been privately conveyed to London by a secret order of the Court.

On going down from the Castle towards the High Street, the attention is first arrested by the grand reservoir, from which the city is supplied with water. Into this reservoir the water is conveyed by leaden and iron pipes, from a large bason at the foot of the Pentland hills, into which a number of fountains pour their tributary streams. There is another cistern of a circular form, erected in Heriot's Garden, and supplied from the same source: each of these cisterns contains upwards of 291 tons. These, however, are not quite sufficient for the demand of the city; and in a long-continued drought, the inhabitants are exposed to such inconveniencies from the want of water, that the magistrates have found it necessary to provide some additional supply. They have accordingly resolved to enrich these reservoirs from a stream to the south, called *Crawley Burn*, which will ensure to the citizens a never-failing supply of excellent water. We may here remark, by the way, that there is no town, nor indeed any place in Scotland, which can boast of purer or finer water, than that which fills the wells and private cisterns in Edinburgh.

That part of the street next the Castle is called the Castle Hill, at the termination of which stands the city Weigh-house; a mean and awkward pile, which only contracts and encumbers the street, without being of much benefit to the citizens. Below this, the street opens to a noble width, and the height of the houses on both sides gives it a very magnificent appearance; it here assumes the name of the *Lawnmarket*. On the north side of the Lawnmarket, an opening has lately been made, for a communication with the New Town by the Mound. An elegant edifice, fronting to the south, has been constructed for the accommodation of the Bank of Scotland, and the space between the Bank and the Lawnmarket is now occupied by handsome buildings, under the name of Bank Street.

A little to the east of this, the street is again obstructed, and the sight offended, by the Tolbooth, a clumsy and dismal-looking fabric. According to a plan for the embellishment of this part of the town, which is already partly executed, the prison and the Luckenbooths are to be pulled down, and the south side of the street is to be adorned by a range of elegant buildings, including a prison, and courts for several public offices. The High Street, expanding below this to the width of from 80 to 90 feet, and commanding a distant, but agreeable view of the Frith of Forth, will then be one of the grandest streets in Europe. Its magnificence

is here much increased by the fine Gothic structure of St Giles, supposed to have been originally founded in 854. It is surmounted by a lofty square tower, from which arise several slender and elegant arches, terminating in a point, and supporting a very handsome spire; the whole is adorned with small turrets, exhibiting the resemblance of an imperial crown, surrounded with its circles. In this steeple there is a set of musical bells, which are played every lawful day from one to two o'clock.

This superb cathedral forms one side of the Parliament Square, which diverges a little to the south of the High Street. Directly opposite to it stands the house where the meetings of the Scotch parliament were usually held, and which was built in the year 1640, at the expence of L. 11,600 Sterling. It is built in the form of the letter L, occupying the south and west angles of the square. It is 133 feet long, and in the widest end, is 98 feet broad, and 60 in the narrowest. The interior consists of a very magnificent hall, whose dimensions are 122 feet by 49. The oaken roof of this hall, elegantly arched and decorated, excites general admiration. In a niche of the wall is a fine marble statue of President Forbes in his robes, executed by Roubilliac, at the expence of the Faculty of Advocates. The walls are likewise adorned with full-length portraits of King William III., his consort Queen Mary, and Queen Anne,—all painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller; and of George I., John Duke of Argyll, and Archibald Duke of Argyll, by Aikman of Cairney. This hall, called the Outer-house, serves as a place of accommodation for the lawyers who attend the Court; and the Judges sit there alternately for deciding, in the first instance, causes which are to come before the Court of Session, or for determining causes of inferior importance. While the Judges all sat together, they occupied a room off the great hall, which had formerly been the place of meeting of the Privy-Council. These are now divided, however, into two courts, one of which, with the Lord President at their head, still continues to meet in that chamber; for the other, of which the Lord Justice Clerk is President, a very handsome apartment has lately been built, adjoining the Outer-house. The apartments below the level of the pavement are employed by the Faculty of Advocates as a Library. Adjoining to the east part of the building, apartments have lately been erected for the accommodation of the Barons of Exchequer; and the whole is embellished with an elegant new front. The recent improvement on the place where the Court of Session holds its meetings, have rendered it by far the most commodious and elegant judgment-hall in Britain.

A little below the Parliament square, on the north side of the street, stands the Royal Exchange, the first part of a plan of improvements, which has given to Edinburgh an elegance and splendour which have seldom been surpassed. The Exchange was founded in 1753, and completed in 1761, at an expence of L. 31,000 Sterling. It is a large and elegant building, of a square form, with a court in the centre. The north side of the square is the principal part of the structure, extending from east to west 111 feet over wall, by 51 broad. Pillars and arches, supporting a platform, run along the south front, which faces the square, and form a piazza. In the centre, four Corinthian pillars, whose bases rest upon the platform, support a pediment on which the arms of the city of Edinburgh are engraved. This part of the building is to the south, or main front, 60 feet high, but owing to the extreme inequality of the surface, rises on the north to the height of 100 feet. The dimensions of the whole building are 182 feet south and north by 111 east and west upon the north front; but upon the south front 147 feet. Notwithstanding the convenience of this square for the meetings of people on business, the radiated pavement, which marks the site of the ancient cross, is still preferred.

The next public building in the High Street which attracts notice, is the Tron Church, founded in 1637, but lately considerably improved and modernized. Here the two Bridges extend to the north and south, uniting the three divisions of the city. At some distance to the eastward of the Tron Church, the street is again contracted to nearly half its breadth, and assumes the name of the Netherbow. Between this place and the palace of Holyroodhouse, it is called the Canongate, in which the only remarkable object is the Church, which recedes a little from the street, and is built in the form of a cross.

The palace, which terminates the street, is an elegant building, in the form of a square, inclosing an area of 230 feet in circumference. When this magnificent structure was founded, is uncertain. Its north-west towers were built for a royal residence by James V. In the minority of Mary it was burnt by the English, but speedily arose from its ruins, larger and more elegant than before. Great part of it was again burnt by the soldiers of Cromwell; but at the Restoration, it was repaired in its present elegant form, after a design by Sir William Bruce. The western front consists of a beautiful gallery two stories high, adorned above with a balustrade, and joined at each end by a lofty double tower. In the centre of this gallery is a fine portico, ornamented with four Doric columns, and the whole is surmounted by a handsome cupola, exhibiting, in

stone-work, the form of an imperial crown. Beneath this cupola is a clock, immediately below which are sculptured the royal arms of Scotland, as borne before the Union. Around the area in the inside there is a handsome arcade, faced with Doric pilasters, on the entablature of which are cut the thistle and the crown, the sword and the sceptre—the ensigns of Scottish royalty. The spaces between the windows of the second floor are occupied by a range of Ionic pilasters, above which is an equal number in the Corinthian order. The north side of the building contains a spacious gallery 150 long, $27\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, and 18 feet high. On the walls of this gallery are hung the imaginary portraits of one hundred and eleven Scottish monarchs, executed in a paltry style by De Witt. It is in this hall that the Scottish nobility assemble for the election of their sixteen representatives to the upper House of Parliament. On visiting the Palace, the stranger is generally conducted to Lord Dunmore's lodgings, where he meets with a celebrated picture of Charles I. and his Queen Henrietta, as going out to hunt. The queen's palfrey, led by a negro, and a horse for his Majesty, are introduced into the picture; the whole of which is admirably executed, except that the palfrey is too large in proportion to the horse.—In the same place are full-length portraits of their present Majesties, painted by Ramsay. A still more natural curiosity is excited by the apartments of the unfortunate Queen Mary, in the second floor of which is her state-bed, hung round with curtains of her own handy-work; the curtains are of crimson damask, bordered with fringes and tassels of green silk, but is now almost in tatters. Close to the floor of this room is hung, upon hinges, a piece of wainscot, about a yard square, which opens a passage to a trap-stair, that communicates with the apartment beneath. Through this passage Lord Darnley, and the other conspirators, rushed in to murder Rizzio, whose blood, we are told, has left on the floor indelible stains.

Of the other buildings in Edinburgh, deserving the attention of the traveller, HERIOT'S HOSPITAL is by far the first in point of elegance and grandeur. This magnificent Gothic structure was founded in 1628, according to a design by the celebrated architect, Inigo Jones, and after various interruptions in consequence of the turbulence of the times, was completed in 1650, at an expence of L. 30,000 Sterling. It owes its origin to the munificence of George Heriot, goldsmith and jeweller to James VI.; who, after portioning out by will the greater part of his immense fortune among his relations, friends, and servants, left the remainder in trust to the Magistrates of Edinburgh, to found and endow an hospital

“for the maintenance, relief, and bringing up of so many poor and fatherless boys, freemen’s sons of the town of Edinburgh, as the sum should be sufficient for.” The building is a square, whose sides measure 162 feet on the outside; they inclose a court, the sides of which measure 94 feet each way. The upper corners of the edifice are ornamented with turrets; and a whimsical variety has been studied in decorating the top of the windows, no two of which, though upwards of 200 in number, are ornamented alike. The south side of the square contains a small chapel, whose floor is composed entirely of squares of black and white marble, and whose elegant decorations, and fine Gothic windows, excite the admiration of every visitor. The annual revenue of this institution is at present upwards of L. 4000 Sterling, and it is rapidly increasing. It contains upwards of 100 boys, who, besides being well fed and comfortably clothed, are carefully instructed in the English language, writing, arithmetic, Latin, and French. On leaving the hospital, they receive L. 25 Sterling, and L. 12 more at the expiry of their apprenticeship; or if they study for any of the learned professions, they have an annuity of L. 10 bestowed upon them for four years.

A little to the south of Heriot’s Hospital stands WATSON’S HOSPITAL; an institution precisely similar, founded by George Watson, who, after being for some time receiver of the city’s impost on ale, treasurer to the Merchant Maiden Hospital, and to the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, died, a bachelor, in 1723. He bequeathed L. 12,000 for the maintenance and education of the children and grandchildren of decayed members of the Merchant Company of Edinburgh. His design, however, was not put into execution until the year 1738, when the sum bequeathed had accumulated to L. 20,000. The building, which cost L. 5000, though handsome and commodious, is far inferior in elegance to the neighbouring hospital of Heriot; but the boys are educated in a superior style, and receive a much larger sum for their future establishment, or rather outset in life. They are taught the English, Latin, Greek, and French languages, arithmetic, book-keeping, and geography; when they leave the hospital, they receive L. 25 as an apprentice-fee; and if, on attaining the age of twenty-five years, they can produce certificates of their good behaviour, they receive an additional bounty of L. 50.

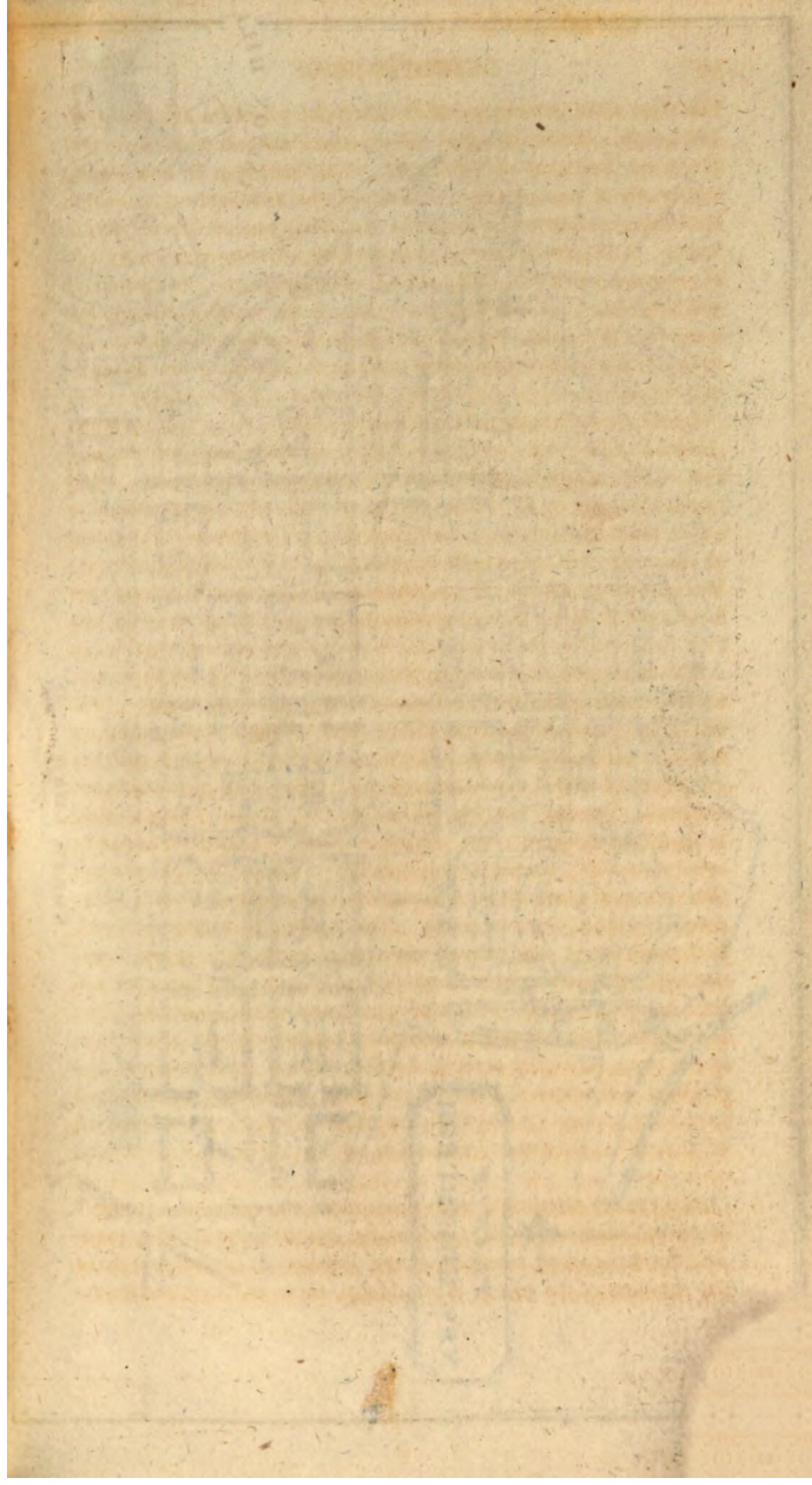
We may here mention the corresponding hospitals for the reception of girls, though the houses have nothing in their external appearance to excite much attention. The MERCHANT MAIDEN HOSPITAL was founded by voluntary contribution, in the year 1695, for the

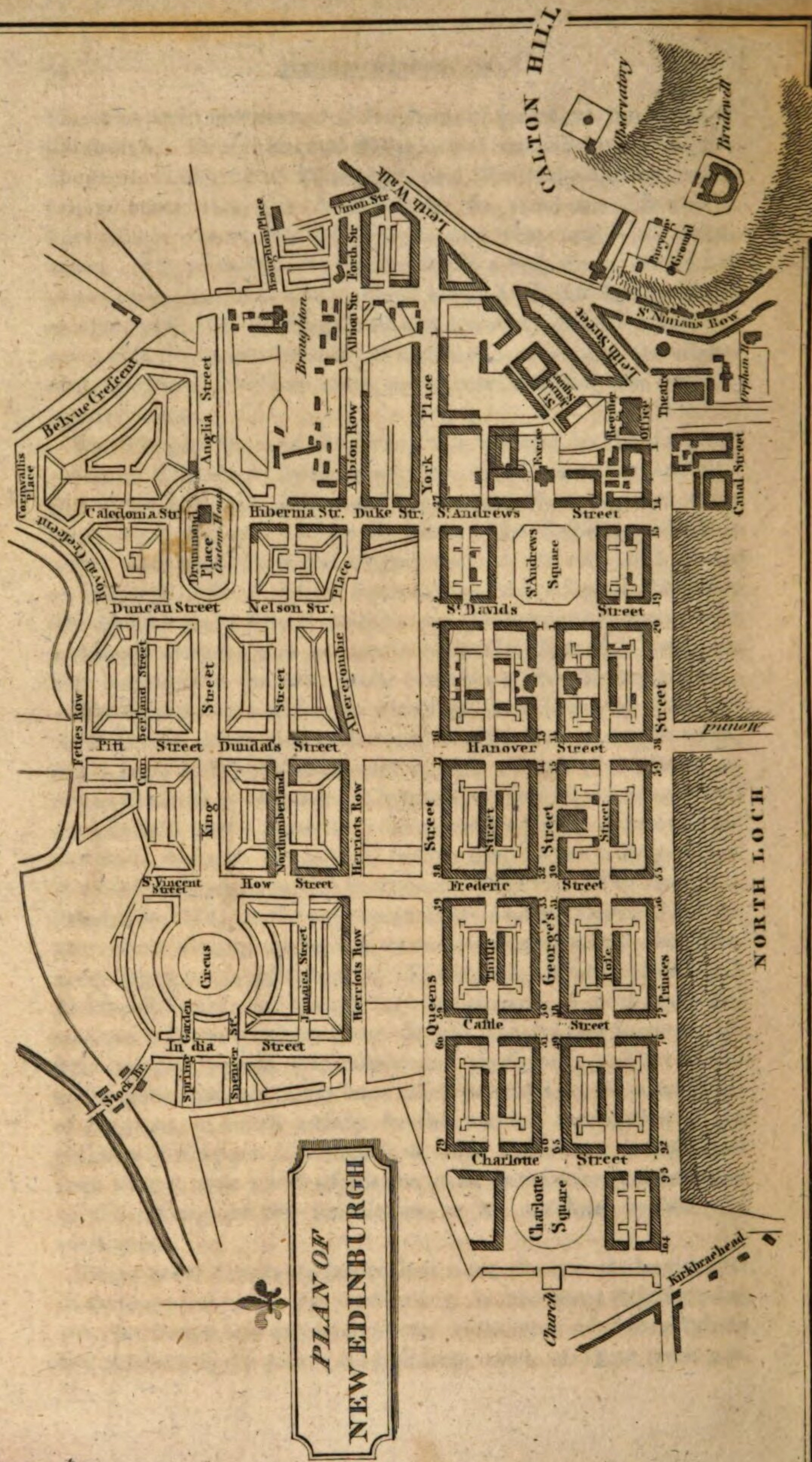
education and maintenance of daughters of merchant burgesses of Edinburgh. To this hospital the principal contributors were the Merchant Company of Edinburgh, and Mrs Mary Erskine, who, besides other sums, gave L. 12,000 for the purchase of a house. This house, remarkable only for its meanness, stands in Bristo Street. The governors were erected into a body-corporate by act of parliament in 1707. The annual revenue of this institution is upwards of L. 1400 Sterling; and about seventy girls are here instructed in the various branches of female education, who are allowed the profits of their own work, and receive a trifling sum on leaving the house.

The TRADES MAIDEN HOSPITAL was founded by the incorporations of Edinburgh, in the year 1704, for the education and support of the daughters of decayed tradesmen; the governors were incorporated by royal charter in 1707. The building, which is rather more conspicuous and elegant than its sister hospital, stands on the south side of Argyll Square. To this hospital, likewise, Mrs Erskine was a liberal contributor. Its revenue is upwards of L. 650 per annum; and it always maintains fifty girls, who are here instructed in the most useful branches of female education.

The next public building to which we shall direct the attention of the reader, is the ROYAL INFIRMARY, founded in August 1738. It is a large and commodious edifice, and, though plain, is by no means destitute of elegance. Upwards of two thousand patients are admitted into it annually, who are treated with such attention and skill, that only one out of twenty-five, at an average, dies. A useful supplement to this institution is the PUBLIC DISPENSARY, founded in 1776, on the suggestion of Dr Andrew Duncan, for the poor whose diseases are such as to render admission into the Infirmary improper, or unnecessary. The building is situated in North Richmond Street, and though not very elegant, is neat and commodious. Patients whose cases do not require confinement are here supplied, *gratis*, with advice and medicines; and the utility of the institution has lately been much extended by the attendance of surgeons, at stated periods, for the vaccine inoculation of the children of the poor. The result of their experience is published from time to time; and affords the most satisfactory confirmation of the efficacy of this inoculation as an antidote against the small-pox.

Many other charitable institutions meet the eye of the stranger in various parts of the city, indicating, in the most striking manner, the benevolent attention of the inhabitants of Edinburgh to the comforts of the poor. As buildings, none of them merit par-



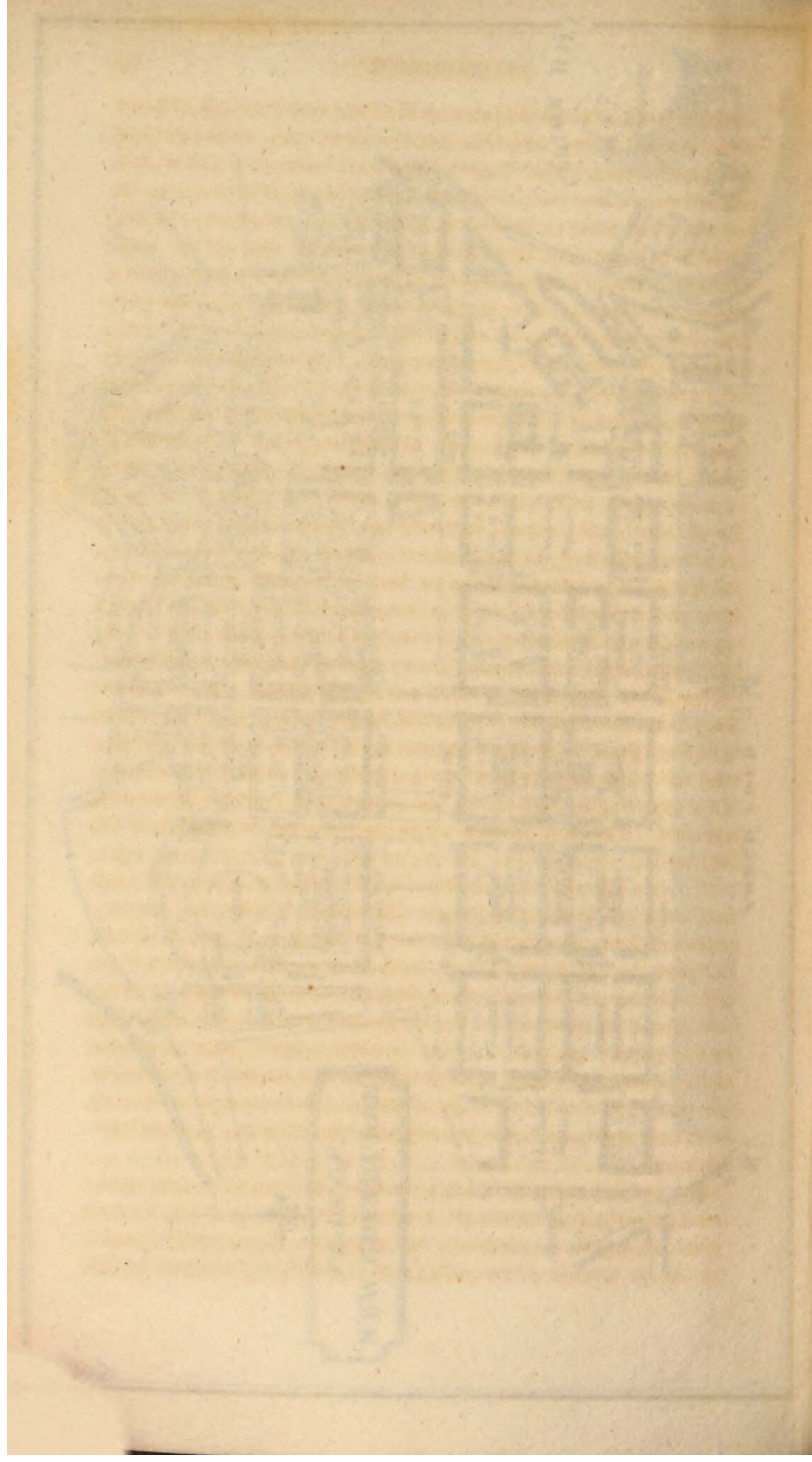


the first of these is the *Journal of the Proceedings of the*
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 was printed in 1784, and is a very valuable work,
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 proceedings of the Assembly from 1784 to 1789.
 The second is the *Journal of the Proceedings of the*
General Assembly of the Province of New York, which
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 proceedings of the Assembly from 1789 to 1794.
 The third is the *Journal of the Proceedings of the*
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 The fourth is the *Journal of the Proceedings of the*
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The sixth is the *Journal of the Proceedings of the*
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 The eighth is the *Journal of the Proceedings of the*
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The ninth is the *Journal of the Proceedings of the*
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 The tenth is the *Journal of the Proceedings of the*
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 The eleventh is the *Journal of the Proceedings of the*
General Assembly of the Province of New York, which
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 proceedings of the Assembly from 1834 to 1839.
 The twelfth is the *Journal of the Proceedings of the*
General Assembly of the Province of New York, which
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 proceedings of the Assembly from 1839 to 1844.

The thirteenth is the *Journal of the Proceedings of the*
General Assembly of the Province of New York, which
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 containing a full and complete history of the
 proceedings of the Assembly from 1844 to 1849.
 The fourteenth is the *Journal of the Proceedings of the*
General Assembly of the Province of New York, which
 was printed in 1849, and is a very valuable work,
 containing a full and complete history of the
 proceedings of the Assembly from 1849 to 1854.
 The fifteenth is the *Journal of the Proceedings of the*
General Assembly of the Province of New York, which
 was printed in 1854, and is a very valuable work,
 containing a full and complete history of the
 proceedings of the Assembly from 1854 to 1859.



ticular attention except the ORPHAN HOSPITAL, at the north-east end of the North Bridge, and GILLESPIE'S HOSPITAL, at the head of Burntsfield Links. The Orphan Hospital consists of a centre and two wings, surmounted by a neat spire, and, notwithstanding its low situation, makes a handsome appearance. Into this hospital, which the benevolent Howard has pronounced one of the most useful charities in Europe, orphan children, not under seven years of age, are admitted from any part of the kingdom. GILLESPIE'S HOSPITAL, situated in a delightful situation on the south-west border of the town, is of an oblong form, and built in imitation of the ancient Gothic manner, after a design by Mr Burn. There are three projections, all the angles of which are ornamented with turrets. The centre projection, overtopping the rest, is adorned with a clock, and the whole has a very elegant appearance. This hospital, which was founded in 1801, owes its erection to the late Mr Gillespie, tobacconist in Edinburgh, who, having amassed a considerable fortune, bequeathed the greater part of it for the purpose of founding and endowing an hospital for old men and women, and a free school for the instruction of 100 poor boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The school-house, which stands at a little distance from the hospital, is a neat and commodious building.

The other charitable institutions of Edinburgh are, TRINITY HOSPITAL, situated at the bottom of Leith Wynd, which maintains forty persons (decayed burghesses, or their widows and daughters, not under forty years of age), besides a considerable number of out-pensioners. They have the privilege of a small library and a garden. The annual revenue of the hospital is about L. 1100 Sterling.

We have likewise an Asylum for the indigent Blind, who are taught various kinds of works; a Magdalene Asylum, for the purpose of reclaiming unfortunate women to habits of virtue; a Lying-in Hospital; and three Charity Work-houses. In short, there is no town perhaps in Europe, where there are more numerous, or more comfortable receptacles, for the indigent of every description, than in Edinburgh; and a Society for the suppression of begging has recently been established, whose exertions, it is hoped, will soon root out that class of mendicants, who prefer the freedom and chances of open begging to the regularity and the comforts of charitable institutions.

But nothing about Edinburgh is more calculated to excite the admiration and astonishment of the traveller than the NEW TOWN, which, in regularity, elegance, and grandeur, has no parallel in the world. It consists of two parts; one of which was designed by Mr

James Craig, in 1767, and is now completed; the other comprehends the additional streets erected or to be erected to the north and east of the former. The first of these divisions, occupying the horizontal ridge to the North of the Old Town, is laid out in the form of a parallelogram, the sides of which measure 3900 feet by 1090. It has three principal longitudinal streets, George's Street, Prince's Street, and Queen's Street. George's Street, extending along the top of the ridge, divides the parallelogram into two equal parts. It is 115 feet broad, and, in the general grandeur and elegance of its appearance, is altogether unrivalled. On the east it is terminated by a fine square, called St Andrew's Square; and on the west by Charlotte Square, the buildings of which are uncommonly superb. In a recess on the east side of St Andrew's Square, there is an elegant building, originally the dwelling-house of Sir Lawrence Dundas, and now employed as an office for the Excise. Fronting this, on the west side of Charlotte Square, a handsome church is at present building. **ST ANDREW'S CHURCH**, in George's Street, is a very fine building of an oval form, surmounted by a beautiful spire, 168 feet high. It has an elegant portico, supported by four pillars of the Corinthian order, which projects a little into the street. Immediately opposite to this church stands the Physician's Hall, founded on the 27th of November 1775, according to a design by Mr James Craig, under the direction of Dr Cullen. This elegant building, which retires a little from the street, is 83 feet long by 63 in breadth. It has a beautiful portico in front, supported by four columns of the Corinthian order; and the whole is considered a very fine imitation of Grecian architecture. On the north and south sides of the parallelogram, run Queen's Street and Prince's Street, parallel to George's Street. They are both terraces, the first commanding a delightful view of the sloping grounds to the shore, the Frith of Forth, the coast of Fife, and the distant hills of Stirlingshire and Perthshire; the last overlooking the North Loch, and fronting the back part of the lofty buildings of the Old Town. Besides these there are two other longitudinal streets, built in a very inferior style, named Thistle Street, and Rose Street. Seven streets intersect the parallelogram at right angles, from Prince's Street on the south to Queen's Street on the north.

At the east end of Prince's Street, and forming a fine termination to the North Bridge, stands the **REGISTER OFFICE**, designed by Mr Robert Adam, and founded on the 17th of June 1774. The front of this magnificent structure is 200 feet in length, and its breadth, including the diameter of the dome, is 120 feet. According to the original plan, this edifice was to form a square of

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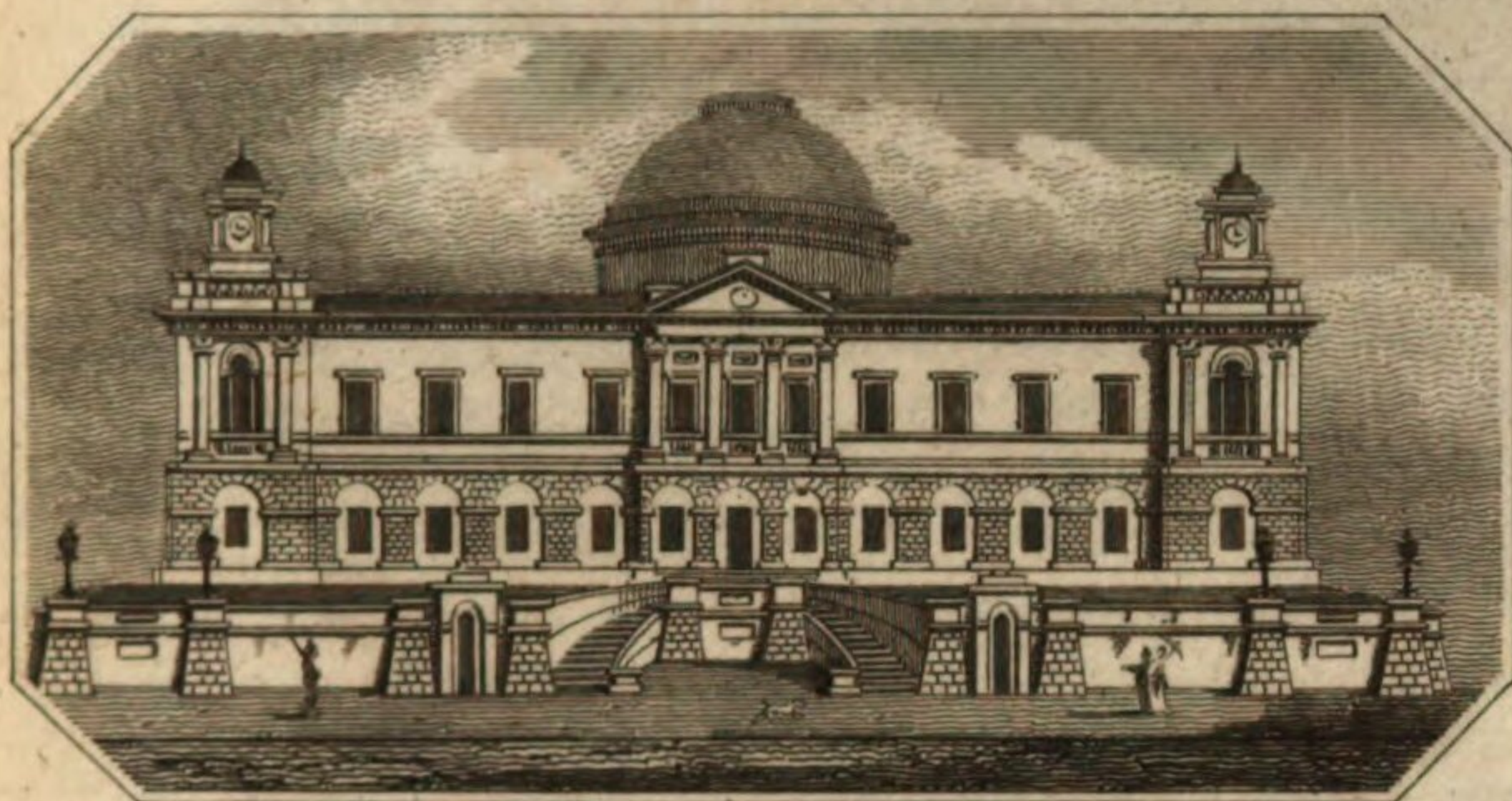
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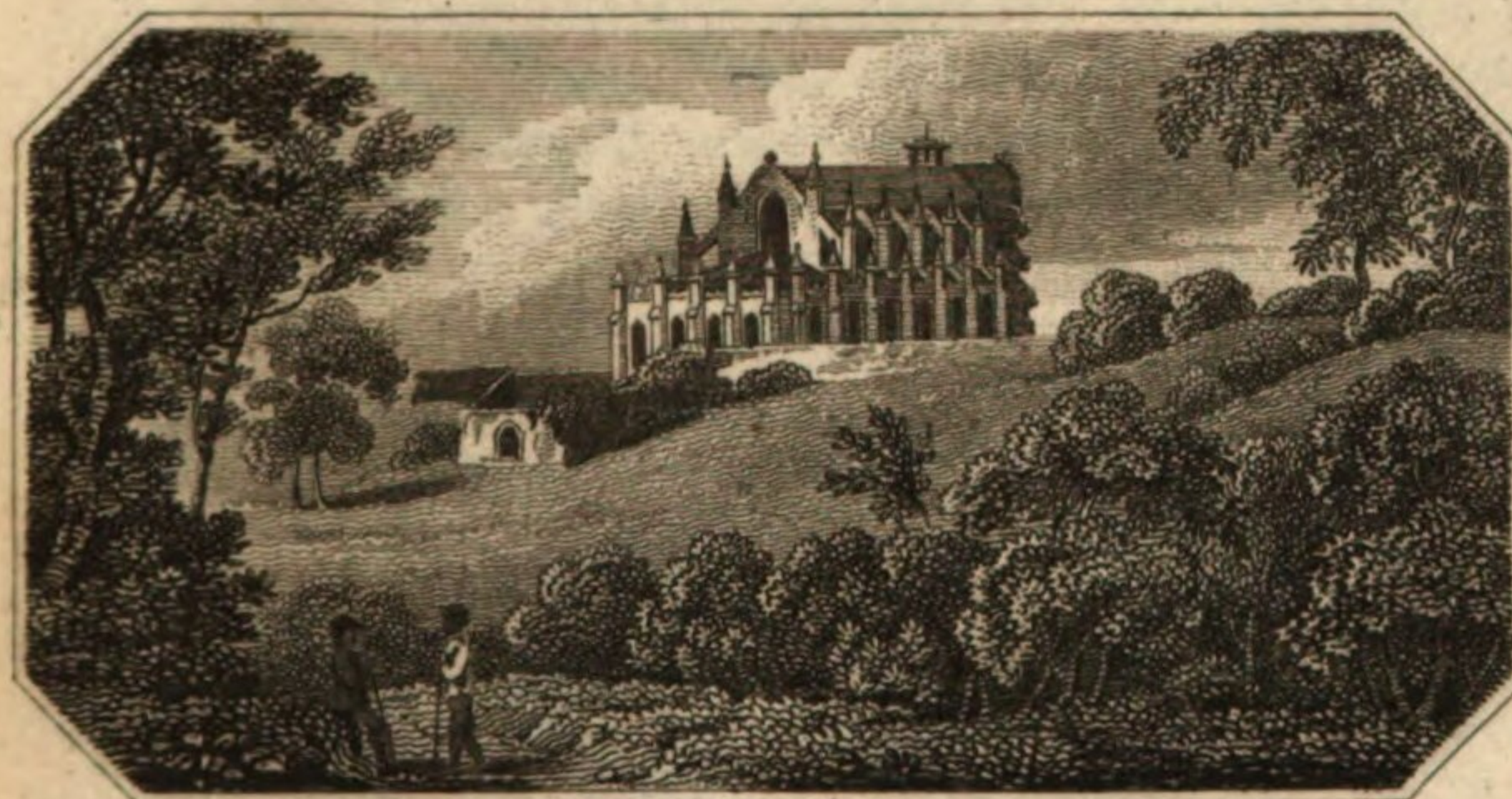
ENGRAVEN FOR TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.



GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE EDIN^R.



CRAIG CROOKE CASTLE EDINBURGHSHIRE.



ROSLIN CHAPEL EDINBURGHSHIRE.

200 feet, with a fine dome in the centre. The front, the dome, and one half of each wing, is all that has been erected; but these form the noblest ornament to the city, and are sufficient of themselves to perpetuate the name of the architect by whom they were designed. The large dome, in the centre of the edifice, is 50 feet in diameter, and 80 in height. It is lighted from the top by a window 15 feet in diameter, the frame of which is of copper. In the centre of this dome a beautiful marble statue of his present Majesty, executed by the ingenious Mrs Damer, was erected some years ago. At each corner of the front, there is a beautiful stone balustrade, with a small cupola. In the middle there is another projection, three windows in breadth, with four Corinthian pilasters, supporting a pediment, within which are represented, in composition, the royal arms of Great Britain. The front is ornamented with a fine entablature of the Corinthian order; and the grand outer staircase is executed in a style of elegance which nothing can exceed. In the interior walls of the building there are numerous arched divisions, disposed into presses for holding the records, the access to which is by a hanging gallery, encircling the whole edifice. Two elegant staircases lead to the chambers where the records are kept, and to the apartments of the clerks. When the original plan shall be completed, the number of these apartments (exclusive of passages, staircases, and water-closets) will amount to ninety-seven, all arched below, and accommodated with fire-places. What has been already erected of this magnificent edifice cost nearly L. 40,000 Sterling.

A plan has recently been formed of extending the New Town on the north to the Water of Leith, and eastward towards the town and port of Leith. A considerable part of this plan is already executed, and displays the same uniformity with the other parts of the New Town, and even superior elegance. In a few years Edinburgh, and its sea-port, Leith, will probably be united, and the Scottish metropolis will undoubtedly leave every other city in Europe far behind in grandeur and in beauty. The extent of Edinburgh, from east to west, is about two English miles, and nearly the same length from north to south. The circumference of the whole is upwards of eight miles.

With regard to the amusements of Edinburgh, they are rather distinguished by the taste and elegance which they display, than by their number or their splendour. Assemblies, plays, and concerts, complete the short list of our public entertainments. The ASSEMBLY ROOMS, in George's Street, were built by subscription, according to a plan by the late Mr Henderson; and though mean

in their external appearance, the accommodation within is uncommonly elegant. The principal ball-room is 92 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 36 feet high. It is lighted by eleven large crystal lustres; it has an organ at the upper end; and in a circular recess on one side, at a convenient height, is the orchestra. There is likewise a tea-room 52 feet by 35; two card-rooms 33 feet by 18; and a grand saloon 24 feet; besides two inferior apartments.—**ST CECILIA'S HALL**, the old concert-room, is a small but very elegant oval room, built by private subscription at the bottom of Niddry's Street, after a design by Mr Robert Mylne, the architect of Blackfriar's Bridge. His model for this hall was the great opera theatre at Parma. The principal music-room, of an oval form, is lighted from the top, the cieling being a concave elliptical dome. The seats, ranged in the form of an amphitheatre, were capable of containing 600 persons; and the orchestra was at the upper end of the room, at the head of which was placed an elegant organ. For some time concerts were here given twice a-week, at the expence of a society of musical gentlemen, who were themselves the performers,—and Cecilia's Hall was the favourite resort of all who had any pretensions to taste or to fashion. An unaccountable degeneracy in the public taste for music, occasioned an almost total desertion of these concerts. The hall was of course given up by the society who had so generously contributed to the public entertainment, and it is now converted into a Hall for the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. We are happy to say that the taste for this delightful amusement is beginning to revive. Almost ever since the concerts in Cecilia's Hall were relinquished, subscription-concerts have been performed in the Assembly Rooms, and in Corri's Rooms, formerly the Royal Circus.

It is a deplorable proof, we know not whether to say of the poverty of the citizens of Edinburgh, or of their want of spirit, that, though they are remarkably fond of theatrical entertainments, their theatre is, both in point of size and accommodation, altogether unworthy of the capital, and far exceeded by the theatres of some provincial towns, which can pretend neither to such a numerous nor such a discerning audience. The theatre presents, externally, the exact resemblance of a large spinning-factory; relieved only towards the north by a heavy portico, on the top of which is a statue of the immortal Shakespeare, supported by the tragic and the comic muse. The internal appearance is by no means so despicable; but the accommodation is so inadequate, that when the expectation of any uncommon entertainment attracts a more than usual concourse of auditors, crowds are obliged to return disappointed. These in-

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conveniencies have long convinced the inhabitants of Edinburgh of the necessity of having a new theatre; and they have at various times been amused with the hopes that a new theatre was to be immediately begun. This, however, was only one of many fine projects which have arisen, in very distant prospective, before the eyes of some of our leading dreamers of improvement; and this visionary theatre might have continued at once to excite and to delude the expectations of the good people of Edinburgh, till the old one, tumbling through age about their ears, compelled them at last to bethink themselves of realizing their project. Fortunately the liberality and enterprize of the present manager, gives us reason to hope for what we might long have expected in vain from the public spirit of our fellow-citizens. Mr Siddons, who had fitted up Corri's Rooms at a great expence as a temporary theatre, has now purchased, at an enormous price, the old theatre, which he has fitted up in a manner more worthy the metropolis of Scotland. The same gentleman has, ever since his engagement as manager, spared no pains for the entertainment of his audience; and we confidently hope that his liberal exertions will be duly appreciated and rewarded, by the numerous admirers of the most rational and delightful of all amusements.

We feel no small degree of exultation in mentioning the literary establishments of this "intellectual city," whose name has become so deservedly celebrated in the republic of letters. Its University, which, as a medical school, has long been unrivalled, and whose excellence in all the other branches of science and literature is universally acknowledged; comprehends the following branches of study. We annex the salaries of the different Professors, which are by far too small.

Faculty of Theology.—Principal of the University, and Primary Professor of Divinity, L. 111, 2s.; Professor of Divinity, L. 161, 2s.; Professor of Divinity and Church History, L. 100; Professor of Oriental Languages, L. 119 : 12 : 8.

Faculty of Law.—*Regius* Professor of the Law of Nature and Nations, upwards of L. 300; Professor of Civil Law, L. 100; Professor of Scots Law, L. 100; Professor of Civil History, Greek and Roman Antiquities, L. 100.

Faculty of Medicine *.—Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, L. 50; Professor of the Practice of Medicine, L. 77 : 15 : 6; *Regius* Professor of Botany, the same; Professor of Materia Medica,

* The salaries of King's Physicians are divided among those Gentlemen who have no salaries as Professors.

L. 50 ; Professor of Chemistry, L. 50 ; Professor of the Theory of Medicine, and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, L. 50 ; Professor of Midwifery, L. 50 ; Professor of Clinical Surgery, L. 50 ; Professor of Military Surgery, L. ; Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, L. ; Professor of Natural History, L. 70.

Faculty of Arts.—Professor of Moral Philosophy, L. 102 : 4 : 5 ; Regius Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, L. 70 ; Professor of Greek, L. 52 : 4 : 5 ; Professor of Humanity, L. 52, 10s. ; Professor of Logic, and Dean of the Faculty of Arts, L. 52 : 4 : 5 ; Professor of Mathematics, L. 113 : 6 : 8 ; Professor of Natural Philosophy, L. 52 : 4 : 5 ; Professor of Practical Astronomy, L. 100 ; Professor of Agriculture, L. 50.

This University was founded about the year 1580, and being in its infancy warmly patronized by James VI. was, in compliance with his express desire, called the College of King James. It would be altogether foreign to the nature of our work, to trace the history and the progress of this University, from its slender beginning to its present high pre-eminence in the various departments of science and literature. But we cannot help mentioning the surprisingly rapid, we had almost said the instantaneous growth of its reputation as a school of medicine. It was not till the year 1721 that anatomy, and the other branches of medical science, began to be regularly taught in this University. But the talents of its first teachers soon attracted crowds of students from every quarter of the civilized world. Dr Monro, the father of anatomy in this country, was the first Professor of Anatomy and Surgery ; Dr Sinclair delivered lectures on the theory of medicine : Dr Rutherford on the practice ; Dr Plumer on Chemistry ; and Dr Alston on Materia Medica and Pharmacy. And the medical fame of the University, of which these gentlemen laid a broad and solid foundation, has been raised by their successors to an unexampled height. As the mean and almost ruinous buildings of the old College corresponded but ill with its celebrity, the foundation of a new structure, according to the magnificent design of Mr Robert Adam, was laid in November 1789. For some time the building went on rapidly ; but the sum raised by subscription, though large, being soon exhausted, it was of necessity discontinued ; and the greater part of this edifice appears like a majestic ruin,—a most striking memorial at once of the lofty taste and penury of the people of Scotland. It is truly deplorable that no effort is made for the completion of this grand undertaking. The most obvious of all means is a second subscription. For such an important concern, who would refuse to contribute his mite ? We are perfectly confident, that by an ac-

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the subscription, a sum more than sufficient for its completion might be raised in two years,—and thus the national reproach would be removed, of our designs being always too magnificent for our means. According to the plan of this superb structure, it is to be of a square form, with a large area in the centre. The east front, in which is the principal gate, is to be adorned with a dome. Over the gate is a handsome portico, supported by six large columns of the Doric order, each formed of one solid stone, measuring 23 feet by 3. The east and west sides of this square are to extend 255 feet in length; the south and north sides 358. There are to be two houses, for the Principal and some of the Professors. The library is to be 160 feet in length; the museum for natural curiosities of the same extent; and the hall for public exercises is to measure about 90 feet by 30. When completed, this College will be one of the most splendid structures of the kind in Europe. The number of students attending the University is yearly increasing. Upwards of 1900 were this year enrolled; a greater number than ever was known before.

Connected with the University is the BOTANIC GARDEN, situated near the middle of Leith Walk. It is about five English acres in extent, and the plants, which are all arranged according to the classification of Linnæus, form one of the finest collections in the world for botanical purposes.

The OBSERVATORY, on the Calton hill, was originally intended to form part of the astronomical apparatus of the College; but owing to various unfavourable circumstances, this design has been abandoned. It contains, among a few other astronomical instruments, the famous reflecting telescope of the late Mr James Short, which is one of the finest instruments of the kind to be met with any where.

Among the literary establishments of this city, we may mention the Royal Society, erected by royal charter into a body-corporate in the year 1783; the Royal College of Physicians, incorporated by charter from Charles II. in 1681; the Society of Antiquaries, formed in 1780, and incorporated by royal charter in 1783; the Speculative Society, instituted in 1764; the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, erected into a body-corporate in 1778; and the Natural History Society, formed in 1732.

Nor, in speaking of our literary establishments, must we forget the Grammar School, emphatically styled the HIGH SCHOOL. This school was first instituted in 1578, when it consisted only of a master and usher; but before the end of that century the establishment assumed nearly its present form. The present High School was founded on the 24th of June 1777, and is a plain stone build-

ing in the middle of an area, called the High School Yards. It consists of five apartments, in which are taught the five different classes, an apartment occupied as a writing-school, a great hall where the boys and masters of all the classes assemble for prayers, and a room appropriated for a library. The teachers are, a rector and four masters. The rector has always the highest class; each of the other masters conducts the different successions of his scholars through the four elementary classes,—so that the boys who enter for their first year with any particular master, continue with him till they are prepared for entering the rector's class. The number of boys annually instructed in this excellent seminary is considerably upwards of 600.

While literature and the sciences were thus successfully cultivated, it continued long the reproach of our capital, that it afforded no encouragement to the fine arts. It produced indeed some eminent artists; but they either pined in neglect and indigence, or were compelled to seek in other places those attentions and emoluments which were denied them at home.—It affords us no common gratification to be enabled to say, that this reproach is at length done away. Our artists, with a spirit that does them the highest honour, have of themselves established, within these few years, an Annual Exhibition, in which are displayed some specimens of painting that would do no discredit to accomplished masters. These exhibitions are remarkably well attended; the public taste for painting is thus necessarily improved; and it is interesting to trace the reciprocal influence of this improvement in the emulation and the progress of the different competitors for the public approbation. The Annual Exhibition generally opens about the beginning of April, and closes about the middle or latter end of May.

The commerce of Edinburgh, though considerable, is by no means so great as might be expected in the metropolis of Scotland. Its manufactures, indeed, are so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning. Yet in a town so populous, the resort too of all the most opulent people in the kingdom, the circulation of money must of course be diffusive, and its pecuniary transactions be numerous and important. There are in Edinburgh four public Banking Companies—the BANK OF SCOTLAND, the ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, the BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK, and the COMMERCIAL BANK.

The Bank of Scotland was erected by act of Parliament in the year 1696. By the statute of erection the company were empowered to raise a joint stock of L. 100,000 Sterling. In the year

1774 they obtained a new act to enlarge their capital to £200,000 Sterling. At present their capital amounts to £1,500,000 Sterling. The elegant new office which this company has lately erected, stands at the head of the entrance to the Earthen Mound.

The Royal Bank of Scotland was established on the 31st of May 1727. Its stock originally consisted of the equivalent money due to Scotland at the union; and the first subscribers were proprietors of that money to the amount of £111,000 Sterling. This stock, however, being found insufficient for the business of the company, a second charter was granted them in 1738, empowering them to raise their stock to £150,000. At present their capital is One Million Sterling.

The British Linen Company Bank was established by charter on the 5th of July 1746, with a view to encourage the linen manufacture in Scotland. It had the desired effect, but it is now a banking company, totally unconnected with the Linen Hall. The office of this bank is now in St Andrew's Square.

The Commercial Bank was established within the last three years, on a much more extended scale than any other bank in Scotland. A great proportion of the most respectable people in the country are numbered among its proprietors,—and they commenced with a capital of £3,000,000 Sterling. The office of the Commercial Bank is now in the High Street.

All these banks issue promissory notes for various sums, not under one pound Sterling. There are, besides, a number of private banking-offices in Edinburgh, of great respectability; but none of them issue promissory notes, except the companies of Sir William Forbes, James Hunter, & Co. and Inglis, Borthwick Gilchrist, & Co. The remainder, of which there are eight, employ their capital in discounting bills, and in the other branches of the banking business.

For a detailed account of the political, civil, and municipal establishments of this city, we refer our readers to Arnot's History of Edinburgh, or Stark's Picture of Edinburgh. We shall do little more than merely mention the names of some of the most important.

The Court of Session, the supreme civil judicature of Scotland, was established in its present form by King James V. in 1582, after the model of the French parliaments. It consisted of fourteen judges, with a president. Of late, however, these judges have been arranged into two separate courts: at the head of one is the Lord President, while the Lord Justice-Clerk is *ex-officio* President of the other. Before these two courts are tried all civil

causes, and all questions of equity. They decide in cases of appeal from inferior courts,—but from their decision an appeal may always be made to the House of Lords, the supreme judicatory of Scotland.

The **COURT OF JUSTICIARY**, which is the supreme criminal judicature of Scotland, is composed of a Lord Justice-General, a Lord Justice-Clerk, and five commissioners or judges. The office of Lord Justice-General is merely nominal, as he never assists in the administration of justice. The other judges, over whom the Lord Justice-Clerk presides, are at the same time judges in the Court of Session. The criminal causes which come before this court are tried by a jury of fifteen citizens, and prosecutions are conducted by the Lord Advocate, the Solicitor-General, and the Agent for the Crown. The delinquent is condemned or acquitted by a majority of the jury, unanimity not being necessary. During the recess of the Court of Session, the Justiciary Judges go twice a-year on circuits through the different parts of the kingdom.

The **COURT OF EXCHEQUER**, in which all revenue cases are tried by a jury of twelve, consists of four judges, styled Barons of Exchequer, with a president, distinguished by the name of Lord Chief Baron. The Courts of Session, Justiciary, and Exchequer, with the societies of Barristers and Writers to the Signet, form an incorporation, instituted by James V. and called the College of Justice. The members of this incorporation are exempted from all the city taxes and services, which are so oppressive on the rest of the inhabitants, and by several statutes are even freed from all public taxes and contributions whatever; though they have never claimed this last privilege since the Revolution.

In the **HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY**, which is under the direction of one judge, are tried all maritime cases, civil or criminal; subject, however, in civil cases, to the revisal of the Court of Session, and in criminal cases to that of the Court of Justiciary.

The **COMMISSARY COURT**, instituted by Queen Mary in the year 1563, determines all matrimonial cases, and in these its jurisdiction extends over all Scotland. It also decides in testamentary causes, in which its jurisdiction extends only over the three counties of East, West, and Mid Lothian. From the decisions of the Commissaries there lies an appeal to the Court of Session.

The **LYON COURT** is composed of the Lyon King at Arms, subordinate to whom are six heralds, and an equal number of pursuivants. These, in their dress of ceremony, attended by the inferior officers of the court, publish at the cross of Edinburgh all proclamations issued by his Majesty. This court has liberty to visit

the arms of the nobility and gentry, to distinguish them according to their proper differences, and to register them in their books.

The office of Sheriff was formerly hereditary in the great families, but by an act of parliament, passed in 1748, this and all the other hereditary offices were either dissolved or annexed to the crown. The office of Sheriff is now exercised by a judge, called the Sheriff-depute, and his substitutes. This court has a civil jurisdiction in all cases, except in a contest for the property of a landed estate; and a criminal jurisdiction in cases of theft, and other smaller crimes.

The CONVENTION OF ROYAL BURGHS, instituted in the reign of James III. meets annually in Edinburgh, and consists of two deputies from each borough. Of this convention the Lord Provost of Edinburgh is perpetual president; and the city clerks of Edinburgh are its perpetual clerks. The powers and proceedings of this court chiefly respect trade and commerce; they are empowered to consider the state of trade and revenues in the individual boroughs, and to assess their respective proportions, to examine the conduct of magistrates in their administration of the borough-revenue, to arrange the political *setts* or constitution of the different boroughs, and to regulate matters concerning elections.

The BOARD OF CUSTOMS consists of five commissioners, who manage the collection of his Majesty's customs in Scotland.

The BOARD OF EXCISE is likewise managed by five commissioners, a secretary, and a number of inferior officers.

The GENERAL POST-OFFICE of Scotland is managed by a postmaster-general, a secretary, and a number of clerks. Its revenue is estimated at L. 100,000 Sterling annually.

With regard to our municipal establishments, we shall merely observe, that the government of the city is invested in a town-council, composed of thirty-three members, chosen from the merchants and tradesmen of the city. The *ordinary council*, however, consists of twenty-five only; the remaining eight are extraordinary members. At the head of the town council is the Lord Provost, whose office resembles that of the Lord Mayor of London; four magistrates, named Bailies, whose duty is nearly the same as that of London Aldermen; and an officer styled Lord Dean of Guild, who has the charge of the public buildings. The other members of the council are, a treasurer, whose office is merely nominal, as the public money of the city is managed by a chamberlain, of three merchants and two trades counsellors, and the fourteen deacons of the incorporated trades, who, with seven members of the

council of the foregoing year, complete the magistracy of Edinburgh. Of the *Bailie Court*, the *Ten Merk Court*, and the *Dean of Guild Court*, our limits do not allow us to speak.

It is not easy to state, with precision, the population of so large a city; besides the inaccuracy of our registers of deaths and burials, the number of entrants and emigrants is always fluctuating. From a pretty accurate survey made in 1775, the number of separate families then in Edinburgh, Leith, and their environs, amounted to 13,806, which, multiplied by 6, gives the number of the inhabitants to be 82,836. But, from a survey made from house to house in 1791, with the utmost exactness, the number of families were found to be 18,654, and the number of inhabitants 84,886, including the whole of the parish of St Cuthbert's, the Castle and hospitals, which is nearly 4 to a family; so that both Mr Maitland and Mr Arnot are greatly above the truth in making *six* the average number of each family. Dr Price calculates the number of each family in Edinburgh only at 4, which is pretty near the truth. Of 12 country parishes, taken at random from the Statistical Account of Scotland, some of them in manufacturing counties, 4 was found to be the average number of each family. From the above survey in 1791*, the number of a family, in the nine parishes within the old city, was found to be

In the New Town - - - - - $4\frac{1}{4}$

In the Canongate, only - - - - - $5\frac{3}{4}$

South Leith - - - - - 4

North Leith, only - - - - - $3\frac{3}{4}$

St Cuthberts, or West Kirk, the most populous parish in

Scotland, containing 32,947 persons - - - - - $5\frac{1}{10}$

The following is the progressive increase of Edinburgh at the annexed periods:

In 1747	45,320	In 1775	69,039
1755	57,220	1791	84,886

The following are the particulars.

In the city of Edinburgh	- - - - -	29,718
In the Canongate parish	- - - - -	6,200
In West Kirk ditto	- - - - -	32,947
In S. Leith ditto	- - - - -	11,432
In N. Leith ditto	- - - - -	2,409
In the Castle	- - - - -	847
In hospitals, work-houses, prisons, &c.	- - - - -	1,333
		84,386

* Since 1791, the number of inhabitants has greatly increased.

The first of these is the City of London, which is the most ancient and most famous of all the cities of England. It is situated on the River Thames, and is the seat of the British Empire. The City is divided into four parts, the Old London, the New London, the Middle London, and the Inner London. The Old London is the part of the City which was founded by the Romans, and is now the most ancient part of the City. The New London is the part of the City which was founded by the Saxons, and is now the most famous part of the City. The Middle London is the part of the City which was founded by the Normans, and is now the most beautiful part of the City. The Inner London is the part of the City which was founded by the Tudors, and is now the most modern part of the City. The City of London is the most ancient and most famous of all the cities of England. It is situated on the River Thames, and is the seat of the British Empire. The City is divided into four parts, the Old London, the New London, the Middle London, and the Inner London. The Old London is the part of the City which was founded by the Romans, and is now the most ancient part of the City. The New London is the part of the City which was founded by the Saxons, and is now the most famous part of the City. The Middle London is the part of the City which was founded by the Normans, and is now the most beautiful part of the City. The Inner London is the part of the City which was founded by the Tudors, and is now the most modern part of the City.

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So that in 50 years this city has almost doubled the number of its inhabitants.

We cannot state with accuracy the revenue and expenditure of Edinburgh. The proper revenue of the city consists partly of the duties or taxations exigible by the town council; such as the impost on wines; the shore-duties at Leith; the duties collected at the poultry, fish, meal, and other markets; the annuity, or ministers stipend: Partly of their landed property, such as Leith and Burntsfield Links, Calton Hill, and Meadows; houses and shops in Edinburgh and Leith: Partly for feu-duties, as those of the mills on the Water of Leith, of the houses in the New Town, &c.: Partly of what is paid for private water pipes. Its gross annual produce (not reckoning here the appropriated revenue) is at present said to be about L. 18,000 Sterling, and it is yearly increasing.

What may be mentioned as the curiosities to be attended to, are the College Library and Museum, and the Advocates' Library; in the last, besides an extensive collection of books of upwards of 60,000 volumes, exclusive of manuscripts, is to be seen an entire mummy in its original chest: this was purchased by the late Earl of Morton, Lord Register of Scotland, at L. 300 Sterling, and was by him presented to the Faculty. They are also possessed of coins and medals, to the number of between 3000 and 4000. These are partly Greek, Roman, Saxon, Scottish, and English. The Antiquarian Society is also possessed of a fine collection of coins, and many curious relics of antiquity.

In a capital like Edinburgh, which is making rapid improvement, and in a country where trade, agriculture, and commerce are so much on the increase, the manners of the people cannot be stationary, nor their style of living long the same. The higher ranks spend, now and then, a portion of their time in London, and fall into the fashions of that metropolis. As the inferior ranks always copy the manners of their superiors, these are gradually communicated from one circle to another, till a change is produced in the whole community.

About thirty or forty years ago, the generality of the people of Edinburgh were in use to dine at two o'clock. Shopkeepers were wont to lock their shops at one for dinner, and open them again at two o'clock; business was attended to by all ranks of people in the afternoon; a simple dinner, consisting of one or two plain dishes, was the usual fare; wine was seldom or never seen at the tables of the middle ranks. The society of the sexes was kept up chiefly at tea visits. The people of Edinburgh were very exem-

plary for their regular attendance at church. Public places were little frequented; indeed, excepting the theatre, the middling ranks seldom appeared at any public amusements. Families had, in general, only one or two maid-servants; a livery-servant was, we believe, unknown in the middling station. The wages of a maid-servant, in general, was from L. 3 to L. 4 a-year; they dressed in red cloaks or tartan plaids, and seldom wore shoes but on Sundays. The taverns and lodging-houses were poor and dirty; and there was no such thing as a hotel.

At this period the inhabitants of Edinburgh were greatly hampered for want of lodging; people of fashion were obliged to submit to small, dull, and unhealthy habitations. As a proof of this, it is only necessary to mention, that even so far back as 1783, the house which, in 1763, the then Lord Justice-Clerk inhabited, was possessed by a French teacher; the Lord President Craigie's house by a *rouping-wife*, (sales-woman of old furniture); Lord Dunmore's house was left by a chairman for want of accommodation; and a house lately possessed by one of the Lords of Session, was then possessed by a tailor*.

Nothing in the history of Edinburgh is more remarkable than the rapid progress of its inhabitants in elegance and refinement of manners within the last fifty years. The influx of wealth is sufficient, indeed, to account for the total change in the mode of living observable within that period; and we may affirm in general, without much fear of contradiction, that there are few places where entertainments are given in a more luxurious or tasteful style than in this city. This, however, we have only in common with other great towns throughout the empire; nor do we think that it constitutes any praise worth contending for. The distinguishing feature in the manners of our citizens—the feature which engages the attention of every stranger—is that general politeness and ease in conversation, free from all grinning fopperies or common-place civilities, which can only be the consequence of the general diffusion of knowledge throughout all ranks of the community. It has long ago been remarked, that there is scarcely any place in which there is to be found so large a proportion of intelligent and respectable society as in Edinburgh. Many causes contribute to give it this high pre-eminence. This city is still looked upon as the capital of a considerable proportion of the island of Great Britain. The supreme courts are held here, and the families of many of the nobility and gentry, whose fortunes or inclinations

* Account of the manners of Edinburgh, by Mr Creech.

do not carry them to London, resort to Edinburgh for society, for amusement, or the education of their families. Perhaps no class of men are better educated than the practitioners before the courts held here, and their number is very considerable; lawyers, writers to the signet, solicitors before the supreme and other courts, who reside in Edinburgh, cannot be reckoned less than from two to three thousand.

The University takes in, too, a pretty wide circle of literary characters; this, with the clergy, and medical practitioners, form also a body of learned and well-informed men. It must not be forgot, that Scotsmen seldom lose their partiality for their country; of those who go to all quarters of the globe, in quest of riches, a considerable number return to the capital of their native country, to enjoy the fruits of their labour. Of late, too, many English families have resorted to Edinburgh, either for the education of their children, or to live comfortably and genteelly upon that fortune which would make no figure in the metropolis of the island. From the easy terms upon which education is got, many of the trading part of the community, also, have received a pretty liberal education. Some opinion, from these remarks, may be formed of the character of the society to be found in Edinburgh.

We may further add, that besides the public places of amusement already noticed, the inhabitants of Edinburgh enjoy others no less innocent, and much more healthy. A chartered society, styled the Royal Company of Archers, still keeps up the exercise of the bow. It consists of upwards of 1000 members, among whom are many of the Scottish nobility. They have erected a hall for their accommodation, in the neighbourhood of which they shoot weekly in good weather. Another amusement, not less agreeable and dextrous, is much in repute, namely Golf. This game is peculiar to Scotland, and has a number of admirers in Edinburgh. It is played upon Leith Links, and upon Burntsfield Links. These two exercises are highly suitable to the sedentary habits of professional men in a large town. Edinburgh has also her annual horse-races. They generally occupy a week in July or August, and are well attended. The race-course is upon the sands of Leith.

LEITH, being the sea-port of Edinburgh, comes next to be noticed. It is somewhat more than a mile distant from the metropolis, to which it is joined by a fine spacious road, having a broad foot-path on each side. On both hands neat houses are everywhere built, and the whole grounds behind are formed into gardens and nurseries. A little way down, on the left, is the Botanic Garden; and below it a new road is opened to Newhaven, formerly a

resort for eating haddocks and oysters, now getting into repute, from the number of good houses erected near it as bathing-quarters. Leith is a populous and thriving town, supposed to contain about 14,000 inhabitants; the houses in the Old Town are, in general, indifferent, and the streets narrow and dirty. The modern ones, which are rising on all sides, rival those of the New Town of Edinburgh. The harbour is formed of a stone pier, and the town occupies both sides, called North and South Leith, being united by a draw-bridge over the Water of Leith. On the north side, the foundation of a very extensive basin and docks was laid in 1801; one is completed, and promises to be highly useful. An elegant new draw-bridge has lately been built, not far from the entrance of the pier,—forming a direct communication between the New Docks and St Bernard's Street. At the end of the pier there is a light-house, with reflecting lamps, for the safety of the ships entering the harbour. Ships can only enter the harbour at full tide; but the roads of Leith afford most excellent anchoring ground, at all times, for ships of any size. Besides a very frequent intercourse with London, the trade of Leith is to the Baltic; to the different ports of Germany in the East seas, and to Holland; to Spain, France, Portugal, and to the Mediterranean, for wines, fruits, &c.; and for some years past, the West-India trade has been successfully attempted*. The making of glass, soap, and carpeting, are the chief species of manufacture. In Leith there are three banks; the Leith Banking Company, a branch of the British Linen Company, and a branch of the Commercial Bank.

SOUTH LEITH CHURCH, called St Mary's, is a collegiate charge, and a very ancient Gothic building. North Leith Church is about to be taken down, being ruinous and too small. A very handsome and commodious suite of teaching rooms and school-houses are erected on an elevated ground, at the west end of the Links.

The fortifications raised in the time of Oliver Cromwell, in North

* From the Statistical Account, the trade of Leith, from the 14th November 1786, to the 14th November 1787, appears to be as follows:

	FOREIGN.	ENGLISH.	SCOTTISH.	TOTAL.
Ships	—	17	10	27
Brigs	11	22	92	125
Sloops	19	282	1407	1708
Tons	3244	26,170	75,809	105,223

During the same period there came into Leith harbour, from the ports within the Frith of Forth, 383 vessels with coals, measuring 14,956 tons, and the same number of vessels with other goods, measuring 16,139 tons.—The number of vessels which arrived in Leith harbour, for the year ending 21st December 1804, was 2652

Leith, called the Citadel, for the purpose of defending the harbour, were demolished at the restoration of Charles II. Of late, however, a very neat and commodious battery has been built for the defence of the shipping, on a rising ground, a little to the west of the citadel, which fully commands the entrance of the harbour. It is now the head-quarters for the train of artillery in Scotland.

ST BERNARD'S WELL.—Many years ago, a mineral water was discovered to issue from the rock upon the south side of the Water of Leith, a little above Stockbridge. It was inclosed with a stone building, but had been demolished by the speats of the river. The late Lord Gardenstone, thinking highly of the quality of the water, and finding relief from drinking it, caused a very elegant temple to be built over it, wherein is erected a statue of Hygeia, which is too large, however, for the situation *. This water is impregnated with iron and sulphur; is light upon the stomach, and highly diuretic.

RESTALRIG.—About a mile to the east of Edinburgh, on the left, is a beautiful sheet of water called Lochend, which supplies

* This circumstance called forth the following epigram:

*"Heu! fuge fatales haustus, fuge virus aquarum,
Quisquis es, et damno disce cavere meo;
Namque ego morborum domitrix Hygeia, liquorem
Gustavi, imprudens, facta videbar anus.
Jam demissa humeros, et crure informis utroque,
Risubus a populo pretereunte petor.
At tu, posthabitis Nymphis, solemnina Baccho
Fer sacra, telluris sic quoque fecit Herus."*

"A finish'd beauty I from London came,
Grace and proportion had adorn'd my frame;
But rash I tasted this impoisoned well,
And straight ('tis true though wonderful to tell) }
To size gigantic all my members swell.
Whether through coal the fountain urge its course,
Or noxious metals taint its hidden source,
Or (envious neighbour) Cl—a stain
The stream with liquid from the Queen Street drain;
Th' effect is certain, though the cause obscure,
My figure ought to frighten, not allure;
And blameless though the skilful sculptor's hand,
Not as a statue, but a beacon stand.
Thou! whom amusement or distemper brings
To view the pillars or to taste the springs,
Warn'd by my fate, the nauseous draught decline,
The Lord erector's regimen be thine—
Abstain from water, and indulge in wine."

the town of Leith, in part, with that necessary of life. A little further down, in a hollow plain, stands the ruinous church of Restalrig. It was founded by James III.; but, at the Reformation, the General Assembly ordered it to be demolished; notwithstanding this, the remains of a beautiful Gothic window, and part of the walls remain. In the middle of the churchyard there is a spacious vaulted mausoleum, with yew-trees growing upon its top, belonging to the Earl of Moray.

The Frith of Forth contributes much to the riches and comfort, as well as the beauty of this part of the island. A communication being now formed with the western parts of Scotland by means of a canal, Leith, the port of Edinburgh, has become a great sea-port. The Frith affords fish in considerable abundance. Of late the herrings have paid a visit to it, and afford a cheap supply of food to the poor, as well as a lucrative branch of traffic to the merchant. The islands in this part of the Forth are, Inchkeith, three miles from Leith harbour; Inchcolm and Mickray, about four miles to the west; and Cramond island, nearly at the same distance. On the shores of the Forth are found specimens of ironstone, particularly septaria *, jaspers, agates, shorl, and zeolite.

INCHKEITH is a desolate island. In ancient times it was used as a place of banishment, as appears from the following order of the Privy Council to the Magistrates of Edinburgh, in September 1496: "That all manner of persons being within the freedom of this burgh, who are infected of the said contagious plague, called the Grandgore, devoid, rid, and pass furth of this town, and compear upon the sands of Leith, at ten hours before noon, and there shall have and find boats ready in the harbour, ordered to them by the officers of this burgh, readily furnished with victuals, to have them to the Inch (island of Inchkeith), and there to remain till God provide for their health." A fortification was erected upon it about 1550. A considerable part of the fortalice, or castle, remains on the summit of the island, upon the north end of which the arms of Scotland are to be seen. Near this is a good spring of fresh water. A light-house, with reflecting mirrors, was lately erected upon this island, which proves of vast advantage in the dark to the ships in the Frith. Several sheep are annually fed on the island. The east side of this island presents something like basaltic columns; they are of the moorstone kind, minutely mixed with calcareous spar. Many of the masses found here, have the

* These septaria are particularly described by Dr Hutton in the Edinburgh Phil. Tran. Vol. I.

appearance of petrified wood, and take a fine polish. There is also plenty of limestone on the island; externally it resembles asbestos. A striated white calcareous spar is also found, chiefly on the west side of the island; also madrepor and coral marble. Jasper is likewise to be met with here; it is of a greenish colour, with a dusky white line, and takes a fine polish. Agates, in detached nodules, are found on the shores of this island; but none have been discovered in the rock. Asphaltum, or Jew's pitch, is found inclosed in shistus, in the fissures of the rock. The rocks on both sides of the island abound with shorl. The most remarkable production is a stratum of flint, on the south-west side of the island. It lies under a bed of limestone, and appears to have been once in a liquid state; for in many places we find madrepores and marine shells inclosed in the flint, and retaining their shapes entire.

INCHCOLM.—This, too, is a small island, chiefly composed of rock, and lies within a mile of the Fife coast. There is a fine ruin of its once famous monastery still to be seen*. This monastery was founded by Alexander I. in 1143. It is reported, that this prince, when crossing the Frith, was overtaken by a violent storm, and driven upon Inchcolm. Its only inhabitant was a poor hermit, who gave him a very hospitable reception, and entertained the king for three days, while storm-bound, with the milk of his cow, and a few shell-fish. His Majesty, in gratitude to the saint, to whom he attributed his safety, here founded a monastery of Augustines, and dedicated it to St Columba.

CRAMOND ISLAND, nearly opposite to the former, lies within a mile of the south shore, and may be approached on foot at ebb tide. It is a flat island, and considerably larger than Inchcolm. It is a good rabbit warren.

ARTHUR'S SEAT †.—This hill has a broad base, but near the summit it rises to a conical top. Its height from the base is 700 feet, and 310 above the level of the sea. There is a considerable variety of rock plants to be found on these hills; but we shall only take notice of a remarkable appearance described by Dr Hutton in the Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions, Vol. I. Towards the top of the hill, and surrounding a considerable part of it, there appears something resembling the withered grass of a footpath: The breadth of this is from 9 to 12 inches; the length is considerable,

* A battery was erected here during the American war, but perhaps unnecessarily.

† So called after Arthur, the British prince, who, in the end of the 6th century, defeated the Saxons in the neighbourhood.

100 to 200 yards, extending from the south-east side of the south-most hill through a hollow, and ascending obliquely the shoulder of the summit of Arthur's Seat, on the south-east side. In the spring, about the month of April, the grass begins gradually to wither and decay. It is perfectly dead in a little time, that is, in a week or two, and then appears white or withered. Similar appearances extend from the south side of the summit, to the north side of the hill, half way down the plain, but none at the bottom. Parallel to each of these tracks of withered grass, there is another perfectly similar, but of a black colour, as if made the year before, the grass having taken root. This distance of the old from the new track, in general, is but a few inches. In some places Dr Hutton counted five or six successions of these tracks, which must have followed each other in so many years. These tracks all form segments of circles, the new ones always outwards, and of consequence forming a part of a larger circle. From various considerations, Dr Hutton thinks this singular appearance can neither be owing to any electrical operation, nor to the operation of insects; but he has not hazarded any opinion upon it himself.

The south side of Arthur's Seat is, in many places, a perpendicular rock. This rock, at the south-west corner, exhibits a range of basaltic pillars, about 5 feet in diameter, of a pentagonal or hexagonal form, and from 40 to 50 feet high. Before approaching this rock, there is one of a lower elevation, fronting the west; at the bottom of which there is one of the most distinct echoes to be met with. At the bottom of the hill, on the south-east, is a beautiful sheet of water called Duddingston Loch, about a mile and a quarter in circumference. On the north side of the hill stands the old ruin of the chapel and hermitage of St Anthony. The spot is well adapted for an hermitage: although in the neighbourhood of a populous city, it bore the appearance, and possessed the properties of a desert.

This hill is principally composed of rocks belonging to the newest flætz formation, that appear to rest on the coal formation, which extends to a considerable distance around Edinburgh. The trap rocks are trap tuff, porphyry slate, porphyry slate inclining to greenstone, basaltic and also quartz sandstone. The simple fossils contained in the trap rocks are basaltic hornblende, augite, olivine, natrolite, and prehnite. At the foot of the rock is a pure spring of water, celebrated in the mournful ditty of "St Anton's Well."

A most beautiful and singular spotted jasper was some years ago dug out of this hill, below St Anthony's chapel; the basis is ge-

nerally of a uniform colour, sometimes veined. It contains a good deal of iron in small round balls; it admits of an elegant polish, and is wrought into seals, buttons, &c.; the colours are brown with white spots, blue with white spots, white with red spots, and sometimes all these colours blended together.

Adjoining to Arthur's Seat are Salisbury Craigs *. These last present to the city an awful front of broken rocks and precipices, forming a sort of amphitheatre of solid rock, whose summit is 550 feet in height. This rock is used for the pavement of the streets of London and Edinburgh. Between these two hills there is a re-cluse valley. Immediately upon descending this valley, the view of Edinburgh is totally lost; the imperial prospect of the city and castle, which these rocks in a manner overhang, is intercepted by Salisbury Craigs. "Seldom," says Mr Arnot, "are human beings to be met with in this lonely vale, or any creature to be seen, but the sheep feeding on the mountain, and the hawks and ravens winging their flight among the rocks." This valley has much the appearance of a crater, long ago filled up in part; the west side, which forms Salisbury Craigs, having yielded and sunk down on one side. It is worthy the attention of the naturalist, from the various strata that compose it, of which our limits will not admit of going into the detail. We shall only observe, that the great mass of whin rock is incumbent on grit and clay: these latter are commonly thought to be of posterior formation, which makes this arrangement to be considered as singular. Beautiful specimens of radiated hæmatites are found in the quarry near Holyroodhouse. These are intermixed with steatites, green fibrous iron-ore, and calcareous spar, forming in many places a very uncommon mass. Veins of calcareous spar, beautifully striped, are met with in many places. Also lac lunæ, zeolite, and amethystine quartz crystals.

CALTON HILL.—This hill stands on the north-east side of the city. Its height is 350 feet from the level of the sea. We have mentioned the extensive and beautiful prospect from this hill. To have the full benefit of it, a footpath was cut some years ago around the summit. Besides the Observatory, a Bridewell was lately erected, after an extensive and excellent plan by the late Mr Adam. On this hill an elegant monument has been erected, in honour of the gallant Nelson.

The east side of the rock, being mostly covered with soil, cannot be narrowly examined; the detached fragments are of the

* These have their name from the Earl of Salisbury, who accompanied Edward III. in an expedition against the Scots.

same nature as the Castle Hill, viz. a coarse-grained trap; some of which contains a considerable quantity of hæmatites and shorl, and is acted upon by acids. Near the top of the hill they assume a porphyric appearance, which is very visible in the quarry above the Bridewell. The lowest stratum is a coarse pudding-stone, formed of fragments of a porphyrous rock, of a number of different sizes, mixed with a good deal of red feldt-spar; above this stratum is another of porphyry, from 30 to 40 feet thick. A very rare fossil was discovered in this porphyry, in the year 1785, by a French gentleman, viz. the *murgodes* of Linnæus; it was found from the size of a pea to that of a hazle-nut and upwards, of a tessalated or crystallized shape, with regular sides and angles, resembling a garnet; they are of different colours, from a deep red to a light brown; its earth approaches nearest to that of the zeolite. This curious fossil has also been found in a quarry upon Arthur's Seat, at the east end of the Duke's Walk.

CASTLE HILL.—The rock upon which the castle of Edinburgh is built, is the same as those on which the castles of Dumbarton and Stirling stand; it is a species of whinstone, and of an exceeding dark colour, called by the Swedish naturalist *trap*, by Wallerius, *corneus trapezius niger solidus*. In some parts of rock very beautiful specimens of white radiated zeolite have been found.

In a wider circle, the hills of Corstorphine, Braid, and Craigmillar, &c. surround the capital; and, at about four miles distance, the range of the Pentland hills commences. Corstorphine Hill, about three miles west from Edinburgh, stretches from north to south somewhat more than a mile. It has a gradual ascent from the west, but is pretty abrupt and rugged to the east. The rock which composes the greater part of the hill, and particularly the north end, is a very coarse whin; when exposed to the air for some time, it breaks asunder, and crumbles down. The north part of the Leny hills on the Queensferry road, and most of the opposite coast of Fife, are composed of similar stone. It has a quantity of calcareous matter in its composition, which is probably the cause of its crumbling down. In many of the fragments, fine specimens of zeolite are also seen.

PENTLAND, BRAID, and BLACKFORD HILLS, lie from two to four miles south of Edinburgh. From the materials which compose them, the two latter may be considered as a continuation of the Pentlands. The east end of the Pentland range is somewhat abrupt, and on the north part of the summit, the naked face of the rock appears of a pretty lively white, when seen at a distance: its height is 1450 feet above the sea. This stone has got the name of

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Petunse Pentlandica, from its resemblance to the materials which are employed in China for the manufacture of their porcelain. As it is the only example of this compound stone in the island, or, as far as we know, in Europe, a short description of it will not be considered as superfluous. This rock is composed of siliceous and argillaceous earth; some specimens are pure white, others have a flesh colour; and others again are cream-coloured, with small spots of a bright red: sometimes the fragments are shapeless, but they are also found separated in layers about three quarters of an inch thick, and bended as if they had been softened by heat. Nodules appear, too, very generally in the rock, about the size of peas, which are of the same compound as the rock itself. This singular stone contains such a proportion of the two ingredients which compose china and earthen-ware, viz. clay and sand, as to be capable of being manufactured into these, without any addition.

BRAID HILLS are next to the Pentland.—Though the petunse rock runs through them, and appears now and then in different parts, yet there are several other compound rocks here, but none very remarkable. In some places to the south-east, we find *petrosilex*. At the south corner, specimens of *terra ponderosa* have been found, and of zeolite, both in considerable masses. Specimens of copper ore, and of black lead, have also been found on these hills. There are some veins of agate discovered in the rocks, but too thin to be of use.

BLACKFORD HILLS lie nearest Edinburgh, and are separated from Braid hills by a small stream, called Braid's Burn. They rise to a more conical top than Braid hills; the summit is 550 feet above the level of the sea. The materials are, so far as we know, much similar to those of Braid hills, above described; but there is found on the south side of this hill, a greenish earth, intermixed with sparry matter, which would indicate the presence of copper. There is no timber upon any of these hills, which gives them a very naked appearance. Between these hills there is an opening, that has been improved to great advantage; which, from its situation, is called the Hermitage of Braid. The present proprietor, Charles Gordon, Esq. has built a most commodious house on this spot, after the Gothic style, which affords a very agreeable summer retreat.

CRAIGMILLAR.—This is but a small rising ground, though, owing to the gradual ascent from the sea, its height is 360 feet above that level; on its top stands the ancient castle of that name, a favourite residence of Queen Mary. It makes a most venerable appearance, and the view from the window is highly delightful.

The rock composing this eminence is chiefly free-stone ; but to the south-west of the castle, there is a stratum of indurated clay, forming a sort of schistus, which contains a good deal of copper, not in veins, but intermixed in an irregular manner through the stone.

CRAIG-LOCKHART HILL rises from the west of the Linton road, about two miles south-west of Edinburgh. It is beautifully wooded, and forms a romantic situation for a country residence. This small range is covered with fine soil, and divided by a hollow near the middle. Where the rock appears to the north-west, it exhibits basaltic columns, much similar to those of Arthur's Seat ; on the south-east, another set of basaltic pillars appears still more distinct than the former, and of considerably smaller diameter ; they are not in upright columns, but form a very obtuse angle.

MEMORANDUM

TO THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.
FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4	Section 5	Section 6	Section 7	Section 8	Section 9	Section 10	Section 11	Section 12	Section 13	Section 14	Section 15	Section 16	Section 17	Section 18	Section 19	Section 20	Section 21	Section 22	Section 23	Section 24	Section 25	Section 26	Section 27	Section 28	Section 29	Section 30	Section 31	Section 32	Section 33	Section 34	Section 35	Section 36	Section 37	Section 38	Section 39	Section 40	Section 41	Section 42	Section 43	Section 44	Section 45	Section 46	Section 47	Section 48	Section 49	Section 50	Section 51	Section 52	Section 53	Section 54	Section 55	Section 56	Section 57	Section 58	Section 59	Section 60	Section 61	Section 62	Section 63	Section 64	Section 65	Section 66	Section 67	Section 68	Section 69	Section 70	Section 71	Section 72	Section 73	Section 74	Section 75	Section 76	Section 77	Section 78	Section 79	Section 80	Section 81	Section 82	Section 83	Section 84	Section 85	Section 86	Section 87	Section 88	Section 89	Section 90	Section 91	Section 92	Section 93	Section 94	Section 95	Section 96	Section 97	Section 98	Section 99	Section 100
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Very respectfully,
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT, TO THE PRESENT TIME. IN TWO VOLUMES. VOL. II.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT, TO THE PRESENT TIME. IN TWO VOLUMES. VOL. II.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT, TO THE PRESENT TIME. IN TWO VOLUMES. VOL. II.

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*A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in
Mid-Lothian.*

PARISHES.	EXTENT.		Number of Persons.
	Miles English.	Length Breadth	
Borthwick	6	4	842
Carrington	3½	2	409
Cockpen	2	1½	1681
Collington	3	3	1397
Corstorphine	4	2¼	840
Cramond	6	2	1112
Cranston	5	3	895
Crichton	3	2	923
Currie	4	2¼	1112
Dalkeith	2	2	3906
Duddingston	4	2	1003
Fala	4	3	454
Glencross	2	1¼	390
Heriot	10	6	320
Inveresk	2½	2½	6604
Kirknewton	6	4	1071
Lasswade	8	5	3348
Libberton	3	2½	3565
Mid-Calder	7	3	1014
Newbattle	4	3	1328
Newton	3½	3	1060
Pennycuik	11	6	1705
Ratho	4	3	987
Stow	15	5	1876
Temple	9	5	855
West-Calder	10	5½	1185
St Cuthbert's	3	2	36,520

PARISHES.

ST CUTHBERT'S, or WEST CHURCH parish, comprehends a great part of the suburbs of Edinburgh. It is by far the most populous in Scotland, containing 36,520 inhabitants. This parish consists of about 9000 acres, the rent of which may be estimated at upwards of L. 22,500 Sterling. There are in this parish several excellent freestone quarries, which supply the city, and contribute to its elegance. The six columns in front of the New College, measuring each 23 feet by 3, the largest perhaps of one entire stone in the island, were presented by the proprietors of Craigleith quarry.

Adjoining this, on the north-west, lies CRAMOND, part of which lies in the county of Linlithgow. It is washed by the Frith of Forth on the north, and rises gradually from the sea, the grounds being varied by beautiful and gentle swells. The river Almond is the boundary on the west, the banks of which are finely adorned with wood. There is an iron-work carried on in this parish to a considerable extent, and said to employ a capital of about L. 30,000 Sterling; where steel, rod-iron, nails, hoops, spades, bolts for ships, and such articles, are made. There is little doubt but coal may be found in this quarter, as all the accompanying minerals are discovered cropping upon the coast. Considerable quantities of ironstone are collected upon the shore, and caried to the Carron-works. Granite, of various kinds, and freestone, are in abundance. On the lands of Marchfield is a mineral spring, which is said to have purgative qualities. In this parish lie the lands of Craigcrook, mortified in 1720 by John Strachan of Craigcrook: about L. 300 *per annum* of the rent is ordered to be employed in the support of poor old men and women, and orphans. Several very eminent men have been connected with this parish, either by birth or property. Of these may be mentioned John Law of Lauriston, who seems to have astonished all Europe, by his projects, his success, and his ruin. He was born at Lauriston, in this parish, upon the 21st April 1671. Finding his schemes rejected by Parliament, he abandoned his native country, went over to France, and after the failure of the Mississippi Company, retired to Venice, where he died in indigence, anno 1729. John Elphinstone, second Lord Balmerino, noted for his spirited opposition to the tyrannical proceedings of Charles I. and being one of the best friends that the Covenanters ever had; Sir Thomas Hope of Granton, an able Scots lawyer; Sir George M'Kenzie, first Earl of Cromarty, a voluminous author; and George Cleghorn, an eminent physician.

in Dublin, are also among the eminent men who were connected with this parish.

Adjoining to Cramond, on the south, lies CORSTORPHINE, which commences about 2 miles west from Edinburgh. The surface is, on the whole, remarkably level, there being no eminences but those of Corstorphine hills, already mentioned, the summit of which is 470 feet above the level of the sea. The south side of these is beautifully decorated with the villas of Belmont, Beechwood, and others, and the west by Clermiston, a neat modern house, the property of G. Robinson, Esq. Almost the whole of the parish is arable; the soil is a rich loam, diversified with clay and sand, producing crops of all kinds. There are no manufactories in this parish. The only mineral hitherto discovered, is the sandstone of the hill. There used to be a well-frequented mineral spring near the village, but for some time it has disappeared.

COLLINGTON and CURRIE, extend along the foot of the Pentland hills about 8 or 9 miles; the general aspect of both is varied and agreeable; the ground having a gradual slope from the hills, commands a fine prospect of the low country and the Forth. Advantage has been taken of this by the late Sir William Forbes, who erected a very handsome and commodious villa, near the site of the old mansion of Collington, and by Mr Trotter, who has built one of the finest houses in the county at Dreghorn. The banks of the Water of Leith are well wooded and romantic; upon which, a little further down, stand the mansions of Redhall, Inglis, and Hailes. West from the kirk and manse of Collington, which stand encircled with water, and embosomed with fine wood, is Spylaw, a romantic retreat, built by the late Mr Gillespie, tobacconist. On the lands of Comiston, which lie to the east, are still to be seen vestiges of a very large ancient encampment. A rude massy block of whinstone, called Camus-stone, near this, seems to denote the burial-place of some Danish commander. On the lands of Comiston the fountain for the Edinburgh water-cistern was first erected. On the estate of Maleny, beyond Currie, there is an old castle, called Lennox Tower, anciently the residence of that family. There are also some vestiges of Roman camps in this parish, particularly on the estate of Mr Davidson of Ravelrig. Sir John Skene of Curriehill, Lord Register in the reign of James VI.; Sir James Skene, his son, who was President of the Court of Session; and Sir Thomas Craig of Riccarton, the famous feudalist, were all formerly proprietors of the parish of Currie. The soil of this district is not remarkably good; it rents from 30s. to 60s. per acre for tillage, and all sorts of crops are raised, though wheat is accounted

the most profitable, the raising of which is greatly promoted, especially in Collington parish, by manure from Edinburgh. The numerous mills erected in this neighbourhood for flour and barley, and for the manufacture of paper, those for snuff and tobacco, an extensive distillery, the great quarries of freestone at Hailes and Redhall, have of late years, brought a great degree of population to these parishes. The Water of Leith takes its rise in the parish of Currie, and although the whole run of the river be only about 14 miles, yet in this short space it drives about 80 mills.

A little to the north lies RATHO; on the east it is flat and fertile, but rises gradually towards the west. The soil, in the low grounds, is a good mixture of loam and sand; in many places there is also a mixture of clay. Dalmahoy, the principal residence of the Earl of Morton, and Hatton, formerly belonging to the family of Lauderdale, now to the Rev. Dr Davidson, both beautiful and elegant seats, lie in this parish: these, with the plantations of Addiston, give a rich and pleasant aspect to the country. Agriculture is carried on with considerable spirit and success, of which the late Mr Macnight of Ratho set the example. The hills of Dalmahoy and Kaimes abound with freestone: the rocks composing the rising grounds to the north are chiefly whinstone.

The rivers Almond and Water of Leith run through the parish of KIRKNEWTON; through which also passes the great Glasgow road. There is good limestone wrought here, but no coal. The ground is of various qualities, but chiefly a stiff clay. There being no manufactories, population is on the decrease. Dr Cullen was proprietor of the estate of Ormistonhill, where he introduced, so early as the year 1758, a new and improved mode of culture.

Below the east end of the Pentland hills lies LIBBERTON, about three miles distant from the capital. There are three villages in the parish that have the name of Libberton, and one called Gilmerton, which is by far the largest. In this parish there are extensive coal and lime-works, which is the chief cause of the great population. At Gilmerton there are above 20 seams of coal, from 2½ to 10 feet in thickness. Besides other lime-works, those at Gilmerton alone yield 70,000 bolls annually. Here is the celebrated cave, dug out of the rock by George Paterson, a blacksmith. It was finished in 1724, after five years hard labour. In this cave are several apartments, with beds, a table with a large punch-bowl, all cut out of the solid rock; there is also a smith's forge, with a well and a washing-house. Paterson lived in this mansion for several years, and died in it about 1737. Near St Catherine's there is a spring, the water of which is covered with film of patroleum, or

mineral oil. It is called the Balm Well of St Catherine's, and used to be much resorted to in the cure of cutaneous diseases. Numbers of the inhabitants are employed in driving coal and lime to the capital; and a great proportion of the women employ themselves in washing clothes for families in Edinburgh. The ground in this parish is generally good; but it is also much enriched with manure from the city. The greater part of it lies very high, and is very healthy, but the ridge to the west stands much in need of being planted. The old tower is 590 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a noble prospect.

Still nearer the capital, eastward, lies **DUDDINGSTON**.—The church stands in a very romantic situation, under the cope of Arthur's Seat, with the lake extended below. Around are the beautiful inclosures of Prestonfield, Dick, Baronet, and the house and pleasure-grounds of Duddingston, an elegant mansion of the Marquis of Abercorn, built after a plan of the late Sir W. Chambers, at the expence of L. 30,000. The soil here is not originally good, but from the quantities of dung put upon it from the streets of Edinburgh, it is very productive. It is believed, that the proprietor of Prestonfield, about the year 1700, was the first who introduced this practice of meliorating ground by means of street-dung, which, about the year 1730, was sold at 2d. but now at 3s. 6d. and 4s. per cart-load. The country here abounds with coal; no less than 13 seams have been wrought upon the estate of Duddingston. A bed of fine clay was some time ago discovered at Brickfield, where a manufactory of stone-ware, similar to that of Staffordshire, is at present carried on, besides the fabrication of bricks, tiles, and coarser pottery. Duddingston Loch affords excellent marl; and the variety of plants in it give scope to the researches of the botanist*.

Adjoining to Duddingston lies the parish of **NEWTON**.—The surface of the country here is flat, but the soil, in general, is indifferent, though there are several rich spots. This district also abounds in coal, there being no fewer than 19 different seams running through the parish, of various thickness. Coal has been wrought here for upwards of 200 years. The face of the country, from the Dalkeith road to the sea, is rather naked.

On the east it is joined by **INVERESK**.—This handsome village

* Duddingston has long been famous for *sheep-heads* as a dish for dinner. It was here that sheep used to be slaughtered for the Edinburgh market; the heads were thought scarcely worth carrying to town; hence the practice of dressing them on the spot.

has been called the Montpelier of Scotland. The parish is of a semicircular form, lying around Musselburgh bay. The village stands on a rising ground, which commands a most beautiful prospect. The church, lately built, is very conspicuous from the road. This pleasant and healthy situation, of course, has induced a number of gentlemen to build handsome villas upon the banks of the river Esk. The soil to the north, on the sea-coast, is light and sandy, and remarkably fit for producing garden-stuffs. The fields to the south, on the banks of the river Esk, are a rich loam, and very fertile. The town of Musselburgh lies at the bottom of the hill, the river Esk dividing it from Fisherrow. The bridge which unites them is very ancient, and supposed of Roman structure: a handsome new bridge is now built, which cost L. 9000. Over the old bridge was the march of the Scottish army to the fatal battle of Pinkie, fought March 1547, on a field between Inveresk and Walliford. Many circumstances concur to show, that a Roman colony was established here. Pinkie-house, belonging to Sir John Hope, Bart. was one of the first seats of note built in Scotland, though it is not very ancient, the date in front of the house being 1622. It was built by the first Earl of Dunfermline; in it there is a gallery 80 feet long, the cieling of which is covered with emblematical paintings and inscriptions. The occupation of the women of the lower class must not be omitted; they are the carriers of greens, salt, and fish, to Edinburgh; they trudge to the capital, loaded with about 200lbs. weight, early in the morning, and return again by mid-day, after selling their commodities. In this way they gain from 8d. to 1s. 3d. a-day. The husbands being fishermen, or of other occupations, they make a considerable livelihood between them. This mode of life gives a very rough and more than masculine turn to the manners of the women. At Monkton is a great natural curiosity, called the Routing Well, from the noise which it makes preceding or during a storm. Maitland compares it, sometimes to the noise of a coppersmith's hammers, at other times to the noise of a shower of hail falling into water. In this district there is limestone, plenty of coal, and very fine freestone for building.

Going up the Esk, we next find DALKEITH, pleasantly situated on a narrow stripe of land, between the rivers North and South Esk. The low ground here is good in some places, but inclining to sand; the higher grounds are a pretty strong clay. Dalkeith is one of the greatest markets for corn in Scotland; and there are some manufactures that are in a thriving way, particularly of leather, candles, soap, and hats. Adjoining to the town stands Dal-

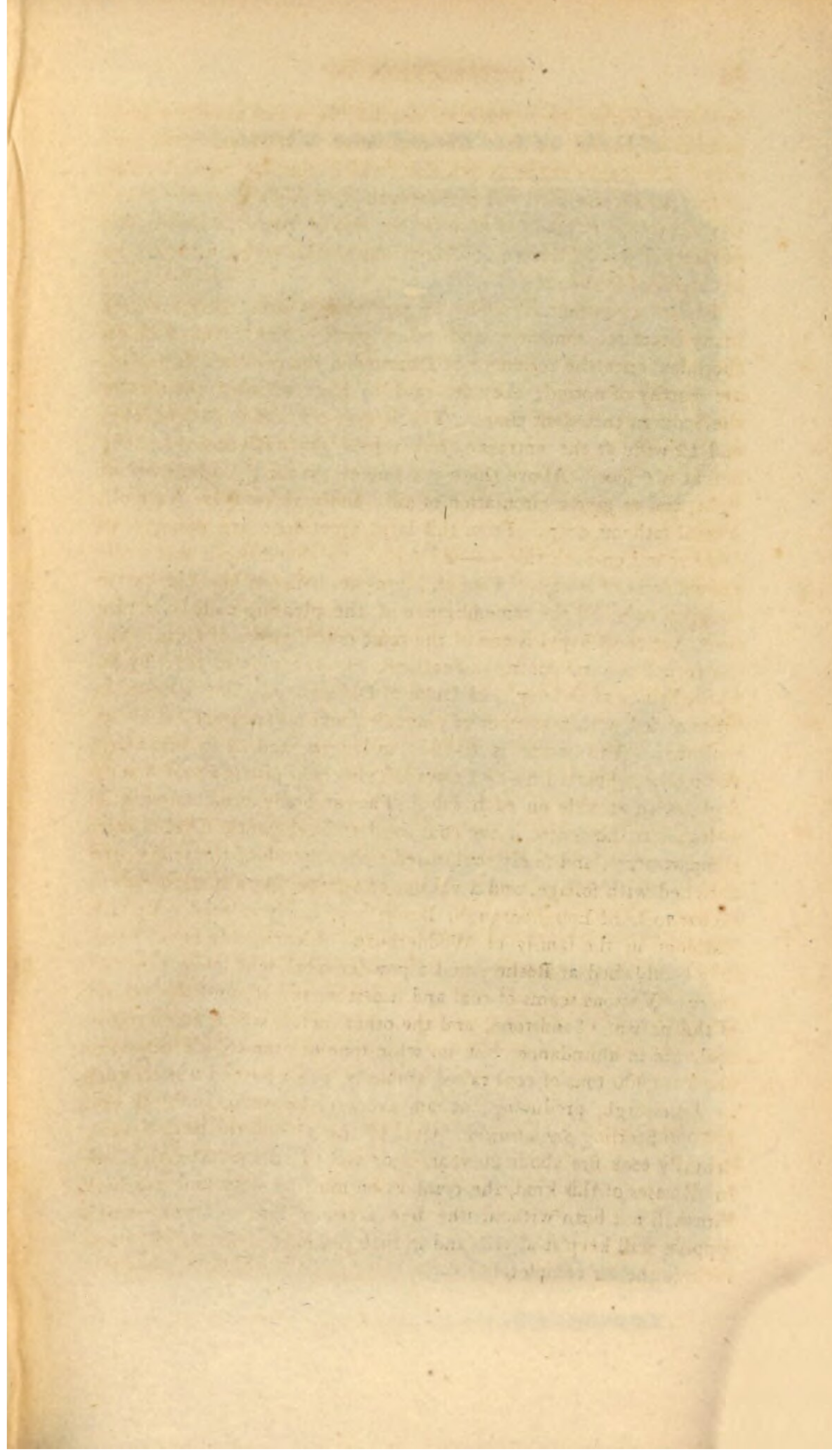
keith-house, the principal seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, built in the beginning of last century. It may be termed rather a good and substantial than an elegant house; but the park around, which comprehends the inclosures of Smeaton and Castlesteads, and contains about 800 acres Scots, all surrounded by a stone-wall, adorned with much fine wood, and beautified by the serpentine windings of the two rivers Esk, make it a very princely summer-residence. There are some capital paintings in the palace, particularly some landscapes by Claude Lorraine, Vernet, and others. The people in Edinburgh are in use to make frequent excursions to Dalkeith and Roslin in the summer, particularly during the strawberry-season. There is coal here, but it is not much wrought, as it lies pretty deep. The finest trees in the county are to be seen in the parks of Dalkeith and Newbottle, some of them beeches and planes, whose trunks measure from 12 to 24 feet in circumference. The red squirrel has of late become extremely common in the woods upon the banks of the Esk; it was introduced there by the family of Buccleuch, and has multiplied so fast, as to have over-run all the woods in the neighbourhood. They are very destructive to small birds, by devouring their eggs, and to young planting, particularly to larches.

A little upwards on the same river stands NEWBOTTLE, or NEWBATTLE.—The church, and the family-seat of the Marquis of Lothian, called the Abbey, lie concealed in a valley, which is rich and romantic. The soil here is a rich mould upon a stratum of gravel. The South Esk runs through the parish, the banks of which are beautifully wooded. From this valley the country rises for about two miles to a summit, the highest point of which is 680 feet above the level of the sea. The high ground on the southwest is a stiff clay, very unproductive. In Newbottle Abbey, which is a good house, chiefly modern, there are several fine paintings; and in the library are various manuscripts, beautifully written on vellum, in the Saxon character, and highly illuminated; besides a number of very early printed and scarce books. The park surrounding the house is large, and contains, as already observed, a number of fine lofty trees. There is both limestone and coal in this parish.

LASWADE includes the eastern extremity of the Pentland hills, and stretches along the North Esk. In the lower grounds the soil is rich, but there is a great deal of heath and barren ground in the higher parts. Strawberries are cultivated with great success on the banks of the Esk, and prove a profitable crop, yielding from L. 18 to L. 30 per acre. There are five paper, besides other mills,

in this parish, and two extensive bleachfields, which employ a great number of hands; so that the population in 1801 was 3348 persons. The banks of the North Esk, which runs for several miles in this parish, are bold and picturesque in a high degree. Peculiar advantage is taken of this for the seat of Melville Castle, the property of Lord Melville, built in the Gothic style, after a plan of the late Mr Adam.

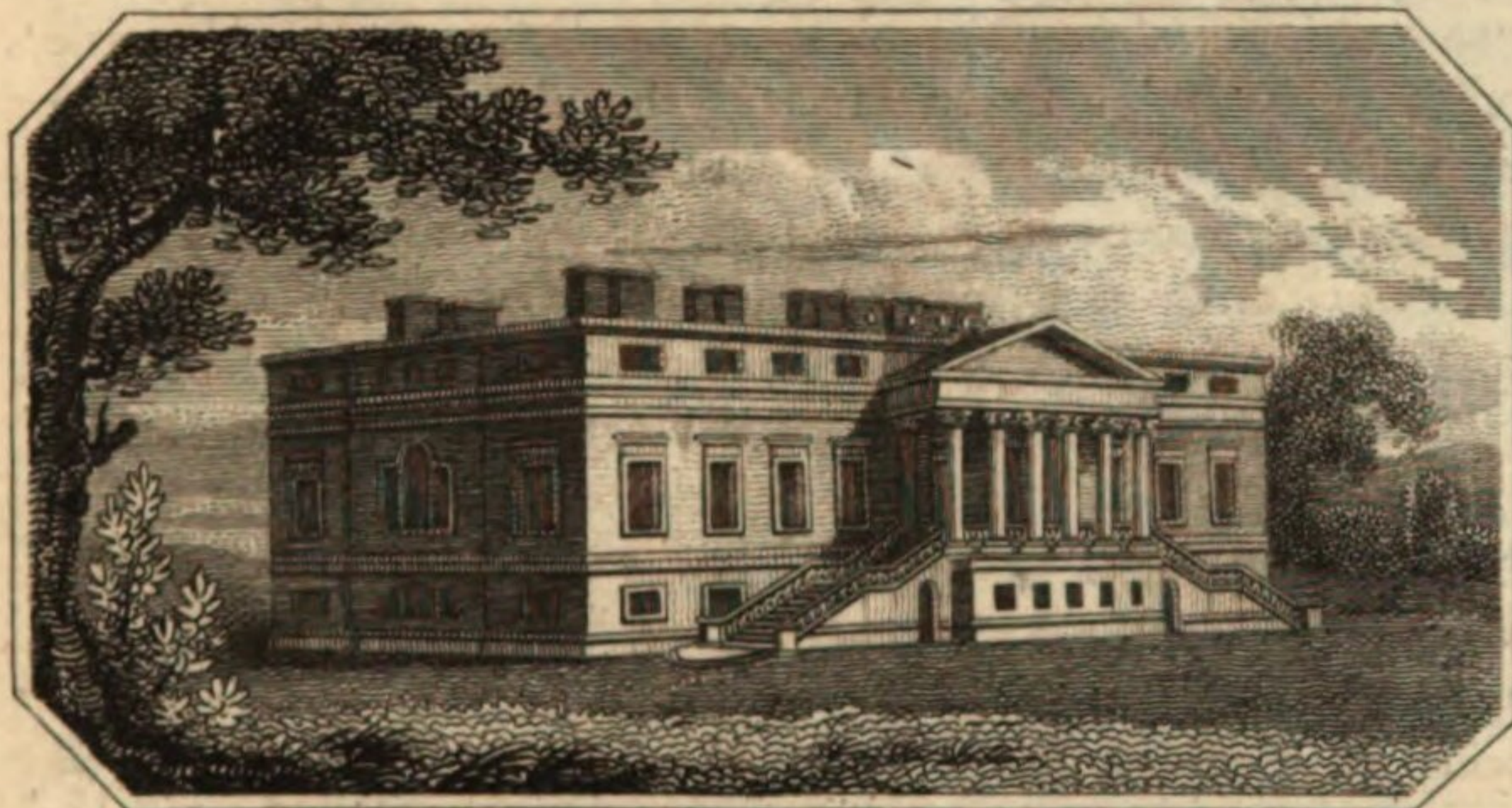
Besides a constant succession of gentlemen's seats, there are here many beautiful, romantic, and noted spots: The caves of Hawthornden, once the residence of Drummond the poet and historian, are worthy of notice; they are said to have afforded shelter for the Scots in turbulent times. The largest of them is 90 feet long, and 12 wide at the entrance, but tapers gradually inwards; the height is 6 feet. Above there is a funnel cut for the admission of light, and to give a circulation of air. In the recess there is a well, several fathoms deep. From this large apartment are passages to other rooms on each side.—About a mile above stand the well-known ruins of Roslin. Though there be little of the old castle standing to recall the remembrance of the pleasing melody of the tune, yet the Chapel is one of the most entire pieces of Gothic architecture now remaining in Scotland. It was built in 1440 by St Clair, Prince of Orkney, and Duke of Oldenburg. The outside is ornamented with a number of pinnacles, and a variety of ludicrous sculpture. The inside is 69 feet in length, and 34 in breadth; the roof is supported by two rows of clustered pillars about 8 feet high, with an aisle on each side. The arches extend across the aisles; but the centre is one continued arch, elegantly divided into compartments, and finely sculptured; the capitals of the pillars are enriched with foliage, and a variety of figures. As a mark of royal favour to Lord Loughborough, Roslin was lately created a British Earldom in the family of Wedderburn. Bleachfields have been long established at Roslin; and a powder-work was lately erected there. Various seams of coal and limestone run through the whole of this parish. Sandstone, and the other metals which accompany coal, are in abundance, but no whinstone or granite. There are about 30,000 tons of coal raised annually, great part of which goes to Edinburgh, producing, at an average, between L. 6000 and L. 7000 Sterling *per annum*. One of the pits in the parish accidentally took fire about 20 years ago, and is still unextinguished. In all cases of this kind, the combustion must be slow and gradual. Fire will not burn without the free access of air, but very small supplies will keep it alive; and in such places it is very difficult to exclude the air completely.



DESCRIPTION OF THE
ENGRAVEN FOR TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.



MELVILLE CASTLE EDINBURGHSHIRE.



PENNYCOCK HOUSE EDINBURGHSHIRE.



DALHOUSIE CASTLE EDINBURGHSHIRE.

Adjoining to Laswade, lies the parish of GLENCROSS, 6 miles west from Edinburgh. The greatest part lies along the Pentland hills, and is pasture-ground, though some crops of oats and grass are raised. In the lower grounds, which form part of an extensive valley, are sandstone, limestone, and coal * ; these seem to be continuations of the same strata which are wrought in the places nearer the sea, already described, and which stretch through the whole of this extensive track from Musselburgh to the Carlops †, on the confines of Tweeddale, about 15 miles. There are several beautiful plantations here, which abound with red squirrels. At Castlelaw, in this parish, are some vestiges of camps. Near Woodhouselee, the property of A. Fraser Tytler, the late Lord Woodhouselee, on Glencross water, lies the scene of that favourite pastoral the Gentle Shepherd ‡ ; a romantic fall at the head of the water is still called Habbie's How.—William Tytler, Esq. grandfather to the present proprietor, is well known as the author of the Inquiry into the Evidence against Mary Queen of Scots, and of a Dissertation on Scottish Music, annexed to Arnot's History of Edinburgh ; also, for having rescued from oblivion the "King's Quair," a poem written by James I. of Scotland ; and for ascertaining Allan Ramsay as the author of these two fine poems, "The Vision," and "The Eagle and Robin Redbreast." Besides other productions, the late Lord Woodhouselee published "An account of the life and writings of Lord Kames."

About 9 miles south-west from Edinburgh, lies PENNYCUICK. Being a very extensive parish, the soil is various, in some places a stiff clay, in others sand and gravel, in others moss. There are here a cotton-mill, and two paper mills. Pennycuick-house is an

* Coal being always found in what have been termed *secondary strata*, the seams, though numerous, either terminate at the foot of the Pentland hills, or dip under them so deep, that they have not been traced to the north-west of these hills. But as the Pentlands are chiefly of whin and primitive strata, it is probable that the coal, lime, and other secondary strata which compose the great plain, terminate here on the north.

† Near Glencross there is a vein entirely filled with heavy spar. As this fossil is so frequent an accompanier of metals everywhere, particularly lead and copper, time will surely bring some rich treasure to light in this quarter. We formerly mentioned that this spar, or *marmor metallicum*, as it is called by the miners, has been found also on Braid hills.

‡ It is proper to notice, that the scenery of this pastoral is by some laid near Newhall, a few miles further west.

elegant edifice, built about 1761, by the late Sir James Clerk. There is a good collection of paintings in it; and Ossian's Hall, the work of Runciman, is much admired. Sir James also collected a considerable number of Roman antiquities, and built an exact model of the celebrated Roman temple, called Arthur's Oven, which is used as a pigeon-house. The grounds are pretty well laid out, and highly ornamental. To the south of the house is an obelisk, erected to the memory of Allan Ramsay the poet, who frequently resided here. There is abundance of coal and lime, the latter so hard, in some places, as to admit of a fine polish, and in which many petrifications are found. In Carlops hill have been found specimens of lead and iron ore, and ironstone; and at Picket Craig, a vein of ore was wrought for some time which yielded silver. Near this, in the bed of the Esk, are found specimens of button-ore of iron; they are in nodules from the size of a bean to a golf-ball, and take a fine polish. There are several chalybeate and petrifying springs in this quarter. On the banks of the North Esk, near Spittal-hill, there are two wells, one having a bitterish taste, resorted to by the country-people as a cure for bowel-complaints, the other has a petrifying quality. There is also abundance of whinstone and free-stone here; curious specimens of the latter, having impressions resembling the bark of the pine-tree, both in shape and colour, have been lately discovered. The ruins of some old castles, and several vestiges of encampments, are also pointed out in this quarter.

Near the head of the South Esk, 11 miles south from Edinburgh, lies TEMPLE parish. The country here is bleak and cold, and a good deal subject to rain. The arable land is pretty fertile, being a slight soil on a gravelly bottom, and in some places a strong clay. The hilly part answers very well for sheep-pasture. The chief proprietors are Dundas of Arniston, and Hepburn of Clerkington.

The small parish of PRIMROSE or CARRINGTON gives the title of Primrose to the eldest son of the Earl of Roseberry. The soil is good and dry around the village, but cold and wet towards the extremities of the parish. Wheat and all the usual kinds of grain are cultivated, but the soil is peculiarly well suited to potatoes and green crops. There are no manufactories in the parish. There is abundance of coal here, one stratum of which is 11 feet thick; there is also an appearance of iron-stone.

Upon the South Esk lies the small parish of COCKPEN. The prevailing soil here is a strong clay, which, when properly cultivated, is very fertile. The banks of the South Esk are all well wooded, and very romantic here. The castle of Dalhousie, a build-

ing of great antiquity, though lately modernized, stands on the north bank of the river. Nearly a mile above, is the first gunpowder manufactory erected in Scotland, about the year 1794.

About 12 miles from Edinburgh, on the Carlisle road, lies BORTHWICK. The country here has a very uneven surface; hill and dale alternately succeeding each other, give it the appearance of the waves of the sea. The soil is very various; in the lower parts it is rich and loamy, in the higher parts wet and clayey. Here stand the ruins of an ancient castle, the residence of the family of Borthwick, which is pretty entire, though built about the year 1440, and forms, with the adjacent woods and windings of the river, part of a very beautiful and picturesque scene. It was in this castle that the Earl of Bothwell took refuge with his fair consort before the battle of Carberry hill. It is now the property of Mr Hepburn of Clerkington. Arniston, the seat of the present Lord Chief Baron, lies in this parish. Of this family two successive generations have held the distinguished and honourable seat of Presidents of the Court of Session; and the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, late Viscount Melville, &c. was no less celebrated for his abilities as a statesman. The late Principal Robertson was born at the manse of Borthwick; and the famous James Small, the successful maker and improver of the Scottish plough, resided at Ford, in the extremity of this parish. There are several going coal-works here, belonging to the Arniston estate.

Adjoining to Borthwick is HERIOT, a small parish, 16 miles from Edinburgh, on the West London road. It is composed chiefly of hilly ground. Heriot and Gala Waters take their rise in the Moorfoot hills here, and afford fine sport for the angler.

CRICHTON lies about 12 miles south of Edinburgh, on the middle road by Cornhill to London. There are about 4000 acres in this parish, in which 1100 are outfield; this last is overgrown with moss, upon a wet soft sand, or clay bottom. The arable part is either a deep rich soil, producing good crops, or a dry soil well adapted to turnip husbandry. There is a good limestone quarry in this parish, from which is wrought about 4000 bolls annually. Though there is coal also, none is at present wrought. The castle of Crichton is a very ancient and magnificent fabric; it was first built by Chancellor Crichton, joint guardian with the Earl of Candler of James II. During the life of Crichton it was levelled with the ground by William Earl of Douglas, but was afterwards rebuilt, and part of the new work is uncommonly elegant.

In CRANSTON the surface of the ground is unequal. It compre-

hends three villages, viz. Cranston, Cousland, and Preston. There are a number of fine seats in this parish, such as Oxenford Castle, Prestonhall, and others. The ground is well cultivated, and well enclosed. The soil consists partly of clay and stiff land, and partly of a sandy or lighter soil; both are fertile, and over the whole parish arable. It was in this parish that the first example of the drill husbandry was given by Sir John Dalrymple of Cousland, grandfather to the present Baronet, who also introduced sowing turnip and planting cabbages in the open field. At Upper Cranston some works have been erected for extracting tar from pit-coal, an invention of the Earl of Dundonald. The farms are from L. 25 to L. 300 of rent *per annum*. The river Tyne runs through this parish, though it is here but a small stream.

At the foot of the Lammermuir hills lie FALA and SOUTRA, which extend east and west about 4 miles; north and south 3, being partly situated in East Lothian. The lower parts are pretty level. Soutra hill rises about 1000 feet above the level of the sea. On this summit, the traveller, from the south, is transported by one of the most extensive and luxuriant prospects any where to be met with; the three Lothians, with the Frith of Forth, lie expanded before him, and the Fife hills make a fine termination to the landscape.

In WEST-CALDER the soil is but indifferent; the whole lies on a tilly bottom, and is composed either of clay or a mossy earth. It lies high, from 450 to 470 feet above the level of the sea, and is cold and bleak. Though there is no coal at present working, yet it is more than probable that the whole parish stands upon coal. There is abundance of limestone. At Castle Craig may be traced, very distinctly, the remains of a Roman camp. Upon the estate of Brotherton, the late Mr Davy has contrived to produce an extent of pleasing and interesting scenery, seldom to be equalled, by cutting out, shelving, and planting the banks of a small stream which runs into the Almond.

The soil of MID-CALDER is in general light, and when properly cropped makes good returns. The town of Mid-Calder is pleasantly situated, and surrounded with beautiful scenery; the river Almond runs a little to the north, and Calder wood, which is of considerable extent, overlooks it. The present rent of this parish is about L. 2519 Sterling; in which there is coal, limestone, and ironstone, besides plenty of freestone. On the estate of Letham is a sulphureous spring, much resembling the Harrowgate waters. In Calder-house, the seat of Lord Torphichen, there is a portrait of the

the first of these, which is a very small one, is the

second of the three, which is a very small one, is the

third of the three, which is a very small one, is the

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twenty-fourth of the three, which is a very small one, is the

twenty-fifth of the three, which is a very small one, is the

twenty-sixth of the three, which is a very small one, is the

reformer John Knox, hung in a hall where he dispensed the sacrament of the Lord's Supper after the Reformation.

The large parish of Stow extends from the head of Gala water to the banks of the Tweed below Innerleithen: it, however, lies chiefly in the county of Mid-Lothian. The face of the whole is hilly, but the hills are mostly covered with good pasture for sheep.

DIRECT ROADS FROM EDINBURGH.

MANY Roads issue in all directions from the capital, as from a centre. Such as are not given here, will be noticed under the head of other counties, to which they more properly belong.

To BERWICK-UPON-TWEED by Haddington and Dunbar.

	(Miles.)	
To Musselburgh	6	
Tranent	4	10
HADDINGTON	7	17
Linton	5½	22½
Beltonford	3	25½
DUNBAR	2½	28
Broxmouth	1½	29½
Press Inn	14	43
Ayton	4	47½
BERWICK-UPON-TWEED	7½	55
(Miles.)		

This road is called the East London road; it traverses the middle of the county of East-Lothian. Leaving Edinburgh at the foot of the Canongate, the road goes by the Water Gate; on an eminence to the right is the

- 1 handsome retreat of Parsons Green, Mr Mitchell; a little beyond this on the left, stand Piershill barracks, capable of containing a regiment of horse. A
- 2 ter passing Wheatfield, on the left, at the 2d milestone, the road turns to the right, where it is joined by the mail-coach road from Leith. It
- 3 goes through the extended village of Portobello, and turning round the windings of the Forth, and passing some neat boxes built on both sides of the road, it
- 5 enters Fisherrow near New-Hailes house, at the 5th

(Miles.)

- 5 mile. Passing the bridge over the Esk, it goes through the town of Musselburgh; on the height stands the kirk of Inveresk. At the east end of Musselburgh is Pinkie-house; a little above which, is Carberry-hill; both of them famed for battles disastrous to the Scottish arms; in this neighbourhood is Wallyford, Findlay, Esq. After this the road winds round the links of Musselburgh, and passes the toll-bar at Ravenshaugh, the boundary of the county.

Ascending the brae, on the right is the house of Drummore, Findlay, Esq. which commands a full view of Prestonpans and the sea-coast; it passes above the fields and old tower of Preston, famous for the battle of 1745, where Colonel Gardiner fell, and the King's army was repulsed. It enters the village of Tranent, which is populous; it then traverses the muir to Gladsmuir kirk. At the 14th milestone lies Elvingston, Law, Esq. The ride is rather dreary from Tranent till it passes Gladsmuir; here it opens upon Haddington, Amisfield, and Traprain Law, and a number of gentlemen's seats on all sides. Near the 15th milestone the road passes Huntingdon, Deans, on the left, and a little on Letham, Buchan, and Clerkington, Houston, on the right. The opening here to the hills is very fine; it goes through the village of St Laurence, within one mile of Haddington; on the left is Alderston, and just at the approach to the town are several neat boxes.

- 17 HADDINGTON; there are two good inns here.

The next stage is Dunbar. Making a very abrupt turn to the left near the bottom of the principal street, the road goes past the barracks, lately erected to contain 1200 foot; and keeping a straight line to the east, passes Amisfield, a huge fabric of redstone, belonging to the Earl of Wemyss; it goes on to the plantations of Beanston, likewise belonging to the Earl of Wemyss; the house stands on the left. Below, on the banks of the river Tyne, stands Stevenston-house, a beautiful residence of Sinclair, Bart. At the exit from Beanston plantations, the conic hill of Traprain Law comes full in view, below which, on the water's edge, stand the

(Miles.)

- ruins of Hailes Castle. After a gradual ascent for about a mile, it gains the top of the hill of Pencraick, where a very extensive view opens of the rich fields towards Smeaton, Tynningham, Dunbar, &c. terminated by the boundless expanse of the German ocean. Having descended by a gradual slope, the road enters the village
- 22 of Linton, and turning to the right, passes a bridge over the Tyne, below which is a water-fall and deep linn, which proves fatal to the young salmon. Having passed the river, the road takes an easterly direction, leaving
- 25 Smeaton and Tynningham on the left, and goes by Ninewar, Hamilton, Esq. thence to Beltonford. It passes Westbarns, where, during the last war, there were sundry encampments; and Belhaven, where there is a factory for making thread and sail-cloth, lately carried on by the active and industrious Mrs Fall. At the
- 26 26th stone, a road goes off to Broxmouth; gaining the
- 27 rising ground, on the top of which there is a windmill, and the house of Winterton, it terminates at
- 28 **DUNBAR.** There are here two pretty good inns. From Dunbar the road goes southward; at the end of the town, on an eminence, is the kirk, a little beyond which lies the mansion-house of Lochend, Warrender, Bart. Leaving Broxmouth, Duke of Roxburgh, on the
- 31 left, it recedes from the beach, and goes by Eastbarns,
- 32 Sandilands; crosses Dryburnford at the 32d, and a short
- 33 way past the 33d, crosses the end of Thornton Loch.
- 34 On the right at the 34th is Threipland.
- 35 Dunglass-house, Hall, Bart. on the right, and half a mile further on, the road enters the county of Berwick. Here it becomes dreary and barren; ascending the skirts of the Lammermuir hills, the road passes over the Pease
- 38 bridge. Ruins of St Helen's chapel on the left;—about
- 39 the 39th is Old Cambus. The road to Coldingham goes
- 40 off near the 40th, where it enters Coldingham moor, an uncultivated waste.
- 43½ Press Inn.
- 45 At the 45th it crosses another road to Coldingham, and reaches the village of Ayton at the 48th. On the left is a neat box, the residence of Mr Fordyce. The road here crosses the Eye, at the mouth of which is Eye-
- 49 mouth, a thriving sea-port town. At the 49th the road

(Miles.)

51 goes through another moor, now in a rapid state of improvement; and a little beyond the 51st mile passes Marshall Meadows on the left.

55 **BERWICK.**

*Great Mail Coach Road from EDINBURGH to LONDON
by BERWICK, NEWCASTLE, YORK, &c.*

	(Miles.)
To Haddington	17
Dunbar	11 28
Press Inn	15½ 43½
BERWICK	11½ 55
Belford	15 70
Alnwick	15 85
Morpeth	18 103
NEWCASTLE	16 119
Durham	14 133
Rushieford	9 142
Darlington	9 151
Northallerton	15 166
Thirsk	9 175
Easingwold	13 188
YORK	12 200
Tadcaster	9 209
Ferry Bridge	12 221
Doncaster	15 236
Barnby Moor	14 250
Tuxford	13 263
Newark	14 277
Grantham	14 291
Coltersworth	8 299
Stamford	14 313
Stilton	15 328
Huntingdon	13 341
Cuxton	9½ 350½
Royston	12 362½
Ware	16½ 379
Waltham Cross	9½ 388½
LONDON	12 400½

To CARLISLE by Selkirk, Hawick, and Langton.

(Mail Coach Road.)

	(Miles.)
To Middleton	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bankhouse	21
SELKIRK	35 $\frac{3}{4}$
HAWICK	47 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mosspaul	60 $\frac{1}{4}$
Langholm	70 $\frac{1}{4}$
LANGTOWN	81 $\frac{3}{4}$
CARLISLE	90 $\frac{3}{4}$

(Miles.)

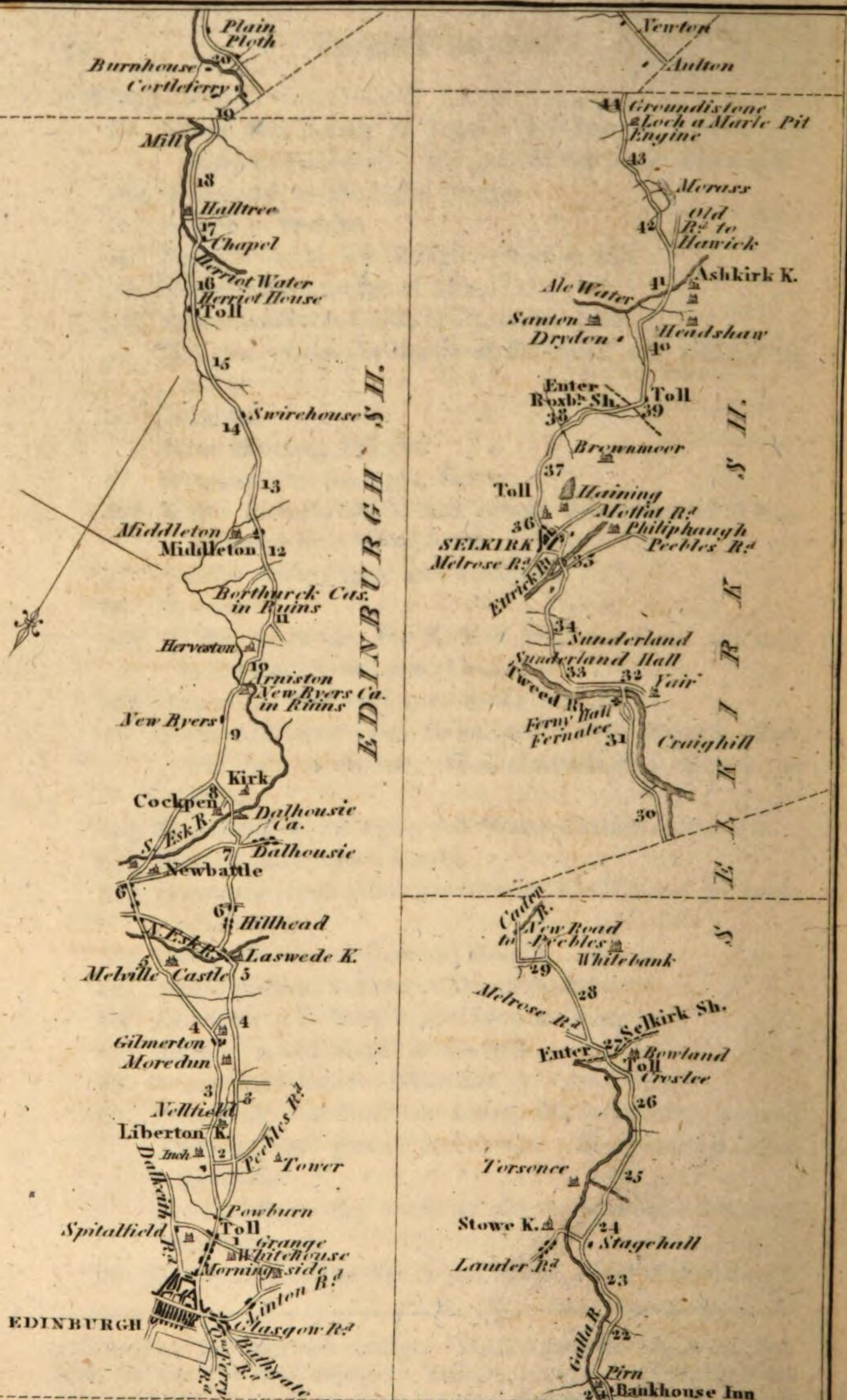
- 1 This road goes by St Patrick's Square, and passes through the Grange toll bar. It then ascends the height at
- 3 Libberton kirk. A little onwards, it passes Gracemount on the right, a neat villa, and the village of Stenhouse on the left; a little on Moredun, Samuel Anderson, Esq. on the left. It goes over the height, leaving the coal village of Gilmerton on the right. It then de-
- 4 scends, having the house of Drum, formerly the residence of Lord Somerville, now belonging to Mrs Cathcart, on
- 5 the left. Above the 5th milestone it passes Melville Castle, and soon after it reaches Newbottle, Lord An-
- 8 crum's residence. After crossing the North Esk, it as-
- 10 cends, and about the 8th milestone crosses the South
- 12 Esk near Dalhousie Castle. Leaving the romantic banks
- 15 of the Esk, it passes the village of Cockpen, and goes on
- 17 to Harvieston;—the face of the country is bleak to the
- 21 stage of MIDDLETON. It continues so, and reaches the
- 24 Gala water about the 15th stone; it passes Heriot-
- 26 house about the 16th. Crossing Heriot water, it passes
- Halltree, Davidson, and following the course of the Ga-
- la, conducts to the next stage, BANKHOUSE. Still keep-
- ing the west bank of the river, it leaves Pirn, Tait, on
- the left, and winding with the river through this hilly
- district, it passes the kirk of Stow; a little onwards it
- passes Torsonce-house, Pringle, a romantic residence,
- and Bowland-house on the left*.

* About eight miles of a new road on the east side of Gala wa-
ter has recently been made. It commences at Watherston toll-bar,

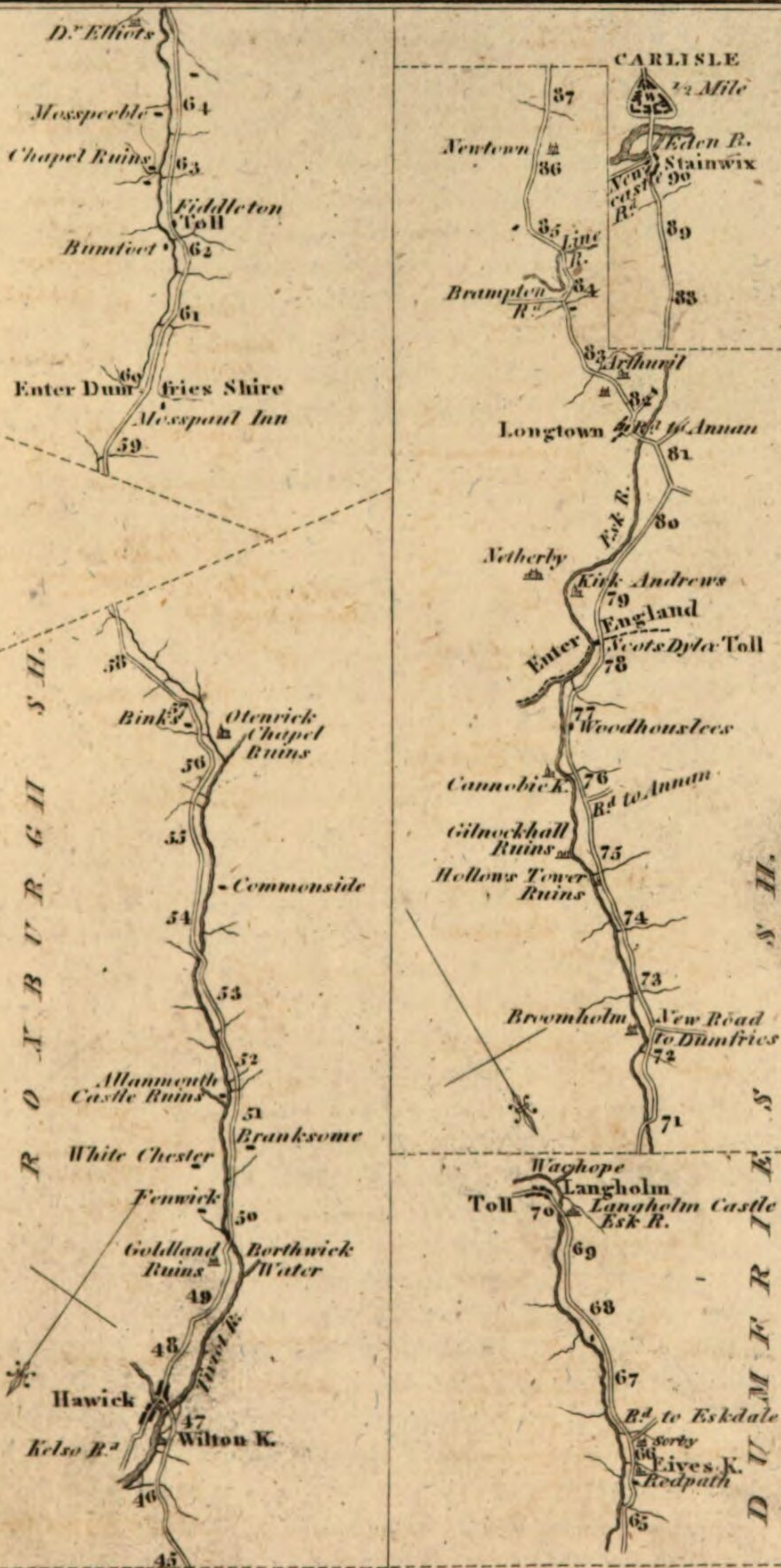
(Miles.)

- 27 Enters Selkirkshire at Crosslee toll-bar; a branch goes down to Galashiels; this goes to the right westward.
- 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ Whitebank on the right, Pringle.
- 29 A road to Peebles.
- 31 Fernalie on the left, Pringle.—Crosses the
- 32 Tweed at the bridge of Yair.
- 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ Passes Sunderland-hall, Scott, on the left.
- 35 The road crosses the bridge of Etterick, and ascends the hill to
- 36 SELKIRK.
Passes Haining, Pringle.
- 37 Brownmuir on the right, Curren.
- 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ Enters Roxburghshire, and crosses the water of Ale.—
On the right is Wool, Scott.
- 41 Ashkirk, Scott; goes over a muir to
- 45 Newton.
- 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ Wilton, Anderson, and Kirk of Wilton; about one mile to the right is Stirches, Chisholm.
- 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ HAWICK. The road goes up the Tiviot.
- 49 Borthwick water joins Tiviot, and a little onwards Godland ruins on the left. Soon after which it crosses the Tiviot.
- 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ Branxholm on the right, and White Chester on the left.
- 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ruins of Allanmouth Castle.
- 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crosses the river.—Going southward it still keeps the banks of the river.
- 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ Passes the ruins of Catenric Chapel.
- 60 Moss-Paul Inn, and enters Dumfries-shire.
- 62 Burnfoot; a little on is Fiddleton toll-bar.
- 63 Ruins of an old chapel on the left.
- 65 A neat farm-house.—Near the
- 66 Ewes Kirk.—A little on Sorby, Mr Armstrong, beyond which a road goes off to Eskdale. This district is called Ewesdale.
- The road keeps the banks of the water, which are most romantic.
- 70 LANGHOLM.—The Castle and Lodge, Duke of Buccleuch.

and extends to Galashiels bridge. For communicating with Selkirk by the old road thither, a bridge is to be built at Crosslee. It is projected to continue it on the east of the water to its source, and thence by a new line through Middleton-muir to Middleton.



Road from EDINBURGH to CARLISLE.



Road from EDINBURGH to CARLISLE.

(Miles.)

- 10 **HOWGATE.** The road divides about a mile beyond Howgate; that on the left goes to Peebles, the other to Moffat. The branch to Peebles keeping the banks of the water, passes Darnhall on the right, and Eddleston Kirk on the left, near the 17th milestone.
- 17 near the 17th milestone.
- 18½ Windylaws on the left.
- 19½ Kidstown mill on the right.
- 21½ **PEEBLES**,—Hay's lodge to the right.

To Galashiels, Melrose, and Jedburgh.

		(Miles.)
To Middleton	- - - - -	12½
Bankhouse	- - - - -	8¾ 21
Galashiels	- - - - -	9 30
Melrose	- - - - -	5 35
Jedburgh	- - - - -	11½ 46½

(Miles.)

- 21 Bankhouse, (see p. 59.) house of Pirn on the left.
- 24 Stagehall on the right, and kirk of Stow on left. The road goes down Gala water.
- 26½ Torsonce house.
- 26¾ Bowland house.
- 27 Enters Selkirkshire; a road goes off to Selkirk at toll-bar, this goes eastward.
- 28 Torwoodlee on right.
- 30 Stands the village of **GALASHIELS**. After crossing Gala water, the road enters the county of Roxburgh.
- 32 Cross Allan water.
- 33 Cross the Tweed to village of Darnick.
- 35 **MELROSE**. After going round the foot of the Eildon hills, this road falls in with the London road at Newton, a little beyond the 37th milestone. A little onward Greenwells, with planting; on the right Elliot.
- 39 St Boswell's on left, and kirk of Lessudden.
- 40 Passes Ellioston on the right, at a little distance Rutherford on left.
- 43 Ancrum house on the right, Scott, Bart. Pass over the water at Ancrum bridge, and go round the hill; Mount Tiviot on the left, road to Hawick on right.
- 44 Ascend the hill, a fine prospect opens down the Tiviot.
- 45 Pass Bonjedart.
- 46½ **JEDBURGH**.

1870
[Illegible text follows, appearing to be a list or index of names and dates, possibly related to a historical record or genealogy.]

To Lauder and Kelso.

	(Miles.)
To Dalkeith	6
Blackshiels Inn	8 14
Channelkirk Inn	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 19 $\frac{1}{4}$
LAUDER	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ 25
Smailholm	11 36
KELSO	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 42 $\frac{1}{4}$

(Miles.)

- Leaving town by Nicholson Street, this road goes through
- 1 the Gibbet toll-bar; on the right stands Newington, on
 - 2 the left is Prestonfield, Dick, Bart. At the 2d mile-
stone, on the right, is the house of Inch, and a little be-
yond it, on the left, stand the elevated ruins of Craig-
miller Castle; on the right is Sunnyside, Inglis, Bart.
The house of Edmonstone, Wauchope, stands on the left,
 - 3 a little beyond the 3d stone. At the 4th, on the right,
 - 4 is the house of Drum, within its extensive pleasure
grounds, having a fine exposure to the south; after
crossing a neat bridge over North Esk, a little beyond the
 - 6 6th, we are landed at Dalkeith. Still going southward,
the road from Dalkeith descends to a narrow bridge
over the South Esk; leaving Newbottle-house, and the
parks, on the right, and Woodburn, Kerr, on the left,
 - 8 it ascends a tedious uphill path, till it passes the 8th mile-
stone, leaving a small box, *Caldhame*, on the left. At
 - 10 the 10th milestone, it passes Oxfordhall, and Chester-
hall, Mr Clerk, on the left; here the road to Arniston
goes off to the right; and a little further on, stand the
elegant mansions of Oxenford Castle, Dalrymple, Bart.
and Prestonhall, Callendar, Bart.; after which it goes
 - 11 through the village of Path-head at the 11th stone;
 - 12 near the 12th, on the right, stands Crichton-house,
Pringle, and a little beyond it, on the height, Long-
faugh; about half a mile beyond the 13th stands the
 - 13 inn of Faladam, and near it, on the left, the inn of *Cas-
tertonhaugh-head*; a mile beyond these is BLACK-
SHIELS, also a stage on this road. After passing the
kirk of Fala on the left, the road goes through two toll-
bars a short way beyond the 15th milestone, which is the
boundary of the county of Mid-Lothian; the road goes

(Miles

over Soutra hill, and enters the county of Berwick near the 17th milestone.

19 $\frac{1}{4}$ Channel-kirk inn at the bottom of the hill; after this, on the right, is Oxton, and Justicehall; Airhouse on the right. The country is very uninteresting till it reaches

25 LAUDER; on the left Thirlestane Castle, Earl of Lauderdale.

26 $\frac{1}{2}$ Blainslie, famous for oats.

28 About two miles further south it goes to the left, (the other branch leads to Jedburgh); gaining the height, it passes Birkhill-side, Shillinglaw, on the right, at

29 the 29th stone. From this the country is moorish till Mellerston plantations give a relief at the 34th mile-

stone. Here the road enters Roxburghshire, and goes through the village of Smailholm; leaving the tower on the right; at the 36th stone, it passes Mackerston, M'Dougal, Bart. on the right, and Nenthorn on the left. About a mile to the left stands Stichel house, Pringle, Bart. and Newton-Don, Don, Bart.

40 It reaches the parks of Fleurs, Duke of Roxburgh, and

42 $\frac{1}{4}$ KELSO.

To Greenlaw and Coldstream.

	(Miles.)
To Channelkirk Inn, (see above)	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
Road goes to left near Carfrae mill	2 21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Whitburn Inn	4 25 $\frac{1}{4}$
Thorndyke Tower	4 29 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bassendean	1 30 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tibby's Inn	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 33
GREENLAW	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Marchmont house on left	2 38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Purves hall on left	1 39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mersingtoun house on left	1 40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eccles on right	1 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pass Belchester and Castlelaw on left	2 43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Passes road to Kelso	2 45 $\frac{1}{2}$
COLDSTREAM	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 47

To DUMFRIES by Noblehouse and Moffat.

(Mail Coach Road.)

	(Miles.)
To Howgate	10
NOBLEHOUSE	16½
Blyth Bridge	21
Broughton	27
Crook Inn	34
MOFFAT	48
Kirkmichael	62
Amisfield	66½
DUMFRIES	71

(Miles.)

This road goes by St Patrick's Square, and passing the Grange toll-bar, crosses

1 Powburn; a little onwards it turns to the right at the

2 foot of Libberton brae.

3 Passes St Katherine's on the left, and onwards Burdiehouse; it goes through the village of

4 Straiton, and

5½ Passes the avenue leading to Roslin on the left.

7½ Crosses the North Esk, on the right Greenlaw, and Auchindinny on the left.

9 Pennycuick on the right, at a little distance.

10 Howgate Inn.

11 The road divides; one branch goes to Peebles on the left; this goes straight on, and

12 Enters Peebles-shire.

13½ Pass the house of Whim on the right.

14½ House of La Mancha on the right.

15½ Road on the right leads to Linton; near this Magbie-hill on the right.

16½ Noblehouse.

17 Hallmyre, and house of Murrays-hall.

18 Romanno; and soon after cross Lyne water.

19½ Cross a road from Peebles to Linton.

20½ Scotstown on the left.

21 Blyth Bridge.

22 A road from Peebles to Carnwath crosses this at Kirkurd.

24 It goes round Broughton heights.

27 Broughton-house on the left, and onwards the kirk on the

(Miles.)

right, where a road goes to Biggar; soon after it crosses Biggar water.

28 Kilbucho, Dickson, on the right.

29½ Ruins of Drummelzier Castle on the left.

30 Falls in with the Tweed, and soon after the road from Peebles joins. The country is now very naked to

34 Crook Inn. Polmood on opposite bank.

35 Bield Inn. Opposite is Tweedsmuir kirk; a very uninteresting road, over a high barren district.

44 Enters Dumfries-shire.

45 Road goes off to Glasgow.

48¾ MOFFAT.

Leaving Moffat, the road crosses the Annan, having Loch-house-tower on the left; soon after it crosses the

51½ River Evan.

Goes through an extensive moss, passing Raehills-house, Earl of Hopetoun, on the right. Onward at St Ann's Bridge, a road goes off to Lochmaben; this to the right, passing Courance, and old kirk of Garrel, reaches the stage of

62 Kirkmichael-gate.

Going southwards, it crosses the river Ae, and passes Achinflower hill. On the right it passes Glenae and Amisfield, Charteris, and Tinwald kirk on the left, before it reaches Lockerbridge, 3½ miles from Dumfries. The road now goes through Tinwald Downs; soon after it is joined by others, and falls upon the Nith; a little onwards it reaches

71 DUMFRIES.

To DUMFRIES by Linton.

This road is measured from the West Port, and goes by Gillespie's Hospital, and

1 Merchiston, the house on the right; onwards the village of Morningside.

2 Craighouse on the right, and onwards the house of Braid on the left.

3 Comiston on the right, onwards the Collington road joins this, and one goes eastwards to Mortonhall; on the right Swanston, at the foot of the hill. The road goes round the foot of the Pentland hills, leaving the village of Pentland on the left.

(Miles.)

- 6 Woodhouselee on the right; and a little onwards, Bush on the left, Trotter.
- 7 Glencross and house of Greenlaw.
- 8 A road goes off to Newbigging. The road goes along the foot of the hills.
- 12 Toll-bar, and a road goes to Newhall on the left.
- 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cross the North Esk, and enter Peebles-shire. The road passes Cairnmuir on the right, and is now bleak and uninteresting.
- 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ LINTON stage-inn. A road goes forward to Biggar; this inclines to the left, and crosses Lyne water; and onwards, passes Spittalhaugh on the left.
- 19 A road goes off to Peebles.
- 20 A little to the left, Scotstown house.
- 21 *Blyth bridge*.—From this see last road.

To DUMFRIES, by Lochmaben, 74 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

- 53 This road is the same with the former, p. 66. till it reaches St Ann's bridge, where it goes to the left.
- 59 It passes Johnston kirk on the left, a little beyond which is Dinwoodie, on the opposite bank.
- 61 It crosses the Annan at Hangingshaw, and passes Jardin-hall, and the ruins of Spalding's tower; goes through a moor for about 2 miles, when it crosses a road leading to Kirkmichael on the right, and to Lockerby on the left.
- 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cross the Cannel river.
- 65 LOCHMABEN, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ from Moffat.
- 66 Leaves Newmains on the left.
- 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ A road goes off to Torthorwald. It then goes through the woods of Tinwald, and village, and at
- 73 Lockerbridge, the other road joins this as above.
- 74 $\frac{1}{4}$ DUMFRIES.

To Castle Douglas and Kirkcudbright. (New Road.)

	(Miles.)
To Dumfries	71
Crocketford	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ 80 $\frac{1}{4}$
Auchinreoch Mill	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 83
CASTLE DOUGLAS	6 89
Carlingwark	$\frac{1}{2}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 99

To KIRKCUDBRIGHT by Biggar, Leadhills, and New Galloway.

	(Miles.)	
To Bridgehouse Inn	-	16
BIGGAR	11½	27½
LEADHILLS	19	46
Penpont	15	61
Monyhive	5	66½
NEW GALLOWAY	13½	80
Castle Douglas Inn	13	93
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	7	100

To Wigton and Whithorn.

	(Miles.)	
To Monyhive, as above	-	66½
Balmaclellan	12	78½
New Galloway	1½	80
Clatteringshaws	6½	86½
Newton-Stewart	11	97½
WIGTON	7¼	104¾
WHITHORN	11	115¾

To AYR and PORTPATRICK by Carnwath, Maybole, Girvan, and Stranraer.

	(Miles.)	
To Currie Kirk	-	5¾
Crosswoodhill	11¼	17
CARNWATH	8	25
Carstairs	3	28
Douglas Mill	10¼	38¼
Muirkirk	12¾	51
Cumnock	10½	61½
AYR	15¼	76¾
MAYBOLE	8½	85¼
Kirk Oswald	4½	89¾
GIRVAN	7¾	97½
Ballantrae	12½	110
Lochryan	8¾	118¾
STRANRAER	8	126¾
PORTPATRICK	6¼	133

(1400)

- 1 This road diverges from the main road at Slinger at the
- 2 intersection of the road.
- 3 Cross the Water of Lough at the popular village of
- 4 Ballynash.
- 5 Under the name of Wexford, from Lough to the
- 6 mouth of the river of Lough.
- 7 Passing the ruins of Lough Castle on the left and the
- 8 ruins of the castle.
- 9 Ballynash.
- 10 Ballynash.
- 11 Little Village, from the road to the
- 12 House of Robert Castle on the left, just over an extensive
- 13 field.
- 14 Road to the left.
- 15 Cross the road.
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- 100 Cross the road.

(Miles.)

- This road diverges from the south road to Glasgow at the
- 1 Merchiston toll-bar.
 - 3 Crosses the Water of Leith at the populous village of Slateford.
 - 4 Hailes House.
 - 5 Romantic mansion of Woodhall; from thence it goes through the village of Currie.
 - 6 Passing the ruins of Lennox Castle on the left, and two paper-mills, it reaches
 - 7 Ravelrig House.
 - 8 Bankhead.
 - 11 Little Vantage.
 - 13 Ruins of Kaimes Castle on the left; goes over an extensive muir.
 - 16 Ruins of an old tower.
 - 17 Cross Woodhill.
 - 18 Enter Lanarkshire.
 - 19 Torbrae toll,—road very dreary here.
 - 22 Redfoord Bridge.
 - 23 Kerswell on the left.
 - 25 CARNWATH.
 - 26 Red Loch on the right.
 - 28 Columba-Loch on the left, and a road strikes off to Glasgow near the village of Carstairs. On the left Carstairs House, Fullerten.
 - 29 Road goes to Lanark on the right.
 - 31 Near this a road from Biggar to Lanark crosses this one. A little onwards it crosses the Clyde.
 - 32 A little beyond this, a road goes off to Moffat.
 - 35 Drum-Alloa. Tintohill on the left.
 - 36 A road goes off to Biggar.
 - 38 Uddington, and a road goes off to Glasgow, and immediately it reaches
 - 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ DOUGLAS MILL; from this to Muirkirk is over a hilly district.
 - 40 Castle of Douglas on the left.
 - 41 The town of Douglass.
 - 43 Crosses the river, having Weston on the left, goes up the water of Douglas.
 - 44 A coal-work on the left.
 - 47 Parish Holm toll-bar, and half a mile further it enters Ayrshire.

(Miles.)

- 48 Goes over Darnhum hill, from which issues the water of Ayr, and continues down its banks.
- 51 MUIRKIRK.
- 52 Leaves the water, and onwards,
- 53 A road goes off to MAUCHLINE.
- 54 Crosses the Ayr at Muirmill bridge.
- 55 Cameron's grave on the right.
- 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crosses Grass water.
- 59 Darnel, and Glenmore on the left, and soon after crosses the water by a bridge, having Braehead on the right.
- 60 Logan, Logan, Esq. on the left.
- 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ CUMNOCK.—From Cumnock the road to Ayr goes by the south bank of the river.
- 62 Passes Tarringing Castle in ruins on the right.
- 63 Dumfries-house.
- 65 Passes through Ochiltree, Earl of Glencairn.
- 69 Drongan, and coal-works.
- 72 Sundrum, and Gardgirth on the right.
- 75 Toll-bar at Holmstone. At a little distance, on the banks of the river, stand the seats of *Auchincruive*, Oswald; *Braehead*, Paterson; and *Craigie*, Campbell.
- 76 AYR.
Leaving Ayr, this road takes a south-east direction, and in about 3 miles crosses the Doon.
- 79 Newark on the right, and Doonside on the left.
- 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ Blairstone, Cathcart on the left.
- 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ Saughry. The road is now through a rich waving country, till it reaches
- 85 MAYBOLE. About half a mile onwards, a road goes off on the right to Culzean Castle, Earl of Cassillis.
- 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ On the left the ruins of Baltersan, and of the abbey of Crossraguel.
- 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ Auchinblain on the right, and a little on, Blainfield on the left.
- 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ Kirk Oswald on the left.
- 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ Reaches the sea near Culzean Mill. Keeping the shore,
- 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ Passes Chapelhill House on the left, and after crossing the river Girvan, falls in with the Kilkerran road at the 96th milestone from Edinburgh.
- 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ GIRVAN.
Still keeping the shore from Girvan, it passes
- 100 Ardmillan.
- 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ The ruins of Carleton on the left.

(Miles.)

- 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ Some natural stone pillars on the right.
 110 BALLINTRAE, pleasantly situated on the coast.
 Leaving Ballintrae, it crosses the river Stinchar, and recedes a little from the coast.
 112 $\frac{3}{4}$ Enters Glenapp, a woody district.
 115 $\frac{3}{4}$ Finnard on the right.
 116 $\frac{3}{4}$ Enters Wigtonshire.
 118 $\frac{1}{4}$ Loch Ryan House, and Cairn on the left. It now goes round the edge of the Loch.
 122 $\frac{1}{4}$ Craigaffie, Neilson, on the left.
 124 $\frac{1}{4}$ Culhorn Castle, Earl of Stair, on the left.
 126 $\frac{3}{4}$ STRANRAER.
 133 PORTPATRICK.—On the left Dunsy House, Sir D. H. Blair.

—————
 To GLASGOW by Mid-Calder and Kirk of Shotts.

(Miles.)

To Hermiston	-	-	-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mid-Calder	-	-	-	7 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Livingstone	-	-	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15
Blackburn	-	-	-	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Whitburn	-	-	-	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 21
Kirk of Shotts	-	-	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 27 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Inn	-	-	-	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 30 $\frac{3}{4}$
Holytown	-	-	-	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 33
Broomhouse toll	-	-	-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 $\frac{1}{2}$
GLASGOW	-	-	-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 44

(Miles.)

This road, after passing Dalry, Mr Walker, on the right,

- 1 and Merchiston on the left, separates from the Lanark road at the toll, (lately a new road has been opened from Princes Street to this point), and taking a more

- 2 westerly direction, passes the mills at Gorgie. It crosses the Water of Leith nearly opposite to the old mansion house of Saughtonhall, Baird, Bart.

- 5 A little beyond the 5th stone it passes the Currie road at Hermiston, and leaving Riccarton-house, Craig, on the

- 7 left, it enters the plantations of Addiston about the 7th mile stone, the property of the Earl of Morton.

- 9 Dalmahoy, seat of the Earl of Morton; onwards Hatton, Dr Davidson.

- 10 Bonnington and Ormiston.

(Miles.)

- 11 Kirknewton on the left. Passing East-Calder, the road crosses a small stream, and reaches the inn of MID-CALDER. A little beyond this, on the left, Calder house, Lord Torphichen; onwards, after crossing the water, it enters the shire of Linlithgow at the 14th stone.
- 14 enters the shire of Linlithgow at the 14th stone.
- 15 LIVINGSTONE, the inn, and a little to the right the mansion-house, Monro, Esq.
- 17 Blackburn-house, and cotton-mill; a long tedious evenly road conducts to the height, called Kirk of Shots, the highest ground betwixt the Friths of Forth and Clyde.
- 21 After crossing the Carnwath road, it reaches Whitburn.
- 22 Passes Polkemmet-house, Baillie.
- 23 Enters Lanarkshire.
- 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ Kirk of Shots.
- 31 *New Inn.* A road goes off to HAMILTON, 7 miles.
- 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ Holytown Inn. Woodhall, Campbell of Shawfield, on the right, and Rosshall, Capt. Douglas.
- 35 Bell's hill.
- 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ Broom-house toll; on the left are seen the Clyde iron-works; on the right Mount Vernon.
- 44 GLASGOW.

To GLASGOW by Uphall and Airdrie.

	(Miles.)
To Uphall Inn - - - - -	12
West Craigs Inn - - - - -	11 23
Airdrie - - - - -	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ 32 $\frac{1}{4}$
GLASGOW - - - - -	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 42 $\frac{3}{4}$

(Miles.)

- 1 A little beyond the 1st stone, the road crosses the Water of Leith, at Coltbridge, opposite Murray-field gate, Murray of Henderland; soon after it goes under the south declivity of Corstorphine hills, passing the beautiful villas of Belmont, Beechwood, Gen. Dundas, and Corstorphine hill, Mr Keith. A little beyond this stand the kirk and village of Corstorphine; soon after passing the manse and some houses, a road to Falkirk goes up the hill on the right; this road goes straight onwards to Gogar burn, passing the gate of Gogar-house, Mr Ramsay. After crossing the Almond, it runs in front of Newliston-house, Mr Hog; on the right also is Hallyards.

(Miles)

- 11 From Kilduff to the river, Bay of Dublin.
- 12 Up the river. On the left is Harcourt. Circular Stone, a
little beyond the town. The next point is an island
resembling a drum, all is covered the bridge
13 With Kilduff, Harcourt Bay, on the right, and a little
beyond which is the town of Drogheda, just which is
the town of Drogheda.
- 14 Drogheda is a large town, and is a very good place, and is
very well situated. It is a good place for the
15 of the coast and harbor.
- 16 Drogheda is a good port and harbor. The village is
very good, and is a very good place. The village is
a little beyond the town. The village is a little
17 beyond the town. The village is a little beyond the town.
18 In the middle of the river, and is a very good place.
19 The village is a little beyond the town. The village is
a little beyond the town. The village is a little beyond the town.

104 of the river.

To the river by Drogheda, Drogheda, and Drogheda.

(The river is a good place.)

(Miles)

To Drogheda	21
Kilduff	42
Harcourt	142
Drogheda	242
Drogheda	242
Drogheda	242

(Miles)

- 11 The river is a good place, and is a very good place.
12 The river is a good place, and is a very good place.
13 The river is a good place, and is a very good place.
14 The river is a good place, and is a very good place.
15 The river is a good place, and is a very good place.
16 The river is a good place, and is a very good place.
17 The river is a good place, and is a very good place.
18 The river is a good place, and is a very good place.
19 The river is a good place, and is a very good place.

(Miles.)

- 11 Passes Kirkhill on the right, Earl of Buchan.
- 12 UPHALL INN. On the left is Houston, Captain Sharp, a little beyond the inn. The road goes over an indifferently cultivated district, till it reaches the Bathgate hills; Kirkton, Houston, Esq. on the right, half a mile beyond which is the town of Bathgate, near which is the house of Marjoribanks.
- 21
- 22 WESTCRAIGS INN; the country is barren here, and continues so to next stage. It goes along the great reservoir of the canal, and reaches
- 32 AIRDRIE INN, a good neat modern house. The village is considerable; near it is Airdrie Place, Miss Mitchelson; a little onward it crosses the Monkland canal. The house of Drumpellier, Stirling, Esq. is now full in view,
- 33 in the midst of extensive inclosures, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Glasgow; $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles further on is Braidsholm; 2 miles beyond this, is Bailieston-house, and the house of Mount Vernon.
- 36
- $42\frac{3}{4}$ GLASGOW.

To GLASGOW by Linlithgow, Falkirk, and Cumbernauld.

(The pleasantest Road.)

	(Miles.)
To Corstorphine	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Kirkliston	5 $8\frac{1}{2}$
LINLITHGOW	$8\frac{1}{4}$ $16\frac{3}{4}$
FALKIRK	$7\frac{1}{2}$ $24\frac{1}{2}$
CUMBERNAULD	8 $32\frac{1}{2}$
GLASGOW	14 $46\frac{1}{2}$

(Miles.)

- $3\frac{1}{2}$ This road, soon after passing the village of Corstorphine, goes off to the right, up the hill, and then takes a westerly direction, passing Eastcraigs, Stewart, on the right;
- 4
- 5 after gaining the height, a little beyond the 5th milestone, the fertile plains of West-Lothian open to view.
- 7 Cross a neat bridge over the Almond river, which is the boundary of Mid-Lothian. Soon after it passes Foxhall on the left, Wishart, Esq.
- 8 A little beyond the 8th is Kirkliston, where there is a tolerably good inn. Near the
- 10 Milestone stand the ruins of Niddery Castle on the left, and those of Duntarvie on the right. Gaining the emi-

(Miles.)

nence, the road goes through the small village of Winchburgh, at one time noted for the propagation of bees. It commands an extensive prospect in every direction here.

12 At the 12th, on the right, is Old Cathie, a little beyond which is Craigton, also on the right.

13 There is a road which leads to Mid-Calder: on the left

14 stands Ochiltree, and on the right Chamflourie, Mrs Johnston.

15 A road goes off to Queensferry.

16 $\frac{3}{4}$ LINLITHGOW.

Proceeding westward from Linlithgow, the road leads over a bridge across the Avon, and a little beyond this it enters Stirlingshire.

19 Almond-house on the left.

20 The road to Clerkington on the right.

21 Polmont on the left, Polmont kirk on the right.

22 Road to Bo-ness on the right.

23 Louriaston; on the left Edenbellie.

23 $\frac{1}{2}$ Callendar-house, with a splendid gate-way, Forbes, Esq.
A fine view of the Carse, and the Carron-works.

24 $\frac{1}{2}$ FALKIRK.

25 Crosses the great canal at Camelon; Carron works on the right; a little way beyond this, the road to Stirling goes to the right.

29 Loanhead toll-bar; on the left is Underwood-house, and further on Knockhead-house on the left: and Mount-Riddel, and Merchiston on the right.

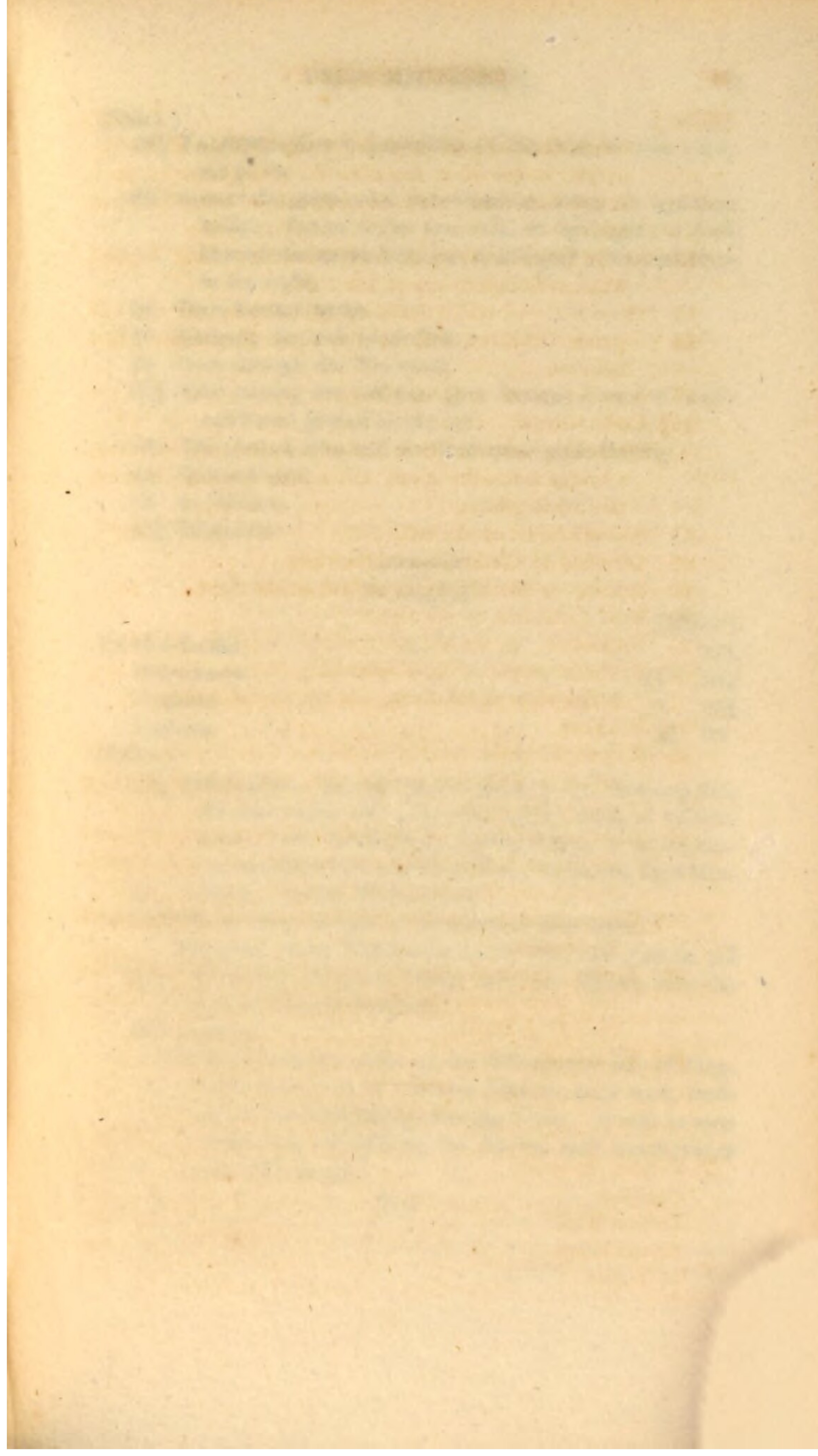
32 $\frac{1}{2}$ CUMBERNAULD; on the left Cumbernauld House, Lord Elphinston.

39 Bedley; the road after this passes Frankfield House on the left, then crosses the Monkland canal; a little farther on is Park House.

46 $\frac{1}{2}$ GLASGOW.

To Stirling.

	(Miles.)
To Falkirk, as above	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Camelon	1 25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Larbert Kirk	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 27
Bannockburn	6 33
STIRLING	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$



(1812)

1. The first of these was the ...
2. The second was the ...
3. The third was the ...
4. The fourth was the ...
5. The fifth was the ...
6. The sixth was the ...
7. The seventh was the ...
8. The eighth was the ...
9. The ninth was the ...
10. The tenth was the ...
11. The eleventh was the ...
12. The twelfth was the ...
13. The thirteenth was the ...
14. The fourteenth was the ...
15. The fifteenth was the ...
16. The sixteenth was the ...
17. The seventeenth was the ...
18. The eighteenth was the ...
19. The nineteenth was the ...
20. The twentieth was the ...
21. The twenty-first was the ...
22. The twenty-second was the ...
23. The twenty-third was the ...
24. The twenty-fourth was the ...
25. The twenty-fifth was the ...
26. The twenty-sixth was the ...
27. The twenty-seventh was the ...
28. The twenty-eighth was the ...
29. The twenty-ninth was the ...
30. The thirtieth was the ...
31. The thirty-first was the ...
32. The thirty-second was the ...
33. The thirty-third was the ...
34. The thirty-fourth was the ...
35. The thirty-fifth was the ...
36. The thirty-sixth was the ...
37. The thirty-seventh was the ...
38. The thirty-eighth was the ...
39. The thirty-ninth was the ...
40. The fortieth was the ...
41. The forty-first was the ...
42. The forty-second was the ...
43. The forty-third was the ...
44. The forty-fourth was the ...
45. The forty-fifth was the ...
46. The forty-sixth was the ...
47. The forty-seventh was the ...
48. The forty-eighth was the ...
49. The forty-ninth was the ...
50. The fiftieth was the ...

(Miles.)

24½ FALKIRK.—For a description of the road to this place, see p. 74.

25 Crosses the great canal near Camelon under an aqueduct bridge; Carron works one mile to the right; a little beyond this on the left, road to Glasgow; this road keeps to the right.

26 Cross Carron water.

27 Larbert, the kirk on the left.

28 Goes through the Tor-wood.

29½ After passing the toll-bar, goes through a tract of newly cultivated ground on the left.

32 The ground rises, and the view opens upon Stirling.

33 Bannockburn.

34 St Ninians.

35½ STIRLING.

To Lanark.

(Miles.)

To Mid-Calder	-	-	-	-	12½
Wilsontown	-	-	-	11	23½
Cleghorn	-	-	-	6	29½
LANARK	-	-	-	2½	32

(Miles.)

12½ Mid-Calder. See road to this place, p. 71. Leaving this, the road strikes off to the left, by the south of Calderhouse, Lord Torphichen; leaving which, it passes Brotherton, Limefield, and Chapleton; Hermand, Lord Her-

17 mand; reaches West-Calder.

23½ Wilsontown, the site of an extensive iron work.

The road leaves Wilsontown on the left, and goes on till it reaches Cleghorn Bridge over the Mouse, near the seat of Colonel Lockhart.

32 LANARK.

N. B. About two miles on the Wilsontown side of Cleghorn, there is to be a branch from the main road, leading to Hyndford Bridge over the Clyde. It will be soon completed, and will be the shortest road into Ayrshire from Edinburgh.

To INVERARY by Stirling; and to FORT WILLIAM.

	(Miles.)
To STIRLING (p. 75.)	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Down	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ 43
Callendar	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ 51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lochearn-head	14 65 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sue Inn	10 75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinluib	1 76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tyndrum	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ 87 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dalmaly *	12 100 $\frac{1}{2}$
INVERARY	15 $\frac{3}{4}$ 115 $\frac{1}{4}$

(Miles.)

35 $\frac{1}{2}$ To Stirling, as above.

36 Cross the Frith at Stirling Bridge. For the other road on the south bank, see p. 78.

38 Near this a road goes off to Blair on the right.

39 Bridge of Allan, road on the right to Crieff.

40 Lecrop Kirk on the left, and enters Perthshire.

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ Keir-house on the left, Stirling, Esq.

43 Newton, Edmonstone, Esq.

44 DOWN †.

45 Cambus-Wallace, Buchanan, Esq.

46 Fall in with the river.

47 Ruins on the right, Landrick house, M'Gregor Murray, Bart. left, goes up the river.

49 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ballachallan, Stewart, left.

* From Dalmaly to Bonaw is 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, along the west bank of Loch Awe and river.

† The other road on the south bank of the Forth to Down, turns to the left before crossing Stirling Bridge, and winds round the castle rock, and the grounds of Craigforth, Callendar, Esq. Soon after this it enters the pleasure-grounds of Ouchtertyre, Ramsay, which are finely diversified. Leaving this, it approaches the estate of Blair-Drummond, Home, Esq. at the mill of Tor; on the right is the great wheel for raising water to float the moss. On leaving the pleasure-grounds of Blair-Drummond, which are extensive, a road goes off to the left for Thornhill, Port of Monteath, and the Barracks of Inversnaid. Soon after this it crosses the Teath by an ancient bridge of two arches, and ascending the high ground, presents a very interesting view of the circumjacent country, the Castle of Doune making a prominent object; it then falls into the other road from Stirling.

(Miles.)

- 98 Reaches the banks of Urchy.
 99 Glenurchy Kirk, and
 99½ DALMALY. Mountain of Cruachan Ben on the right.
 101 Ruins of Kilchurn Castle, the original seat of the family of Breadalbane, at the head of Loch Awe; the road goes down the east bank.
 103 Auchlane, Campbell, Esq.
 104 Aultfearn.
 106 Claddish.
 110 Tullich and Ladyfield; the road goes down the banks of the Aray.
 115¼ INVERARY.

To INVERARY by Glasgow and Dumbarton.

(Miles.)

To GLASGOW (p. 72.)	-	-	-	44
Partick	-	-	-	2½ 46½
Kilpatrick	-	-	-	7 53½
Dunglas	-	-	-	2 55½
DUMBARTON	-	-	-	2¾ 58¼
Renton	-	-	-	2½ 60¾
Luss Inn	-	-	-	10 70¾
Tarbet	-	-	-	8 78¾
Arroquhar Inn	-	-	-	1½ 80¼
Glencroe	-	-	-	4½ 84¾
Rest and be Thankful	-	-	-	3 87¾
Cairndow Inn	-	-	-	6½ 94¼
INVERARY	-	-	-	9¾ 104

To Fort William.

(Miles.)

To Tyndrum	-	-	-	87¼
Inverounan	-	-	-	9¼ 96½
Kingshouse Inn	-	-	-	9½ 106
Glencoe	-	-	-	9 115
Ballachulish	-	-	-	5 120
Ferry	-	-	-	½ 120½
FORT WILLIAM	-	-	-	10 130½

(Miles.)

- 87¼ Tyndrum. See this road described on p. 76. and 77. Here the road to Dalmaly goes off to the left; the road to Fort-William goes northward to the right, and at

(Miles.)

89 $\frac{1}{2}$ Enters Argyllshire, and goes down the banks of the river Kinaglash.

94 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crosses the Urchy.

97 Inverounan, and Loch Tilly.

102 Crosses the river Ba, and goes round the Black mount to

106 $\frac{1}{2}$ Kingshouse Inn.

A few miles after this the road divides; that on the right is the old road by the Devil's Staircase, now gone into disrepair. The other, which is usually travelled, goes to the left down Glencoe, to the inn of

Ballychelish or Ballycheulish. After crossing Loch Leven at a rapid but narrow ferry, the road goes up to the banks of Loch Lhynne to

130 $\frac{1}{2}$ FORT WILLIAM.

To ABERDEEN through Fifeshire, and by Dundee, Montrose, and Inverbervie.

(Mail Coach Road.)

	(Miles.)
To Leith	2
Pettycur Harbour	6 8
Kinghorn	1 9
Kirkcaldy	3 12
Plasterers Inn	7 19
New Inn	2 21
Crossgates Inn	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cupar Fife	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30
Woodhaven waterside	11 41
DUNDEE, by water	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 43 $\frac{3}{4}$
Arbroath	17 60
MONTROSE	12 72
INVERBERVIE	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stonehaven	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 94
ABERDEEN	14 $\frac{3}{4}$ 109

(Miles.)

2 Leith;—cross the Forth to

8 Pettycur harbour.

9 Kinghorn, Abden on the right, and Seafeld tower.

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Farm-house of Tyrie on left, and beyond it Raith-house, Fergusson, Esq.; Raith-tower on the height, which is

(Miles.)

very conspicuous over almost the whole country eastward. Gaining the height, a fine view opens of the bay of Kirkcaldy and circumjacent country, and of the opposite coast, of North Berwick Law, the Bass, and Isle of May.

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Links, kirk of Abbotshall on the left.

12 KIRKCALDY.

13 Path-head; Dunnikier, Oswald, Esq. on the left; a road goes to Dysart on the right.

15 Carwhinny.

16 Balbiggy on the left, crosses the water Ore.

19 PLASTERERS Inn, on the left Lesly-house, kirk and village of Markinch on the right.

19 $\frac{1}{2}$ Balbirny, Balfour, Esq. on the right.

21 NEW INN; Pitiloch on the left, Law, Esq. a road goes off to Perth by Falkland.

24 Balmacolm, and kirk of Kettle on the left.

25 Ramorny, Heriot, Esq. on the left.

25 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crossgates, and village of Pitlessie.

26 Rankeilor on the left, Maitland, Esq.

26 $\frac{1}{2}$ Kirk of Cults and Bonsean on the right; goes down the banks of the Eden.

27 Crawford-lodge on the left, the seat of the Earl of Crawford.

28 Scotstarvet on the right, and Walton hill.

29 Road goes to Kennoway at Mutton-hole.

29 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tarvit-house, Rigg, and cross the Eden over a bridge of three arches to

30 CUPAR, the county town.

N.B. There is a new road forming to the north of this one by Cupar. The roads to Dundee and St Andrews go eastward.

31 Middlefield on the left, Prestonhall on the right.

32 Newmill, Bayne, on the right.

33 Village of Osnaburgh; here the Dundee and St Andrews roads separate; that for Dundee goes to the left, and eastward to

36 Brackmonth mill.

39 St Fort, Stewart, on the right.

41 WOODHAVEN, and waterside, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles across.

N.B. This new road is about two miles longer than the old one by Kilmany kirk.

1844

near the mouth of the river, and the whole country was
very fertile. The height, a few miles from the bay
of Amherst, was the highest point, and at the top
of the mountain, of North Parish, 1200, 1300, and 1400
feet high.

10. The first of the hills on the left.

11. The second of the hills on the left.

12. The third of the hills, South, Bay, on the left; a small
point of land on the right.

13. The fourth of the hills on the left.

14. The fifth of the hills, between the water and the

15. The sixth of the hills, on the left, a small point of land
on the right.

16. The seventh of the hills, on the right.

17. The eighth of the hills, on the left, a small point of land
on the right.

18. The ninth of the hills, on the left.

19. The tenth of the hills, on the left.

20. The eleventh of the hills, on the left.

21. The twelfth of the hills, on the left.

22. The thirteenth of the hills, on the right; a small point of land
on the left.

23. The fourteenth of the hills, on the left, a small point of land
on the right.

24. The fifteenth of the hills, on the right, a small point of land

on the left.

25. The sixteenth of the hills, on the left, a small point of land
on the right.

26. The seventeenth of the hills, on the left.

27. The eighteenth of the hills, on the left, a small point of land
on the right.

28. The nineteenth of the hills, on the left.

29. The twentieth of the hills, on the left.

30. The twenty-first of the hills, on the right.

31. The twenty-second of the hills, on the right, a small point of land
on the left.

32. The twenty-third of the hills, on the right.

33. The twenty-fourth of the hills, on the right.

34. The twenty-fifth of the hills, on the right.

35. The twenty-sixth of the hills, on the right.

36. The twenty-seventh of the hills, on the right, a small point of land
on the left.

(Miles.)

- 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ DUNDEE; the road goes eastward.
- 44 Craigie-house, Guthrie, on the right.
- 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ Castle of Claypots on the right, Greenfield, and Baldovie on the left.
- 45 Fintry-house, Graham, on the left.
- 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pittarrow on the left.
- 47 Lumlethen, Graham, and Balmossy on the left.
- 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cross Dighty river.
- 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ Grange, Ker, and onwards kirk of Monifieth.
- 51 Woodhill on the right, Carlungy on the left.
- 53 Panmure, Hon. R. Maule, M. P. and Balmachie, both on the left; after crossing the river,
- 54 Muirdrum, post-office kept.
- 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ Panbride kirk on the right.
- 56 Hatton.
- 57 Inverpeffer.
- 58 Kelly-house, Major Ramsay, and cross the water of Elliot, road takes the coast.
- 59 Hospitalfield, Fraser, on the left; Park, Bruce, on the right.
- 60 ABERBROTHWICK, or Arbroath.
- 61 Seaton-house on the right, kirk of St Vigean on the left, and N. Tarry.
- 63 Parkhill, Duncan, on the left.
- 64 Kinblethmont, Lindesay, on the left.
- 65 Eithie-house, Earl of Northesk.
- 66 Chance Inn and post-office.
- 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ Kirk of Inverkeillor on the right, and Anniston, Rait; cross the Lunan.
- 67 Ruins of Red Castle on the right, and Redhead promontory.
- 69 Dysart, and on the right a road goes off to Duninald.
- 70 Rossie-house, Ross; Craig-house, and kirk with a fine spire.
- 71 Inch, and cross the Esk by an elegant timber bridge.
- 72 MONTROSE.
- 73 New Manswells on the left, a road goes off to Mary-kirk.
- 74 Charleton-house on the left.
- 75 Kinnebar, and cross the North Esk by a good stone bridge, and enter the shire of Mearns; Stone of Murphie, Graham, on the left.
- 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ Kirkside on the right.
- 77 Craigie, Scot, on the left, and a little on, St Cyrus.
- 78 Comb of Mathers on the right, Woodston on the left.
- 79 Laurieston on the left, a little on, Brighton, Orr.

(Miles.)

- 81 Johnshaven and Brotherton on the right.
- 82 Benholm kirk.
- 83 Upper Benholm.
- 84 Gurdon, and Hall-green.
- 84½ INVERBERVIE, cross the river Bervie to
- 85½ Allardice on the left.
- 87 Kirk of Kinneff.
- 88 Temple and Falside.
- 89 Stank, and Haveston on the right.
- 89½ Kirk of Catterline.
- 90 Barras on the left, Ogilvie, Bart.
- 92½ Ruins of Dunottar Castle, and kirk.
- 94 STONEHAVEN, cross the Carron river.
- 95 Cross the river Cowie, house of Cowie, Innes.
- 97 Logie.
- 98 Limpit mill.
- 99 Muchuls, Monduff, on the beach.
- 100 Barns Inn, Elsieck-house on the left.
- 101 Bourtry Bush.
- 102 Balquhan, Chapel, and Port Lethen on the right.
- 103 Causeway Port, goes over a moss.
- 105 Banchory, Thomson.
- 106 Legart; cross at Dee bridge, and enter Aberdeenshire.
- 107 Pulmoor.
- 108 Ferryhill.
- 109 ABERDEEN.

To Perth through Fifeshire.

(Miles.)

To New Inn, (p. 79)	-	-	-	21
Falkland	-	-	-	2½ 23½
Strathmiglo	-	-	-	3 26½
Erne Bridge	-	-	-	8¾ 35¼
Perth	-	-	-	3½ 38¾

(Miles.)

- 21 New Inn;—from this the road goes to the left through
- 23½ Falkland, palace in ruins.
- 24 Nuthill, Sandilands, on the left.
- 27½ Mires, Moncrieff.
- 26½ Strathmiglo village, onwards pass the house of Glentarkie,
and 3 miles farther round the hill, Potie; soon after it
falls in with the great road by Kinross.
- 39 PERTH.

To PERTH and ABERDEEN, by Kinross, Cupar of Angus, Forfar, Brechin, Laurencekirk, and Stonehaven.

	(Miles.)
To Queensferry - - - - -	9
By water - - - - -	1½ 10½
Inverkeithing - - - - -	2 12½
Maryburgh - - - - -	8½ 21
KINROSS - - - - -	4 25
PERTH - - - - -	15½ 40½
Rosefield - - - - -	6½ 47
CUPAR OF ANGUS - - - - -	6 53
Meigle bridge - - - - -	5½ 58½
Essie bridge - - - - -	4½ 63
Glammis - - - - -	2 65
FORFAR - - - - -	5½ 70½
Findhaven bridge - - - - -	5½ 76
Careston bridge - - - - -	2½ 78½
BRECHIN - - - - -	4½ 83
North Esk - - - - -	5½ 88½
LAURENCEKIRK - - - - -	6 94½
Drumlithie - - - - -	7½ 102
STONEHAVEN - - - - -	6 108
Dee bridge - - - - -	12 120
ABERDEEN - - - - -	3 123

(Miles.)

Another of the great roads from the capital is the above, called the Great North Road. Leaving town by the west end of Prince's street, the road goes nearly in a north-west direction, passing the Earl of Moray's gate on the right, towards Bell's mills. A delightful snatch of a view down the water of Leith by St Bernard's well is got here, having part of the road-stead and Inchkeith at a distance. Ascending from the bridge at Bell's mills, it passes the house of

1 Dean on the left.

2 Ravelston-house, Mr Keith.

2½ Craigcrook ; from the quarries in this neighbourhood, most of the houses of the New Town have been built.

3 Marchfield ; here the road joins that from Leith, and passes house and parks of Barnton.

4 King's Cramond to the right.

5 New Saughton and Craigiehall, cross Cramond bridge over the river Almond, which falls into the sea about a mile below ; from this the road keeps the fine inclosures of

(Miles.)

- Lord Roseberry to Queensferry, the church and village of Dalmeny on the left. The enchanting view from the heights above Queensferry baffles description. The traveller crosses the ferry here (nearly two miles broad) to
- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ North Queensferry.
- 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inverkeithing ; the road then goes in a north-east direction, through rather a barren country.
- 14 Passes Balbugie on the right, and onwards Dowloch on the left. Road to Kirkcaldy on the left.
- 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ A road goes on the left to Dunfermline.
- 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hallbeath, Mr Balfour, on the left.
- 17 Micklebeath on the left, Beatson ; Mossie on the right, and a little onward Beath kirk.
- 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ Enters Kinross-shire at Keltie bridge.
- 21 Maryburgh, and Blair-house, Mr Adam, on the left.
- 22 Dowhill on the left, and Barns.
- 23 Passes the water of Cairney, Colden on the right.
- 25 KINROSS, a tolerable good inn here, on the banks of Loch Leven. Also Kinross Green, a good inn. Kinross-house, Graham, on the right.
- 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crosses Queig water.
- 27 Mills of Forth, Orwell kirk ; a road goes east to Falkland. For some miles the country is uninteresting.
- 31 Crosses the water of Fargo, and enters Perthshire. Kirk Arngask on the right.
- 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ Pottie on the right, Balmanno on the left.
- 36 Road on the left goes to Rossie, right to Cupar. A road goes on the left to Auchterarder ; this a little onward passes the kirk of Dron.
- 37 Crosses the river Erne, Dunbarny kirk on the left.
- 38 Goes round the foot of the hill of Moncrieff, road to Duplin on the left.
- 39 Falls in with the river Tay, goes along its banks to
- 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ PERTH. Leaving Perth, and crossing the Tay, this road goes eastward, having the Palace of Scone on the left. A little further on, the road divides ; this keeps the left by St Martins. Near Rosefield is Dunsinnan hill, where stand the remains of Macbeth's Castle ; the country is well wooded here. After passing Drumbogie and Nethermill, the road goes through the wood and plantations around the house of Lintrose. About a mile onwards, after passing Balgershoe, it reaches Cupar of Angus.

(Miles.)

Leaving Cupar, the road goes in an easterly direction, having the river Isla on the left. It passes the kirk of Bendochie; and a little onward, Balbroggie on the left. Onwards is Arthurstone on the right, and Kinloch house on the left; and at 58, MEIGLE, pleasantly situated on a small rivulet, in the centre of Dundee and Cupar turnpike roads.

Leaving Meigle, and Belmont Castle surrounded with fine policy and wood, on the right, the road passes Fullerton, and onwards the beautiful seat of Drumkilbo. After passing the kirk of Nevy, it enters Angus-shire, near Castleton. A little onwards is Dunkenny on the left, and the kirk of Essie. At the 65 milestone is GLAMIS. A little beyond the 67 stone is Brighton-house, Douglas. From this the road lies over a hilly path to 71 FORFAR, at the 71 milestone.

Leaving Forfar, the road passes Carsgray and Carsbank on the left, and Pitscanly on the right; the country here is very hilly. Near the 76 milestone is Aberlemno kirk, and the house of Flemington; it falls upon the South Esk, and goes down its banks to BRECHIN at the 83 milestone. The castle, with its fine gardens and enclosures, gives great beauty to this quarter.

Leaving Brechin, the road goes a little to the north-east, leaving Keithock to the left, at the 84 stone. At the 85½, a road to Montrose on the right. This goes onward, having Strickathrow on the left, till (at 87½) it falls in with another road from Montrose to Fettercairn, which road it keeps for half a mile, till it crosses the North Esk; it then enters the shire of Mearns, and goes in an easterly direction, crossing the Leither, a tributary stream to the Esk. At the 88 stone is Balmaqueen on the right; it again crosses a road to Fettercairn near Hatton, and keeps the banks of the Leither, passing Newton on the right, till it reaches LAURENCE-KIRK at the 94 milestone.

Leaving Laurencekirk, at the 96 stone, Pitarrow on the left, it crosses the Fordun road at Chance Inn, near the 97 stone. A little onwards it falls upon the river Berrie; Whiteriggs on the right. Soon after, crossing the river, it reaches Drumlithie (101). After passing Fiddes on the right, and Falside on the left (103), it goes over a barren track, passing the kirk of Dunnottar on

(Miles.)

- 107 the left **STONEHAVEN**, at the 107 milestone. It now
 123 joins the coast road to Aberdeen, as described p. 81.

To BANFF by Forfar, Brechin, Monymusk, and Old Rain.

	(Miles.)
To Cupar Angus, (see p. 82.)	53 $\frac{1}{4}$
Meigle	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 58 $\frac{3}{4}$
Glammis	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 65 $\frac{1}{2}$
FORFAR	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 71
BRECHIN	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 83 $\frac{1}{2}$
North Esk bridge	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89
Fettercairn	5 94
Bridge of Dee Inn	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Banchory Ternan	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 111
Kinarny	10 121
Monymusk	5 126
Old Rain	11 137
Marnoch	18 155
BANFF	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ 166 $\frac{3}{4}$

To BANFF by Stirling.

	(Miles.)
To Stirling	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dunblane	6 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Muthil Kirk	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 52
Crieff	3 55
Amalrie Inn	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aberfeldie	10 76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wemyss Inn	1 77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cushieville Inn	4 81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tummel Bridge Inn	8 89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dalnacardoch Inn	10 99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dalwhinnie Inn	13 112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Etrick	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 119
Bridge of Spey	4 123
Pitmain Inn	3 126
Aviemore Inn	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ 139 $\frac{1}{4}$
Grantown	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 152 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bridge of Aven	13 165 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kirktown of Aberlour	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 173 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bridge of Fiddich	3 176 $\frac{1}{4}$
Keith	10 186 $\frac{1}{4}$
BANFF	20 206 $\frac{1}{4}$

To INVERNESS by Perth.

	(Miles.)
To PERTH, (p. 82.)	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inver Inn, near Dunkeld	15 55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Moulinearn Inn	9 64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blair of Athol	11 75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dalnacardoch	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 86
Dalwhinny	13 99
Bridge of Spey	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pitmain Inn	3 112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aviemore Inn	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ 125 $\frac{3}{4}$
Corrybrough	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ 139 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dalmagerrie	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 143 $\frac{1}{4}$
INVERNESS	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ 156

(Miles.)

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leaving the bridge of Perth on the right, the road goes northward.

42 Tulloch on the left.

43 Palace of Scone on the right, and a little onwards crosses the Almond water, and falls in with the Tay.

45 Luncarty bleachfield, &c. and recedes from the Tay.

47 Galleybank on the left.

49 $\frac{1}{2}$ Kirk of Auchtergaven.

52 Murthly castle, and falls in with the banks of Tay.

53 Goes through Birnam wood, where now hardly a tree is to be seen. The road is lately made round the bottom of Birnam height, opposite to the craggy steeps of Stormonth. The Grampians begin now to have a majestic appearance.

55 $\frac{1}{2}$ Little Dunkeld and Inver Inn. The road crosses the Tay, and goes round the foot of King's Seat, up the banks of the Tay.

59 Dalguise on the opposite bank, and a little onward the Kirk of Dowally.

60 Glenalbert-house on the left bank.

61 Kinnaird-house on the left bank.

62 Logierait across the Tumel; road to Kenmore goes up the Tay; this goes up the banks of Tumel.

63 Balanluig.

64 $\frac{1}{2}$ Moulinearn, a good new Inn.

65 $\frac{1}{2}$ Easthaugh.

66 Falls in with the river Tumel, at Damfallandy.

67 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pitlochrie and Moulin on the right.

(Miles.)

69 Fascallie, Butter, Esq.

70 Road to Rannoch on the left.

71 *Pass of Killicrankie.*

72 Urrard, Stewart, and Miltown.

74 Lude, Robertson, on height, amid plantations.

75 Cross the Tilt.

75½ Blair Athol.

This road is well made, and highly picturesque from

Dunkeld; now it changes its aspect much.

77 It goes through the Duke of Athol's pleasure-grounds; a little onwards the manse of Blair on the right. It crosses

78½ Bruar river, and passes the water-falls.

79 Kirk of Strouan on the left. The road goes up the Garry, and is now very mountainous to the Inn of

86 Dalnacardoch, and continues so, going round the mountain of Craigchurn, and from thence through the forest of Drummochter, entering Inverness-shire at the 94th stone, and goes down a branch of the Spey called Truim, to

99 Dalwhinnie Inn.

100 Continues down the banks of Truim. A road to Fort Augustus on the left, by Garviemore.

105 Crosses the river Truim.

109½ Bridge of Spey, which it crosses, still keeping the banks of Spey.

112½ Pitmain Inn, a small neat house.

113½ Kirk of Kingussie, and Ruthven ruins on the opposite bank.

116 Raits on the left, M'Pherson. It now falls upon Loch Inch, the banks of which are well wooded.

119 Kinraig on the left; Invereshie, M'Pherson, on the right.

122 Kirk of Alvie, and Loch.

124 Enters Morayshire; Rothiemurchus, Grant, Esq. and on the opposite bank *Kinrara*, the Duchess of Gordon's cottage. Cairngorum at a distance.

125 Aviemore Inn. Road on the right to Castle Grant.

128 Avilochan, and Loch.

131 Leathendy on the right.

133 Cross the river Dulnain. A wild district here.

137 Enter Inverness-shire.

140 Corrybrough, and soon after crosses the Findhorn.

142 Invarig on the left.

143 Dalmagerrie Inn.

145 Kirk of Moy and Loch; Moyhall, M'Intosh.

(Miles.)

147 Enter Strathnairn, goes over a wild district, and crosses the river Nairn.

153 Wester Leys and Torbrecks on the left; Inches, Robertson, and Castlehill on the right.

154 Kilcabuck.

155 King's Mills on the right.

156 INVERNESS.

To FORT-GEORGE by Cupar Angus, Blairgowrie, and Grantown.

	(Miles.)
To Perth	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
St Martin's Inn	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 46
CUPAR ANGUS	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ 53 $\frac{1}{4}$
BLAIRGOWRIE	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 57 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bridge of Cally	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 63
Spittal of Glenshee Inn	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ 75 $\frac{3}{4}$
Castletown of Braemar	14 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cockbridge Inn	21 111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Camdelmore Inn	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ 122 $\frac{1}{4}$
GRANTOWN	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ 134 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bridge of Dulsie	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ 148 $\frac{1}{4}$
FORT-GEORGE	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ 165

To Fort Augustus and Bernera.

A great portion of this road traverses the county of Perth.

	(Miles.)
To Stirling	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dunblane	6 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crieff	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56
Amblerec	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ 67 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wemyss Kirk	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ 78
Tummel bridge	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dalnacardoch	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dalwhinnie	13 113 $\frac{1}{2}$
Garviemore	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 127
FORT AUGUSTUS	18 145
Unach Inn	9 154
Raatachan	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 179 $\frac{1}{2}$
BERNERA	9 188 $\frac{1}{2}$

(Miles.)

35 $\frac{1}{2}$ Stirling, p. 74.

Leaving Stirling, the road to Dunblane crosses the bridge;

(Miles.)

- 37½ It then goes northward, and
 39 Crosses Allan water. A road goes to Fort William; this, onward to Dunblane, keeps to the right in a northerly direction up the river Allan.
 40½ Kippenross on the right.
 41½ Dunblane. A road on the left to Doune.
 42½ Kippendavie, Stirling, Esq.
 46½ A road goes off on the right to Auchterarder.
 47½ Ardoch on the right, (*Roman Camp*), and Braco on the left.
 49½ Orchill on the right, and over an extensive moor.
 53 Pitkellony on the left, Muthil kirk on the right.
 54 Drummond Castle to the left, on an eminence.
 56 Crosses the Erne, on the left a road to Comrie.
 56½ Crieff.
 57½ Road to Perth on the right.
 58½ Fernton on the left.
 59½ Monzie, Campbell, Esq. and the kirk.
 61½ Foulfoord.
 62½ A road goes to Perth on the right. This road goes down Almond water.
 65 Crosses it at Newton.
 67½ Ambleree Inn. Road to Kenmore on the left.
 68½ A road on the right to Dunkeld.
 A dreary mountainous road through Glencoe hill.
 76½ Pittillie, passes Moness on the left.
 77½ Aberfeldie; cross the Tay at the bridge; a road goes to Dunkeld on each side of the river.
 78 Wemyss kirk, and Castle Menzies.
 79 Milton; Balfraik on the left.
 80 Kirk of Dull.
 81 A number of large stones standing on end.
 82 Cushieville Inn; a road goes to Glenlyon on the left.
 85½ Road to Rannoch on the left.
 86½ Kinairdy Loch.
 88 Kinairdy.
 88½ Mills of Foss.
 90½ Tummel bridge and Inn; road to Blair on the right.
 91½ Road to Rannoch on the left at Newton.
 92½ Bohespack, very mountainous.
 95 Tremasure, and cross the river Garry to
 100½ Dalnacardoch Inn. A road goes to Blair on the right, very Highland.

(Miles.)

- 108 Enters Inverness-shire, goes down the banks of Truim.
 113½ Dalwhinnie Inn, 99 miles from Edinburgh.
 114½ Road goes off to Inverness on the right.
 Goes through a very wild track, and falls in upon the Spey.
 119½ Ruins of the Castle of Clunie; the road goes up the river Spey, over a wild district, to
 127 Garviemore Inn.
 131½ Road on the left goes to Fort William.
 133½ Corryarick mountain.
 137½ Falls upon the river Tarff.
 145 FORT AUGUSTUS.
 The road goes through Glen Morison, up the river of the same name, to
 154 Unach Inn.
 161 Goes along the banks of Loch Clouny, and through Glen-sheill, over a very mountainous district to
 168½ BERNERA.

To Fochabers.

	(Miles)
To Perth, (p. 82.)	40½
Cupar of Angus	12¾ 53¼
Meigle	5¼ 58
Glamis	7 65
Forfar	6 71
Brechin	11 82
Fettercairn	11 93
Cuttieshillock Inn	12 105
Kincardine O'Neil	7 112
Boat of Forbes, or Alford	11½ 123½
Huntley	16½ 150
Keith	10 140
FOCHABERS	8 158

(Miles.)

40¾ Perth, as on p. 82.

A short way after crossing the Tay at Perth bridge, this road goes eastward, keeping the Palace of Scone on the left. A little onwards the road divides, this keeps to the left, and goes through St Martin's; the country here is well wooded; onwards is Dunsinnan, and fine planta-

(Miles.)

- tions. After passing Drumbogie and Nethermill, it reaches the plantations round Lintrose-house on the right. Soon after it passes Balgershoe on the left, and onwards about a mile, reaches
- 53½ Cupar of Angus. Leaving Cupar, the road goes eastward, having the river Isla and kirk of Bendochy on the left. A little beyond this is Balbroggie on the left.
- 54 Arthurstone on the right.
- 57 Kinloch-house on the left.
- 58½ Meigle. To the right lies Belmont Castle, and Auchtertyre. Leaving Meigle, on the right is Fullerton, and onwards Drumkilbo. After passing the kirk of Nevy, it
- 62 enters Angus-shire near Castleton, about the 62 milestone.
- 63 Dunkenny and the Kirk of Essay on the left.
- 65 GLAMMIS. Going onwards, a little beyond the 67th stone, is Brighton-house, Douglas, Esq. From this the road is over a hilly path.
- 71 FORFAR. Leaving Forfar it passes Carsegray, and Carsebank on the left, and Pitscanly on the right, the country becomes very hilly.
- 76 Aberlemno Kirk, and Flemington-house. It then goes down the banks of the South Esk to
- 82 BRECHIN. From this the road goes in a north-east direction.
- 84 Keithock.
- 86 A road goes off to Montrose to the right near Strickathro.
- 88 Crosses the river North Esk.
- 93 Fettercairn. At the 94th a road to the right goes to Stonehaven, on the left is the house of Faske. A very mountainous road.
- 100 The road crosses the water of Dye, where there is a small inn.
- 105 Cutties-Hillock Inn.
- 106 The road crosses the water of Feugh, and enters Aberdeenshire, Finzean, Farquharson, Esq. on the left.
- 108 St Michael's Cairn.
- 109 Crosses the Dee at Boat of Inchbear, and goes down the river, which is well wooded here, to
- 112 Kincardine O'Neil. Keeping the middle road to Alford, pass Auchlossan on the left.
- 115 Kirk of Lumphanan.
- 119 Craigievar-house, Forbes, Bart.

CHAPTER I

1. The first thing that I observed when I came to the city of London, was the great number of churches and houses of prayer, which I saw in every street and corner of the city.
2. The second thing that I observed, was the great number of people, who were in the city, and the great number of ships, which were in the harbor.
3. The third thing that I observed, was the great number of houses, which were in the city, and the great number of people, who were in the city.
4. The fourth thing that I observed, was the great number of churches, which were in the city, and the great number of people, who were in the city.
5. The fifth thing that I observed, was the great number of houses, which were in the city, and the great number of people, who were in the city.
6. The sixth thing that I observed, was the great number of churches, which were in the city, and the great number of people, who were in the city.
7. The seventh thing that I observed, was the great number of houses, which were in the city, and the great number of people, who were in the city.
8. The eighth thing that I observed, was the great number of churches, which were in the city, and the great number of people, who were in the city.
9. The ninth thing that I observed, was the great number of houses, which were in the city, and the great number of people, who were in the city.
10. The tenth thing that I observed, was the great number of churches, which were in the city, and the great number of people, who were in the city.
11. The eleventh thing that I observed, was the great number of houses, which were in the city, and the great number of people, who were in the city.
12. The twelfth thing that I observed, was the great number of churches, which were in the city, and the great number of people, who were in the city.
13. The thirteenth thing that I observed, was the great number of houses, which were in the city, and the great number of people, who were in the city.
14. The fourteenth thing that I observed, was the great number of churches, which were in the city, and the great number of people, who were in the city.
15. The fifteenth thing that I observed, was the great number of houses, which were in the city, and the great number of people, who were in the city.
16. The sixteenth thing that I observed, was the great number of churches, which were in the city, and the great number of people, who were in the city.
17. The seventeenth thing that I observed, was the great number of houses, which were in the city, and the great number of people, who were in the city.
18. The eighteenth thing that I observed, was the great number of churches, which were in the city, and the great number of people, who were in the city.
19. The nineteenth thing that I observed, was the great number of houses, which were in the city, and the great number of people, who were in the city.
20. The twentieth thing that I observed, was the great number of churches, which were in the city, and the great number of people, who were in the city.

(Miles.)

- 122 Alford on the right.
 123 Kirk of Alford; a little onwards cross the Don at
 123½ Boat of Forbes, where there is an inn.
 125 Kirk of Tullynestle on the right.
 129 Knockespock, Gordon, Esq.
 130 Kirk of Clatt.
 131 Castle Forbes, Grant, Esq. on the left.
 133 Crosses the road from Rhynie to Aberdeen, near the Kirk
 of Kinnethmount. On the right stand Gordal and Leith-
 hall, and on the left Craighall. The road goes down
 the river Bogie.
 136 Gartley Castle in ruins, and onward the Kirk, where the
 road crosses the river to
 140 HUNTLY. After crossing the river, it leaves Huntley
 Lodge on the right.
 145 Kirk of Cairney.
 149 Birkenburn on the right.
 150 Keith. From Keith to Fochabers is a hilly stage of 8½
 miles.
 158 FOCHABERS.

To Dingwall, Tain, Dornoch, Wick, and Thurso.

(Miles.)

To Inverness	-	-	-	156
Beaully	-	-	10	166
DINGWALL	-	-	9	175
Drummond Inn	-	-	6	181
Invergordon	-	-	8	189
TAIN	-	-	12	201
Meikle Ferry	-	-	4	205
DORNOCH	-	-	5½	210½
Golspie	-	-	7½	218
Loth	-	-	12	230
Ousdale Village	-	-	10	240
Dunbeath Inn	-	-	9½	249½
Latheron Kirk	-	-	4	253½
Clyth Inn	-	-	6	259½
Wick	-	-	10¾	270¾
Wattin	-	-	8½	278¾
THURSO	-	-	12	290¾

(Miles.)

- 156 Inverness.
- 157 Pass under the vitrified ramparts of Craig Phedrisk.
- 159 Bunchru, Fraser, Esq. this district is called the Aird.
- 160 Fopachie, Fraser, Esq. the Moray Frith is called here
Beauly Frith.
- Red Castle, Grant, Esq. on the other side of the Frith.
- 163 Dunballach on the right, Raliag on the left.
- 163½ Kirkhill on the right; Kingelly on the left.
- 164 Auchnagairn on the left.
- 165 Cross the road from Urquhart.
- 165½ Cross the river.
- 166 Beauly.
- 168 Enters Ross-shire; Arngask on the left.
Gilchrist Kirk on the right.
- 169½ Highfield, M'Kenzie, Esq. on the left.
- 170 Castle Braun, Lord Seaforth.
- 172 Cross the Conan at Scudale ferry.
- 173 Mill of Usie.
- 174 Pitglassie.
- 175 DINGWALL.
- 176 Tulloch, Davidson, Esq. on the left.
- 178 Mountgerald, M'Kenzie, Esq. on the left.
- (178¼ Ardule on the right.
- 180 Foulis House, Munro, Bart.
- 181 Drummond on the right.
- 181½ Inchcoulter, M'Kenzie, and cross the river.
- 182½ Culcairn on the right, and Novar, Monro, Bart. on the left.
Kirk of Altness on the left, a ruin on the right.
- 185 Teaninich, and the bridge of Altness.
- 187 Rosskeen Church.
- 188 Invergordon Castle.
- 189 Inn of Invergordon. The road continues along Cromarty
Frith.
- 192 Enters shire of Cromarty.
- 192½ Port Leich.
Miltown village and inn.
- 194 Balnagowan, Ross, Bart. near Logie-Easter church.
- 196 Culrossie; the road turns northerly to
- 199½ Knockbreck.
- 201 TAIN.
- 203 Turlogie Park and House.
- 205 Meikle Ferry, cross to Sutherland.

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401. Summary of the Bishopric of London.
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(Miles.)

- 206 Skeeboll, Dempster of Dunichen.
Spinningdale manufactory on the right, now given up.
- 208 Cyderhall, Countess of Sutherland.
- 210 DORNOCH.
- 212 Emboll House.
- 214 Little Ferry. Skeeboll, partly a ruin, on the left.
- 215 Links of Golspie, and onward Drimmie.
- 218 Golspie Kirk.
- 219 Dunrobin on the left.
- 221 Uppat House.
- 223 Cross Brora river.
- 224 Church of Glyne.
- 225 Kintred-wall House, Gordon of Carol.
- 226 Wilk House Inn.
- 228 Lothbeg.
- 230 Loth Church.
- 235 Cross the river of Helmsdale near the old little tower.
- 236 Neviedale, Countess of Sutherland.
- 238 Ord of Caithness.
- 240 Ousdale, village, (no inn here.)
- 242 Langwall, Sinclair, Bart.
- 243 Berrydale Inn.
- 248 Dunbeath Castle, Sinclair of Freswick.
- 250 Causeway-mire road to Thurso.
- 253 Latheron; onwards the church of Latheron.
- 255 Nottingham House, Sutherland of Forss.
- 256 Swinzie, Gordon.
- 258 Lybster, Sinclair.
- 259 Milltown of Clyth Inn.
- 262 East Clyth.
- 266 Thrumster on the left.
- 267 Lake, and House of Hempriggs, Dunbar, Bart.
- 269 Old Wick Castle on the shore.
- 270 Wick, royal burgh; the road goes up the river.
- 271 Fosterseat, and a little onwards a road goes off to John
O'Groat's House.
- 272 Sybster, Sinclair, on the left.
- 274 Burn of Winlass, and Thurster on the left.
- 276 Bilbster on the left.
- 277 Crooks of Cogile.
- 278 Trails of Watten; onwards Bridgend, and Kirk of Wat-
ten. Leaving the Loch of Watten on the left, the road

(Miles.)

turns to the right, and goes over the hill of Watten, opposite to Linager House.

282 Brabster-duran, Sinclair, Esq.

284 Tister on the left.

289 Hamer, Sinclair, Bart. on the right.

290 $\frac{3}{4}$ THURSO.

Leaving Thurso Castle on the left, the road passes Murckle, Sinclair, Bart. at the 3d milestone, and winds round the bay of Dunnet. At the 5th is Castlehill, Murray, Esq.—6 $\frac{1}{2}$ is Thurdestof—8, Dunnet Kirk, at the end of the Bay—10, Barrock and Rattar—12, Loch of Mey—13, Horsegrewburn, May Castle and Loch—15, Barogill Castle—16, Smiddies, and onward the Kirk of Canisby—17 $\frac{1}{2}$, Houna Ferry to Orkney—18 $\frac{1}{2}$, John O'Groat's House.

Edinburgh to John O'Groat's House, or Dungsbyhead.

	(Miles.)
To Wick as above	270
Ackergill Tower	3 273
Cross Kees Bay	3 276
Kees House	2 278
Milltown	2 280
Freswick	2 28
Houna	5 287
JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 280 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Thurso to Kirkwall in Orkney, across the Pentland Frith, 35 miles.	

To ST ANDREWS by the Coast, going through Kirkcaldy, Dysart, Pittenweem, Anstruther, and Crail.

	(Miles.)
To Pathhead	13
Dysart	1 14
East Wemyss	4 18
Leven	4 22
Largo	3 25
Balchristie	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Colinsburgh	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ 28 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pittenweem	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anstruther	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35
Kilrenny	1 36
Crail	3 39
Kingsbarns	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 42
ST ANDREWS	($\frac{1}{2}$) 49

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(Miles.)

- 13 To Path-head, as on p. 80.
- 14 Dysart.
- 15 The road divides; that by the left goes by Cameron bridge, and falls in again with this road at the Kirk of Scoonie beyond Leven. The coast road keeps to the right, and passes
- 16 Chapel ruins, and Wemyss Castle.
- 18 Easter Wemyss, M'Duff's Castle in ruins.
- 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ Road down to Buckhaven.
- 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ Road down to Methil.
- 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cross the Leven.
- 22 LEVEN, a small village. House of Durie on the left.
- 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Scoonie.
- 23 Ethernay on the left, beyond this Lundin-house, Erskine, Bart.
- 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lundin-Mill.
- 25 Largo-house, Durham, Esq.
- 26 Strathairly, Briggs, Esq. on the left.
- 27 Hall-hill, Halket, on the left, a little onward, Balchristie, and road to Ely on the right.
- 28 Newton, Thomson, and Newburn Kirk on the left.
- 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ Collinsburgh, and a road to Ely on the right; village of Kilconquhar, and Loch, Kilconquhar-house, Bethune, Lindesay; and Ely-house, Anstruther, Bart. Balcarras on the left, Hon. M. Lindesay.
- 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ Loanhead.
- 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ Balcormo on the left, Arnot.
- 32 Balcaskie on the left, Anstruther, Bart.
- 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ PITTENWEEM; near the burgh of Earl's Ferry, a cave where M'Duff, Thane of Fife, was concealed.
- 34 W. Anstruther.
- 35 E. Anstruther, and Cellar Dikes; Balhouse on the left.
- 36 Kilrenny, on the left Innergelly, Mr Lumsden.
- 37 Third Part.
- 38 West Barns.
- 39 CRAIL.
- 40 Wormiston and Balcomie, on the right.
- 41 Randerston on the right.
- 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ Keppo, Ayton, on the left.
- 42 Cambo on the right, Earl of Kelly.
- 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ Goes through the village of Kingsbarns.
- 44 Pitmilny, Monypenny, (Lord Pitmilny.)
- 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ Mountbudda rock on the right.

E

(Miles.)

47 Castle of Kinkell in ruins.

48 Anstruther road joins this.

49 ST ANDREWS.

To St Andrews by another road.

(Miles.)

To Path-head, as above	-	-	-	13
Gallewtown	-	-	-	1 14
Windygates	-	-	-	5 19
Kirkton of Largo	-	-	-	5½ 24½
ST ANDREWS, as above	-	-	-	23¼ 47¾

To Cupar Fife.

(Miles.)

21½ Cross the Leven, (as in p. 97.), goes by Windygates through

22 Kennoway, leaving Balgony and Balfour on the left.

23 Auchtermairny.

24 Kilmuck, Tullidelph.

25 Road goes to Largo on the right.

26 Struthers, Earl of Crawford.

27 Scotstarvet in ruins.

28 Wemyss-hall on the right.

29 Tarvet on the right, Rigg.

29½ CUPAR.

EDINBURGH to Dunkeld, Taymouth, Killin, and Lochernhead.

(Miles.)

40¾ PERTH, (see p. 84.)

The road goes northward, leaving the bridge of Perth on the right.

42 Tulloch on the left.

43 Palace of Scone on the right, and a little on it crosses the Almond water, and falls in with the Tay.

45 Luncartie Bleachfield, &c. and recedes from the Tay.

47 Galleybank on the left.

49½ Kirk of Auchtergaven.

52 Murthly Castle, and falls in with the banks of Tay.

53 Goes through Birnam-wood, where now hardly a tree is to be seen. The road is lately made round the bottom of Birnam height, opposite to the craggy steeps of

(List)

- 1. College of Letters to be held
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(Miles.)

Stormonth. The Grampians begin now to have a majestic appearance.

55 LITTLE DUNKELD, and the inn of Inver.

There are two roads to Kenmore or Taymouth, one on the right from Dunkeld, the other on the left bank of the Tay, from Inver.

The one on the right bank goes by Dowally, which is the military road to Inverness, &c. by Blair. It crosses the river Tummel to Logierait, and thence up the banks of the Tay to the Kirk of Weem and Dull. It thence crosses the river Lyon, and then the Tay to Kenmore.

The other road is the most common. The milestones are numbered from Dunkeld.

1 Crosses the Braan, and passes on the left a road leading to Ambleree, and goes along the wooded banks of the Tay.

3½ Dalmarnock.

4 Ballalochan.

5 Dalguise, Stewart.

6 Glenalbert, Bisset.

7 Kinnaird, Izett; and Balmacneil.

8 Port, Logierait on the opposite bank.

9 Eastertyre on the other side of the river.

10 Balnaguard Inn.

11 Ballechan, on the opposite side of the bank, a little onward Inch.

12½ Eastmill on the left, and retires a little from the river.

13 Clockran, and Clockfoldish.

15 Grandtully, Stewart, Bart. and half a mile on, the kirk of Pitharn, opposite to which is the Boat of Billathan.

16½ Aberfeldie; a road from Crieff on the left joins this, and goes off on the right to Dalnacardoch, by a good bridge.

18 Castle Menzies on the right, the family mansion of that name.

19 Bulfraik, Menzies.

21 A view opens to the right up Glenlyon.

22 Taymouth Castle.

23 Kenmore.

From Kenmore the road is measured up the right, or west side of Loch Tay. Pass Kingaree on the right. The road is wild and pleasant by the verge of the loch, but few objects to mark the traveller's progress, or arrest his

(Miles.)

attention. The grandeur of the Highland scenery is now seen in perfection. The traveller, on surveying these, will remark the difference in the aspect of the mountains which he has left to the eastward, and those which surround him, and lie to the west. The former are more regularly formed, have more verdure, and are far less wild and rugged.

31½ Pass the kirk of Laars. The hamlets are mean, but both sides of the Tay are well peopled.

35 Benachulig.

38 Finlurig.

39 Killin. The scenery here is grand; Loch Tay, the mountains of Benmore in the west, and Ben Lawers in the north-east, are sublime objects.—It may be right to notice, that in the going from Killin to Taymouth, it is usual to take the road on the south-east, or right side of the loch, as there is more variety of prospects from it.

Leaving Killin at the head of Loch Tay, the road crosses two branches of the river Dochart, between which stands the insulated grove of M'Nab's burying ground. The road turns westward; leaving the house of Auchmore and Kinnell, M'Nab of M'Nab, on the left, goes up the principal branch of the Tay, called Dochart. A road goes up the river to Tyndrum. The road to Lochern-head is to the left, which now passes through an inhospitable and dreary vale, called Glenogle, over which the mountains tower aloft, and on whose sides huge fragments of rock lie crossing each other in every direction.

48 *Lochern-head*, marked 66 miles from Edinburgh; it stands at the head of the loch of that name, and of that extensive and picturesque valley called Strathern, in length about 30 miles to Perth. The loch is about 8 miles long, and one, at an average, broad.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these immigrants. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these free men. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of law, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these laws. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these peace.

The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these progress. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these justice. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of liberty, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these liberty. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of equality, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these equality. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of unity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these unity.

The History of the United States	
1. The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion.	185
2. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these immigrants.	185
3. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these free men.	185
4. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of law, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these laws.	185
5. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these peace.	185
6. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these progress.	185
7. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these justice.	185
8. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of liberty, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these liberty.	185
9. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of equality, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these equality.	185
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1784

The year 1784 was a year of great
importance in the history of the
American Revolution. It was the year
in which the Continental Congress
moved from Lancaster to York, and
then to Philadelphia. It was also the
year in which the British evacuated
the city of Philadelphia and returned
to New York City.

On September 26th, 1784, the
Continental Congress moved from
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CHIEF SEATS.—The principal seats in this county are, The Palace of *Dalkeith*, Duke of Buccleuch.—*Newbottle*, Marquis of Lothian.—*Dalhousie Castle*, Lord Dalhousie.—*Duddingston-house*, Marquis of Abercorn.—*Dalmahoy*, Earl of Morton.—*Oxenford Castle*, Dalrymple, Bart.—*Prestonhall*, Callendar, Bart.—*Pennycuick*, Clerk, Bart.—*Arniston*, Lord Chief Baron Dundas.—*Melville Castle*, Lord Viscount Melville.—*Priestfield*, Dick, Bart.—*Pinkie*, Hope, Bart.—*Drum-house*, formerly Lord Somerville, now Mr Cathcart.—*Hatton*, Dr Davidson.—*Barnton*, and *King's Cramond*, Mr Ramsay.—*Cramond-house*, heirs of Inglis, Bart.—*Collington*, Sir William Forbes.—*Niddry*, Mr Wauchope.—*Mortonhall*, Trotter.—*Dreghorn*, Trotter.—*Ravelston*, Keith.—*Bush*, Trotter.—*Woodhouselee*, Tytler.—*Inch and Craigmillar*, Little Gilmour.—*Clerkington*, Hepburn.—*Clermiston*, Robertson.—*Beechwood*, Dundas, Bart.—*Riccarton*, Craig.—*Ravelrig*, Davidson.—*Dryden*, Count Lockhart's heirs.—*Alreiebank*, Clerk.—*Redhall*, Admiral Inglis's heirs, &c. &c.

WE believe it will be acceptable to our readers, to see under one view, a table of such heights, in each county, as have been the subject of actual measurement. The following belong to this county.

Table of Heights in Mid-Lothian, from actual measurement.

	Feet above the Sea.
The Summit of the Moorfoot hills	1850
Kirkyetton	1700
Logan-House hill	1555
Craigkelton hill, (<i>Petunse-rock</i>)	1450
Castlelaw hill	1390
Spittle hill	1360
Arthur's Seat (<i>from its base 700</i>)	796
———— by some	814
House of Whim	884
—— of Newhall	855
—— of Woodhouselee	720
—— of Pennycuick	585
—— of Greenlaw	585
—— of Auchindinny	534
—— of Dalkeith	200

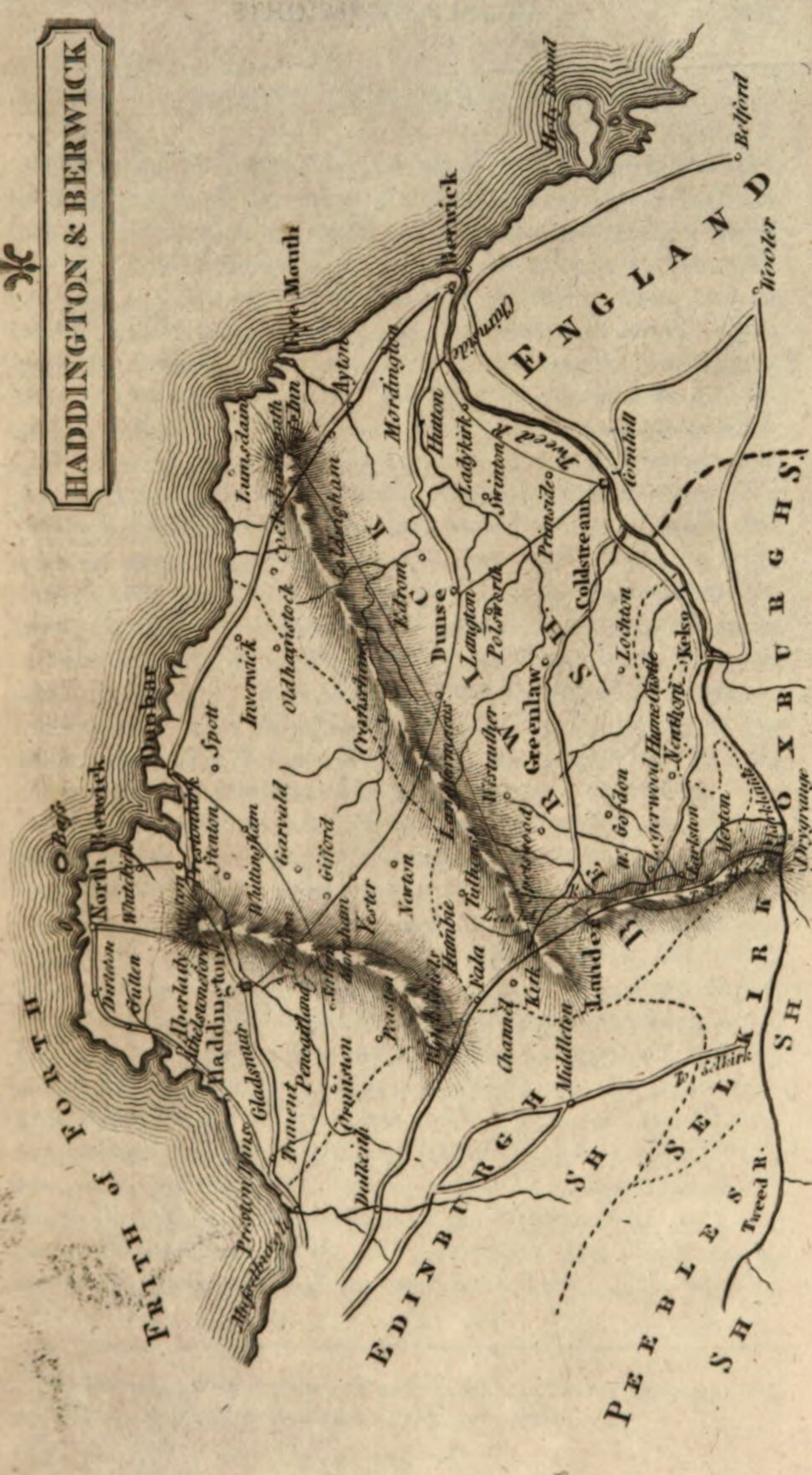
	Feet above the Sea.
Buckstane, highest of Braid hills	690
Dalmahoy hill	680
Libberton Tower	590
Salisbury Craigs	550
Craig-Lockhart hill	540
Battery of Castle, at the fire grate	510
Corstorphine hill, summit	470
Craigmillar Castle.	360
Calton hill	350
Cross of Edinburgh	262
Netherbow	210
Reservoir in Heriot's Garden	278
Pavement in front of the Register Office	206
———— in front of St Andrew's Church	215
———— at Tron Church	243
———— at entry to Mound, Lawn Market	262
———— at North end of Mound, Prince's Street	195
Entry to Grey Friars Church-yard	224
Cowgate Street under the South Bridge	195
Style at St Ann's yards	102
Piazza of Holyroodhouse	135
Steeple of St Giles (<i>from its base</i>)	155
Lochend Loch	71

W. J. L. & S. J. L.





HADDINGTON & BERWICK



COUNTY OF HADDINGTON.

THE county of East-Lothian, or Haddington, extends eastward to the extremity of the range of hills which divides the Lothians from Berwickshire on the south, called Lammermuir; the Frith of Forth, and the German Ocean, are the boundaries on the north and east, and Mid Lothian bounds it on the west. From east to west it extends about 25 miles, and from north to south, where broadest, about 15. It contains three royal burghs, Haddington, Dunbar, and North Berwick. Taking it in general, East-Lothian may be reckoned the richest and most beautiful county in Scotland. Having nearly two sides begirt by the sea, it derives a great part of its beauty as well as opulence from this circumstance. This county is intersected by several small streams, none of which deserve the name of a river, except the Tyne, which, passing Haddington, falls into the sea at Tynningham-house. Prestonpans, once a very considerable sea-port, stands at the north-west extremity, and is now chiefly noted for its salt works, vitriol work, potteries, and oyster-fishings. The house of Preston is fitted up as a charitable foundation for the education of poor boys, according to the bequest of James Schaw, Esq. * the late proprietor. A little above stands the populous village of Tranent. Travelling along the coast, we meet with the fishing towns of Port-Seaton and Cockenzie, where a considerable manufacture of salt is also carried on. On the right is the handsome retreat of St Germain's, Anderson, a place of considerable antiquity; and the remains of the palace of Seaton among some aged trees. The modern house, in the Gothic style, now the property of the Earl of Wemyss, was built within these few years by A. M'Kenzie, Esq. Queen Mary at times kept her court in the palace of Seaton, and built a chapel, which is still almost entire, where are seen several curious marble monuments. Still keeping along the shore, we find the village of Long Niddry, and, further on, the magnificent fabric of Gosford-house, lately erected by the Earl of Wemyss. Near a mile further down, stands the village of Aberlady, once a considerable sea port, but now only remarkable for the extensive rabbit links in its neighbourhood. On a survey of the coast lately made, under high mi-

* The names of Schaw, Macneil, Cunningham, and Stewart, have a preference of admission to this institution.

litary authority, it was conjectured that the bay of Aberlady was the most suitable, of consequence the most likely, for the landing of troops. Gullan point projects about a mile from the main land into the sea; it is all a rabbit warren, and affords a fine field for the lovers of that manly exercise *Golf*. The village of Gullan is small, and at some distance from the sea. In advancing eastward we pass Archerfield, a neat modern house, and enter the airy and healthy village of Dirleton, at the east end of which stand the romantic ruins of an old castle. Soon after we arrive at the royal burgh of North Berwick, a place of little trade. On the south, the hill called North Berwick Law raises its conic top. Near the foot stands North Berwick House, the seat of Sir A. Dalrymple, in the midst of fine plantations. The ruins of the monastery, and of a nunnery, both of great antiquity, are to be seen in the town. Not far from this, on the beach, stand the remains of Tantallon Castle, infamous for being the seat of rebellion in the reign of James V. It was demolished by the Covenanters in 1639. Nearly opposite, little more than a mile from the shore, the sea-rock, Bass, raises its huge shoulders. This immense rock was once a state prison; it is inaccessible on all sides, except by a narrow passage. The remains of a castle are still to be seen. Now it is only noted for the gannet or solan geese, which breed on its rocks. There is a well of fresh water near the summit, and at low water is to be seen a cavern, which is said to traverse the rock from north-west to south-east, near the centre. Turning southward, we fall in with the village of Whitekirk, and the extensive plantations around Tynningham-house, the delightful residence of the Earl of Haddington. A little to the right is the house of Newbeath, Baird, well wooded and retired. After passing the handsome and commodious mansion of Smeaton, Baron Hepburn, we cross the river Tyne at Linton, and join the East London road to Dunbar. There are some handsome seats in the neighbourhood of Dunbar. To the east is Broxmouth, Duke of Roxburgh, amid an extensive park of fine old trees; Lochend, the residence of Warrender, Bart.; Spott, Hay; Beil, Nisbet, and others; Dunglass, Sir James Hall. Keeping towards the foot of the Lammermuir hills, passing Nunraw, Hay, on the left, we arrive at Yester, the princely mansion of the family of Tweeddale; and about a mile westward from this we find the neat box Newhall, Hay. After a ride of a few miles we arrive at Saltoun, a thriving village, near which, on the banks of the river, stands the mansion of Mr Fletcher, the grounds around which are laid out with much taste and beauty. Humble-place, Hepburn, and the extensive woods around, give

this corner a comfortable and rich appearance. Proceeding southward to the next village of Ormiston, we pass Pencaitland, Hamilton. Near this stands Winton-house, a spacious building in ruins ; soon after we enter Mid-Lothian.

A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in East-Lothian.

PARISHES.	EXTENT.		Number of Persons.
	Miles English.		
	Length	Breadth	
Aberlady - - -	3	2½	875
Athelstoneford - - -	4	3	897
Bolton - - -	6	1	252
Dirleton - - -	6	3	1115
Dunbar - - -	9	2	3951
Garvald - - -	9	3	749
Gladsmuir - - -	4	2	1470
Haddington - - -	6	6	4049
Humbie - - -	9	9	785
Innerwick - - -	12	6	846
Moreham - - -	2	2	254
North Berwick - - -	5	2	583
Oldhamstocks - - -	6	3	466
Ormiston - - -	5	3	766
Pencaitland - - -	4	3	925
Prestonkirk - - -	7	4	471
Prestonpans - - -	3	1	964
Salton - - -	4	3	768
Spott - - -	10	5	502
Stenton - - -	3½	3	624
Tranent - - -	6	3	3046
Whitekirk - - -	6	4	925
Whittingham - - -	10	4	658
Yester - - -	3	2	929

PARISHES.

Beginning at the south-west corner, we shall conduct our readers through the southern districts, returning towards the capital by the sea-coast.

Next to Fala, in Mid-Lothian, lies the parish of HUMBIE. Towards Lammermuir the grounds are employed in sheep pasture. The soil of the parish is various; in some parts it is a thin clay, in others mossy; there are some districts, however, much richer, and which have been cultivated with care, attention, and judgment. There is a considerable grove here of oak and birch, frequented by wood-cocks and pheasants. From various appearances of ironstone and other accompanying minerals, it is more than probable that there is coal in this parish, though none has been wrought. There is a chalybeate spring here, which was much resorted to about 60 years ago. The vestiges of a Roman camp are to be traced, and several relics of Roman art have been found in this quarter.

In ORMISTON the country is in general flat; the village is pleasantly situated; and, from the hedge-rows and enclosures around it, approaches nearer to an English village than perhaps any in Scotland. The country here is much beautified by the woods belonging to Lord Hopetoun and Sir Andrew Lauder Dick of Fountainhall. In Lord Hopetoun's garden, at Ormistonhill, there is a yew tree, whose trunk is 11 feet in circumference, and 25 feet in length, growing in full vigour. About 2 miles south of the church, the remains of a Danish * camp are to be seen. There is abundance of limestone, and one coal mine of excellent quality is at present a-working. This parish gave birth to the Cockburns of Ormiston, the celebrated agriculturists, one of whom was Lord Justice-Clerk; his son was one of the representatives of this county in the Union Parliament, and afterwards one of the Lords of Admiralty. He retired with much honour, about the year 1740, to his paternal estate, and contributed to erect here the first Bleach-field in Scotland.

Adjoining to Ormiston lies SALTOUN. The soil is upon the whole fertile, consisting of loam, or rich clay; though in many places this varies to a sand or thin clayey bottom, but it is all, in general, well cultivated. Saltonhall, the seat of Mr Fletcher, was

* The common way of distinguishing a Danish or English camp from a Roman one, is, that the former are a round or oval, the Roman square.

a fortified building, but is now modernized. The fine wood and extensive pleasure-grounds make this one of the finest country-seats in Scotland. In 1711, the celebrated Bishop Burnet, who was some time rector of this parish, bequeathed considerable sums for educating and clothing 30 indigent children—for purchasing a library of books for the minister—and other charitable purposes, which has been attended with very beneficial consequences. Here is a paper-mill, and a starch-manufactory, besides an extensive bleachfield. This parish is remarkable for the introduction of *pot-barley*, and weaving of the cloth called *Holland*, about the beginning of the last century, by the patriotic lady of Henry Fletcher of Salton. She, for this end, travelled into Holland, with two expert mechanics as her servants, got models of the machinery, and brought home all the secrets of the manufacture. In addition to this, about the year 1750, the British Linen Company established their first bleachfield here, under the patronage of Lord Milton. Dunbar, author of the “Golden Terge,” and the “Thistle and the Rose,” was born in this parish in 1465. He was, in the early part of his life, a friar, but his poems having attracted the royal attention, he became a favourite at court, and relinquished the profession of a monk. This parish, too, gave birth to that celebrated statesman, Fletcher of Salton, who was some years the pupil of Bishop Burnet; also to his nephew, the patriotic Lord Milton, to whom Scotland was so much indebted during the turbulent crisis 1745. In the pleasure-grounds of Salton, there is a mineral spring, resembling a good deal the Bristol waters.

Next to Salton, on the north, lies the parish of **PENCAITLAND**, having a branch of the Tyne running through it. The soil is in general clayey and wet, and the farming but indifferently performed, though much improved of late. Coal and limestone abound in this district; and in many places mineral springs, but these have never been properly analyzed. Adjoining to the village is the seat of the late Colonel Hamilton; and about half a mile to the west stand the ruins of a spacious mansion-house, erected for Lady Wintoun about the year 1619.

In going south-east we meet with **BOLTON** parish. The ground is not naturally fertile, except on the banks of the Tyne; the greater part is clayey and late. Some attempts have been made to find coal here, but in vain. Almost the whole of the parish is the property of Lord Blantyre, whose residence is at the old Castle of Lethington or Lennox-love, which stands in a fine park, containing between 300 and 400 acres, surrounded with a stone wall. Near it stands the house of Coalstoun, the residence of the late Lord Coalstoun, one of the eldest barons in Scotland.

Next to Bolton lies YESTER parish, the soil of which is in general rather thin and unproductive; and what is remarkable, the best land lies at the foot of the hills. There is a good deal of fine wood belonging to the Marquis of Tweeddale in this parish, and the water of Gifford, a branch of the Tyne, runs through it. The late Dr John Witherspoon, President of the College of New Jersey, and Dr Charles Nisbet, President of the College of Carlisle, in America, were both natives of this parish. Yester-house, the residence of the Tweeddale family, is a handsome mansion, built about the year 1745.

A little to the north of Yester lies MOREHAM, the smallest parish perhaps, both in point of extent and population, in Scotland, containing only about 1400 acres, and 254 inhabitants. Nearly one half of the parish is moorish, the soil being a thin clay, but the rest is good and fertile.

South-east of Moreham, the parish of GARVALD stretches along the foot of the Lammermuir hills. Towards the hill the soil is a thin gravel covered with heather. The low grounds are either a light arable soil, or a deep and fertile clayey bottom, both yielding fine crops. There is great abundance of red sandstone here, but no other mineral has been discovered. At the foot of the hills stands Nunraw, the seat of Mr Hay. The face of the country is very rugged and uneven in this quarter.

Eastward from Garvald lies WHITTINGHAM, which runs also into the Lammermuir hills. The moor here is bleak and barren, but the low ground is fertile and well cultivated. Traprain Law rising in the middle of an extensive plain, commands a noble prospect. Near the foot of it stands Hailes Castle, noted for the residence of Mary and Bothwell. The remains of a Danish camp are shown here, and may be distinctly traced. Freestone is the only mineral to be met with. Whittingham-house is a seat of Hay of Drummelzier.

Adjoining is STENTON, the soil of which is in general good, part being clayey, and part light and sandy, mostly all covering gravel or sandstone, of which there is great abundance here. The country is open and beautiful.

Going in a south-east direction, we find the parish of SPOTT, extending to the Lammermuir hills. The lower part of this parish is a rich loamy soil, and is well cultivated. The country here is beautifully variegated with wood and water *.

* There is the following entry in the records of this parish: "October 1705.—Many witches burnt on the top of Spott Law."

In the eastern extremity of the county lies **OLDHAMSTOCKS**, six miles east from Dunbar. The country is broken and hilly; on the coast the soil is pretty fertile, but barren in the higher parts. On this coast there is a considerable fishing of haddocks, cod, herrings, and lobsters. In this parish is the castle of Dunglass, famous in Scottish history, where now stands a good modern house, erected for the residence of Sir James Hall. The minerals are sandstone, ironstone, limestone, and coal; but the latter has never been wrought to advantage.

INNERWICK extends from the ocean southward about 12 miles. Excepting between 2000 and 3000 acres on the coast, it is hilly and bleak. The low grounds are light and sandy. Lying in the way from the border towards the capital, there are, as may be supposed, remains of encampments here, and many tumuli, supposed to have been burying-places. On the shore there is plenty of limestone, and some veins of coal also appear, though none have been wrought; as usual in such places, there is plenty of freestone.

DUNBAR parish extends about nine miles in length, along the coast. The soil is a rich dry mould, perhaps the most fertile in Scotland; and, in general, it is also the earliest. In this situation, and having the advantage of abundance of sea-ware, and lime for manure, the yearly rent is very high; the burgh acres give about five guineas. The town is a royal burgh, and contains about 2000 inhabitants. The country around is finely adorned with gentlemen's seats, and the town of Dunbar is one of the pleasantest and neatest in Scotland. Situated on the German Ocean, it has long been a place of trade, particularly for corn. The herring and whale fishings have also long been a part of the occupation of the inhabitants. Dunbar, at a very early period, was a place of strength; but there was no harbour for ships till Oliver Cromwell began the construction of the present one, which is mostly formed out of the solid rock. The castle, situated on the west side of the harbour, is a venerable ruin, but the date of its building is uncertain; it stands within sea-mark, and before the use of artillery, must have been impregnable. It was to it that the Earl of Bothwell fled, leaving the unfortunate Mary in the hands of the associated Lords at Carberry-hill. The famous defeat of the Scottish army, under General Lesley, by Cromwell, was at Daverhill or Downhill, near Dunbar. In this parish there is plenty of lime. Near the harbour there is a rock of martial jasper, which takes an exceeding fine polish. Some beautiful pebbles have occasionally been found on the shore.

Mid-way between Dunbar and Haddington, lies **PRESTONKIRK**, on the London road by Berwick. The river Tyne runs through

the parish, and empties itself into the sea about 3 miles below the church. The country is finely variegated, and the fields very fertile; the prevalent soil being a rich clayey mould. Mr John Walker, farmer at Beanston, had the honour of setting the first example of fallowing the ground in this part of the island.

The united parishes of WHITEKIRK and TYNNINGHAM, extend from south to north 6 miles, and from east to west about 4; and contain nearly 925 inhabitants. The country is on the whole flat here, and the soil is a rich loam on a gravelly bottom. Whitekirk-hill rises to a moderate height, only affording an elevation for a beautiful and extensive view. The most remarkable thing in this parish is the extensive and thriving woods of Tynningham, planted the beginning of last century, by Thomas, the 6th Earl of Haddington. Although planted upon barren links, to the very brink of the ocean-mark, they have grown with uncommon vigour. Tynningham-house is beautifully situated on the estuary of the river Tyne, and the gardens were amongst the earliest in Scotland fashioned in the modern style. The Fox frigate was totally lost on Tynningham sands in 1745, loaded with much valuable property.

NORTH BERWICK, situated near the mouth of the Frith of Forth, extends along the coast about 5 miles; it is well cultivated, being a rich loamy soil, with the exception of the hill and some linky ground. The town is a royal burgh, and contains about 700 inhabitants. There is a little shipping here, but no manufactures are carried on to any extent. The ruins of the castle of Tantallon stand about two miles from North Berwick; it was once a place of great strength. The beautiful conic hill called North Berwick Law, which is seen at a great distance, rises from a level plain, and overlooks a very fertile country. The famous sea-rock, Bass, lies about a mile from the shore *. This rock, see

* This part of the country is thus described by Mr Home, in the tragedy of Douglas.

“A nimble courier
Inform’d me, as he past, that the fierce Dane
Had on the eastern coast of Lothian landed,
Near to that place where the sea-rock immense,
Amazing Bass, looks o’er a fertile land.”

“If impairing time
Has not effac’d the image of a place,
Once perfect in my breast, there is a wild
Which lies to westward of that mighty rock,
And seems by nature formed for the camp
Of water-wafted armies, whose chief strength
Lies in firm foot, unflank’d with warlike horse.”

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p. 104. with Aisla and St Kilda, are the only places in Scotland that are frequented by the solan goose. During the reigns of Charles II. and James II. it was made a state prison; some ruins of houses are still standing, and there is a well of fresh water near its top. Now the only inhabitants are a few sheep *.

DIRLETON also lies near the mouth of the Forth. The lower ground upon the coast, consisting of about 3000 acres, is links; but inland to the south, there are about 5000 acres extremely fertile. Archerfield, the only seat in the parish, belongs to Mr Nisbet, who is proprietor of about two-thirds of the whole. There are still the romantic ruins of an old castle standing at the east end of the village.

To the west lies ABERLADY parish, also on the sea-shore. The flat part is, in general, light and sandy, but farther inland, where the ground rises, it is rich and fertile. The Earl of Wemyss has built a very elegant house at Gosford, in this parish.

To the south-east of this lies ATHELSTONEFORD. The soil is in general a rich loam, and very productive, though, as in other places of similar extent, there are partial exceptions; yet it has all been occasionally ploughed. From the small range of Garleton hills, which bound this parish on the south, there is an extensive plain 4 miles broad, having a small and gradual declination to the sea, and containing a tract of country not inferior in beauty and fertility to any in Scotland. "The Grave," that much admired poem, was written by Mr Blair, minister of this parish, and father to Robert Blair, Esq. late Lord President of the Court of Session, whose recent, and strikingly sudden death, has occasioned an irreparable loss to his country; whose profound knowledge and eminent talents as a lawyer, whose fidelity and attention to business, and whose invariable regard to justice and equity, will long be remembered with regret and reverence.

Cadit—justissimus unus

Qui fuit in Scotis, et servantissimus æqui.

It is well known that the author of the tragedy of Douglas was several years pastor here.

HADDINGTON, the county-town of East-Lothian, lies nearly 17 miles from Edinburgh, and is the first stage on the great post-road from thence to London. It is a neat well-built town, situated on

* For a more particular account of these remarkable places, see Grose's Antiquities of Scotland.

the river Tyne. The town and suburbs, called the Nungate, contain about 2570 inhabitants. The ground is very moorish towards the western part, though the whole parish is arable, excepting a few particular spots of little extent. Indeed the greater part is well inclosed, and in a high state of cultivation. The town is very ancient; the parish church is a venerable structure, and appears to have been built in the 12th or 13th century. It is only in the west end that worship is performed, all the rest is a ruin. In a corner of this structure is the burying-place of the family of Lauderdale, who for many ages possessed Lethington, now the seat of Lord Blantyre. In this aisle there are several marble statues of the family of Lauderdale, as large as life, lying in beds of state. There are several agreeable seats in this parish; the most remarkable is Amisfield, belonging to the Earl of Wemyss; it is a large modern house, built of red sandstone, which gives it a dull heavy look. It is 109 feet in length, by 77 in breadth. The gallery contains many capital paintings, by the first masters; particularly *Vertumnus* and *Pomona*, by Rubens, valued at 800 guineas; a *Crucifixion*, by Imperiali; *The Sacrifice of Iphigenia*, by Pompeio; *Venus and Adonis*, by Baracci; a fine *Sea-piece*, by Vanderveld; the *Flight into Egypt*, by Murillo; the *Baptism*, by Poussin; and many others. The park around the house contains about 700 acres, in which one of the finest gardens in Scotland has lately been formed. The beautiful estates of Stevenson, Alderstone, Letham, and Clerkington, are all in the immediate vicinity of the town. The famous John Knox, the Reformer, was a native of this parish; the house where he was born, in Gifford-gate *, is still shown. It was at the Abbey of Haddington, about a mile eastward from the burgh, that the Parliament was convened, July 7. 1548, during the siege of the town, which gave consent to Queen Mary's marriage with the Dauphin, and to her being educated at the court of France. Every Friday there is at Haddington one of the best corn-markets in Scotland. For some centuries past a species of coarse woollen cloth has been made here, but this branch of manufacture has greatly diminished of late. Some time ago a considerable manufacture of broad cloths and blankets, after the English manner, was carried on, but after a trial of more than 20 years, was given up. Haddington has suffered several times by fire, and also from inundations of the river, particularly upon the 4th of October 1775,

* The town of Gifford also claims the honour of giving birth to John Knox.

when the Tyne rose 17 feet perpendicular, and continued so for several hours. There is a brass plate commemorative of this event affixed to the corner of one of the streets, with this inscription, *Quod non noctu, Deo gratias, nemo enim periit.*

About 12 miles from Edinburgh is GLADSMUIR. The ground here forms a sort of ridge, gradually sloping towards the Frith of Forth on the north, and the river Tyne on the south; the summit of which is a stiff barren clay, but becomes fertile as you descend on either side, particularly on the north. There is great abundance of coal in this quarter. This parish gave birth to the noted George Heriot, founder of the hospital; and Dr William Robertson, late Historiographer for Scotland, and Principal of the University of Edinburgh, was pastor of it, and composed his History of Scotland while here.

About 4 miles to the west of Gladsmuir is the parish of TRANENT; the whole of which may be reckoned arable, though part is still lying in a waste state. There are three considerable coal-lieries in this parish; the largest seam is nine feet, and lies about 30 fathoms below the surface. Not far from Tranent stand the ruins of Seaton-house, the once princely residence of the Earls of Winton; near the scite of which, the late proprietor, Mr M'Kenzie, built a new house in the Gothic style.

PRESTONPANS extends along the coast about 3 miles. Ravenshaugh-burn, the west boundary of the parish, divides the counties of East and Mid Lothian. The soil here is of a rich loamy nature, partly on clay, and partly on gravel. The enclosures are mostly dikes of stone and lime. In this neighbourhood there are thriving manufactories of stone and earthen ware; and of vitriol, spirit of salt, and glauber salts. The oyster fishing has long been an object of some importance here. Within these few years they have fallen upon a method of sending the oysters to Glasgow, and even to England, which has greatly reduced the quantity, from the scalps being over-dredged *. There are fish of various kinds also caught in this neighbourhood. About a mile from the town is the field where the battle of Preston was fought, in September 1745, with so much unaccountable success on the part of the rebel army. Of the eminent men connected with this parish, may be mentioned

* The oyster spawns in May, and does not recover till the end of August. Hence the common observation, that an oyster is never good except in those months in which there is an R. Pandore oysters are the best, *i. e.* those taken near the *doors* of the salt pans, as they always breed best in water that is brackish.

James Erskine of Grange, Lord Justice-Clerk in the time of Queen Anne; Hugh Dalrymple, Lord Dunmore; William Grant of Prestongrange, Lord Advocate in 1746, who conducted the arduous duties of that office, during that turbulent period, with much honour and fidelity: he was afterwards promoted to be a Lord of Session, and to a Justiciary gown. Coal abounds here, but none has been wrought for a period of 30 years, owing to a cheap supply from the neighbourhood.

CROSS ROADS.

THERE is only one turnpike road in this county, viz. the East London road, by Berwick, which has been traced, p. 55.

From Haddington to Dirleton, 6½ miles.

(Miles)

The road goes from Haddington at the east end of the town by the barracks, and leaves the great London road; in about half a mile passes Garleton hills, Captainhead on left.

- 3 Mungo's wells; onward through the village of Drem, then to the left,
- 5 East Fenton.
- 5½ Fenton Barns.
- 6 Cockle mill.
- 6½ Dirleton, Nisbet, Esq.

To Aberlady, 4½ miles.

Leaves the road to Edinburgh on the right a little way from the town, Smeaton on left.

- 1½ Black Mains.
- 3 Ballincrieff village.
- 4½ Village of Aberlady.

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(Miles.)

To Pencaitland and Ford.

Leaves the road to Edinburgh on the left, at the toll bar pass St Lawrence.

- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Clerkington.
- 2 Hething Hall.
- 3 Gladsmuir.
- 5 PENCAITLAND; pass through the village of W. Pencaitland.
- 7 Ormiston Kirk.
- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cranstoun.
- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ FORD.

To Dunse.

(Miles.)

To Longformacus	-	-	-	-	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dunse	-	-	-	-	7 28 $\frac{1}{2}$

(Miles.)

Leaving Haddington, on the left, Amisfield, Earl of Wemyss.

- 1 Monkrig.
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Road to Gifford to the right.
- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yester House, Marquis of Tweeddale, to the right. The road goes over the Lammermuir hills for several miles.
- 12 Cross Whiteadder, and enter Berwickshire.
- 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Longformacus.
- 17 Raithall to the left.
- 22 Road to Greenlaw on right.
- 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ DUNSE.

To Dalkeith, 11 miles.

Keep the Edinburgh road till within half a mile of Gladsmuir Kirk, then turn to the left.

- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pass Penston.
- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ West Bank.
- 8 Elphingston on right.
- 9 Backhill.
- 10 Langside.
- 11 DALKEITH.

(Miles.)

To North Berwick, 9 miles.

- This road goes off from the road to Dunbar, to the left, at
 2 the second milestone from Haddington, having the plantations of Beanston on the right.
 3½ Village of Athelstoneford on the left,—Gilmerton, Kinloch, Bart. on the right.
 4½ Farm house of East Fortune on the right.
 5 Pass Peffer burn; Congalton, Grant, on the left, and at a little distance Rockville on the right.
 6 Sideserf, Milne, on the right, and Chappel, White, on the left; a little onwards Fenton Tower on the right; Kingston on the left.—Road to Tynningham to the right.
 7 Hardrig on the left, Laswade on the right.
 8 Goes by the foot of North-Berwick Law.
 9 NORTH-BERWICK.

Prestonpans to Aberlady and North Berwick.

	(Miles.)
To Aberlady	6½
Gullen	2 8¾
Dirleton	2 10¾
North Berwick	2¾ 13½

(Miles.)

Leaving Prestonpans, the road goes along the coast.

- 1 Preston to the right.
 1½ Cockenzie and road to Tranent on right.
 2½ St Germans.
 3½ Long Niddry.
 6 Gosford House, Earl of Wemyss.
 6¾ ABERLADY.
 7½ Luffness, Earl of Hopetoun.
 8¾ Gullen.
 10 Archerfield.
 10¾ Dirleton House, Nisbet, Esq.
 11 Castle ruins on right.
 11½ Ferrygate.
 12½ Abbey ruins.
 13½ NORTH BERWICK.

CHIEF SEATS.—The noblemen and gentlemen's seats in this fine county are too numerous to be all particularized—most of them have been already noticed. The principal are, *Broxmouth*, Duke of Roxburgh.—*Yester-house*, Marquis of Tweeddale.—*Tynningham*, Earl of Haddington.—*Lethington* or *Lennox-Love*, Lord Blantyre.—*Amisfield* and *Gosford*, Earl of Wemyss.—*Ballincrieff*, Lord Elibank.—*Luffness*, Col. Hope.—*Oldhame*, Anderson.—*Seacliff*, Colt.—*Stevenston*, Sinclair, Bart.—*Smeaton*, Baron Buchan Hepburn.—*Whittingham*, Hay of Drummelzier.—*Dunglass*, Hall, Bart.—*Lochend*, Warrender, Bart.—*Spot*, Hay.—*Nimraw*, Hay.—*Gilmerton*, Kinloch, Bart.—*Archerfield*, Nisbet.—*Ninewar*, Hamilton.—*Biell*, Nisbet.—*Ormiston-hall*, Earl of Hopetoun.—*Fountainhall*, Lauder Dick, Bart.—*Saltoun*, General Fletcher's heirs.—*Pencaitland*, Hamilton.—*St. Germain's*, Anderson.—*Seaton-house*, Earl of Wemyss.—*Coalstoun*, Brown.—*North-Berwick*, Dalrymple Hamilton, Bart.—*Balgone*, Suttie, Bart.—*Rockville*, Hope.—*Congalton*, Grant.

There are only two hills which attract notice in this county, viz. *North Berwick Law* and *Traprain Law*, neither of which are connected with other hills. The first, *North Berwick Law*, is said to be 940 feet above the level of the sea, (Ainslie's map), but by the Statistical Account, rather less than 800 feet from its base. The other we should conceive not to exceed 400 feet above the level of the sea.

COUNTY OF BERWICK, OR MERSE*.

THIS county has long been nominally divided into three districts, viz. the Merse, Lammermuir, and Lauderdale. Lauderdale is an opening of the Lammermuir hills, upon the water of Lauder or Leader, at the west end of the county: Lammermuir comprehends the south side of that range of hills which divides this county from East-Lothian; and the Merse includes the flat part stretching along the banks of the Tweed to Berwick, 25 miles in length, and about 15 in breadth; and being the most important, gave its name to the whole county †.

The county is of a quadrangular form, but all its sides are waving and unequal. On the north it is bounded by East-Lothian; on the east by the German Ocean; on the south-east and south by the river Tweed, the English border, and Roxburghshire; and on the west by the shires of Edinburgh and Peebles; its greatest length from west to east is 33 miles, and from south to north about 19 miles. The chain of Lammermuir hills, from Soutra hill to the sea, occupy the north line of the county; they are bleak and barren, with little or no wood upon them. The grounds southward from this ridge are, in general, flat and fertile. This rich and well cultivated strath, scarcely 40 years ago, had a very bleak and naked appearance; now it is rich and highly cultivated, well inclosed, and is one of the finest districts in the island. In no quarter has the use of lime been of more service, or more generally employed as manure. Through almost the whole of the county, agriculture is carried on with much spirit, industry, and success. The most remarkable rivers are the Tweed, which, from Coldstream to Berwick, separates this county from Northumberland; Whiteadder, and Blackadder, which take their rise in the Lammermuir hills, and after joining their streams near Allanbank, empty themselves into the Tweed; and the Leader, which running through Lauderdale, likewise joins the Tweed at Drygrange. There are also some smaller streams, as the Eden, which runs southward from Lammer-

* This probably is a corruption of *March*, being on the march or boundary between England and Scotland.

† It is computed that above 80,000 bolls of victual are exported annually from this county at Berwick and Eyemouth, and an equal quantity transported by land-carriage to Edinburgh, Haddington, and Dunbar.

muir, and empties itself into the Tweed ; this river has a remarkable fall near the house of Newton Don, of about 40 feet, which makes a fine appearance when it is in flood ; and the Eye, which falls into the German Ocean at Eyemouth. It is remarkable of Blackadder, that no salmon can live in it ; if any happen to get into it, they are said to die in a few days, though they are found in plenty in the Whiteadder, which abounds also in trout and white-lings ; these last grow to a larger size than the trout ; their flesh is red, and has a fine flavour like salmon.

BERWICK is a fortified town, and subject to English law, though it stands on the north side of the river. The first appearance of Berwick from the west powerfully arrests the attention of every traveller. On ascending an eminence, over which the road winds at the distance of about a mile and a half, the town, situated on the top of a hill, in a peninsula formed by the Tweed and German Ocean, the bridge of 15 arches, the harbour, the shipping, the walls regularly fortified and planted with cannon—bursting at once upon the sight, are beheld with equal surprise and delight. These sensations give place to disappointment as we approach the bridge by which the town is connected with the county of Durham. This bridge, supposed to have been built in the reign of Elizabeth, is nearly 948 feet in length, but so narrow, that two carriages can with difficulty pass each other, a circumstance which gives rise to frequent accidents. The origin of this town, and the etymology of its name, are involved in much uncertainty. According to various traditions, it is said to have been a fishing-place frequented by the Bernicians ; a landing place of Hubba and his Danes, alternately in their possession and that of the Saxons ; with many other accounts equally unsupported by any satisfactory evidence. It seems more probable, however, that it derived its name from its frontier situation, being a kind of key or barrier to the two kingdoms. According to one tradition, it takes its name from the neighbourhood being much infested with bears ; a conjecture rendered probable by the fact, that a bear is the arms of the town. The buildings are ill contrived, without taste, and in general without comfort. The barracks form a regular square, capable of containing two regiments of foot. Corn, salmon, and eggs, are shipped here in considerable quantity for the London market.

*A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in
Berwickshire.*

PARISHES.	EXTENT. Miles English.		Number of Persons.
	Length	Breadth	
Abbey St Bathans	7	6	138
Ayton	4	4	1453
Bonkle and Preston	6	6	674
Channelkirk	6	5	640
Chirnside	4	3	1147
Cockburnspath	4	2	930
Coldingham	7	6	2391
Coldstream	8	4	2269
Cranshaws	2	1	166
Dunse	8	5	3324
Earlston	6	4	1478
Eccles	8	6	1682
Edrom	10	6	1355
Eyemouth	1	1	900
Foggo	6	3	507
Foulden	2½	2	393
Gordon	7	4	802
Greenlaw	8	2	1270
Hume and Stichel	6	4	830
Hutton	3	2	955
Ladykirk	2½	1	516
Langton	4½	2½	428
Lauder	8	4	1760
Legerwood	3	2½	495
Longformacus	12	6	406
Mertoun	6	3	535
Mordington	4	2	330
Nenthorn	4	4	395
Polwarth	3	2	200
Swinton	4	3	875
Whitesom	4	2	560
Westruther	5	4	780

PARISHES.

ON leaving East Lothian, or the county of Haddington, travelling southward over Lammermuir, we enter this county in the parish of COCKBURNSPATH, consisting of between 7000 and 8000 acres, part of which is hill and muir; that upon the sea-coast is in general light and sandy, though some is of a rich clayey quality. On the London road, which passes through the parish, we meet with the Peaths, or *Pease-bridge*, as it is commonly pronounced, planned and executed by the late Mr Henderson. It was thrown over a ravine 160 feet deep, in the year 1786, cut out by the Pease burn; the bridge is 300 feet long, and 15 feet wide; from the bottom of the burn to the top of the railing, it measures 123 feet. About a mile from this bridge, stands an old tower, the ruins of an ancient castle of considerable strength. Being near the boundary of the two kingdoms, many vestiges of camps of various kinds are visible on the rising grounds; and in the glens and passes, many military operations may also be traced. The ruins of the church of Auld Cambus, formerly united to this parish, are still standing. The schistic rocks which compose the Lammermuir hills, terminate on the sea-coast here. It is gratifying to the mineralogist to trace the line of separation of the primary and secondary strata; they are distinctly laid bare, at a place called *Sickar Point*, by the washing of the sea. The schistus stands nearly in a vertical position, and the sandstone joins it, and lies close upon it in nearly horizontal strata *.

CRANSHAWS lies further west, in the middle of the Lammermuir hills, and is a very small parish. Cranshaws Castle is a small fortified tower very entire; this, with the ruins of similar edifices, and the remains of many encampments, show that the country here must have been the scene of much strife and bloodshed. Cranshaws is used as goat-whey quarters during the summer months.

COLDINGHAM is an extensive parish, but of an irregular figure. A very extensive muir stretches to the west; on the sea-coast the ground is rich and productive. St Abb's Head is situated on this coast. The town of Coldingham, containing nearly 720 persons, stands about a mile from the sea, and appears from various circumstances to have been very ancient, and much more extended than at present. The nunnery of Coldingham is said to have

* See Life of Dr Hutton, Transactions of the E. R. Society, Vol. V.

been the oldest in Scotland, but neither its founder, nor the time of its foundation, are known; it is mentioned in history as early as the year 661; it was burnt by accident in 709. It was refounded by King Edgar in 1098, and continued to flourish for many centuries. Very little of the priory now remains. The shores afford excellent fishing for cod, turbot, haddock, and many other white fish. Coldingham loch is a fine sheet of water, about a mile in circumference. Mr Brydone, the author of a tour through Sicily and Malta, was born in this parish, of which his father was minister.

The small adjoining parish of EYEMOUTH was once a part of the priory of Coldingham. The ground is a rich loam, inclining to sand, and is almost wholly arable and enclosed. There is a good harbour here, lately erected at the mouth of the river Eye, where the town stands, and which is daily receiving improvements; the coast abounds with fish. On a small promontory which stretches out into the sea, there are the remains of a regular fortification. The rock which composes this promontory, is a coarse pudding-stone; the rocks on the coast are, in general, whinstone.

Next to this lies AYTON parish, nearly 4 miles square, containing 1453 inhabitants, of which almost one half reside in the village. The south-east part is hilly; the sea-shore is high and rocky. The soil in the middle is rich and fertile, producing all kinds of grain. On the banks of the Eye, there is a paper mill, and four flour mills. Several vestiges of encampments are shown here; urns and broken pieces of armour are occasionally found in the ground. The mansion-house of Ayton, the seat of Mr Fordyce, is pleasantly situated, and has a great deal of thriving plantations around it.

In the south-east corner of the county lies MORDINGTON parish. The soil is various; on the banks of the river Whiteadder it is a stiff clay; towards the coast it is light and sandy. At Lammerton stands the chapel where James IV. of Scotland was married to Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, in 1503. Though neither coal nor lime are wrought in this county, we find vestiges of both; in several places on the shore here, small veins of iron-stone, of coal, and of limestone, may be traced, and abundance of fine freestone. The remains of a Danish camp, Edington Castle, situated at the top of a steep rock, and the Witches Know, where, not above a century ago, several unfortunate women were burnt for witchcraft, are objects worthy of the traveller's notice.

The neighbouring parish of FOULDEN is small. In general the soil is good; on the south a clayey soil prevails; in the centre of the parish it is loamy, but more light towards the north. There is

shell marl in this quarter, which seems to have been unaccountably overlooked as a manure. The varied banks of the Whiteadder make this corner very pleasant.

CHIRNSIDE is of an oblong figure, and the village is the Presbytery seat. Of the eminences which project from the Lammermuir hills, Chirnside hill is one of the most remarkable, and commands a fine view of a fertile and well-cultivated country. In this parish, beautified by many gentlemen's seats, some vestiges of ancient camps are shown. There is plenty of marl wrought, and lately a species of gypsum has been discovered on the banks of the Whiteadder. On the estate of Ninewells, is a plane-tree 150 years old, which measures 17 feet of solid wood below the boughs. This is the family-seat of the Humes, of which the celebrated David Hume was a younger brother.

The united parishes of BONCLE and PRESTON are about 6 miles square. The ground towards the Lammermuir hills is thin and poor, but in the low parts, on the banks of the Whiteadder, it is chiefly a rich loam, and almost the whole is enclosed. There is plenty of freestone and clay marl on the banks of the river Whiteadder. About 12 years ago, a copper mine was wrought on a small farm called Hoardweel; the ore is said to have been rich, but the working was given up, owing to the vein having failed.

EDROM is a large inland parish, and mostly all enclosed. The appearance of the country is flat here, and the ground is tolerably good, excepting towards the Lammermuir hills. Both Whiteadder and Blackadder water this parish.

In the neighbouring parish of HUTTON the ground is flat, and all enclosed; it is very fertile, being situated on the banks of the Tweed and Whiteadder. The soil, in general, is what is called a deep loam. A proof of the rapid state of improvement here is, that one farm, which little more than 40 years ago let at L. 50 *per annum*, is now worth above L. 500.

Adjoining to this are the united parishes of WHITESOME and HILTON, the ground of which is in general a rich clayey soil, a great part being flat. There is a good deal of marsh and wet land in the parish.

Along the banks of the Tweed extends LADYKIRK parish. In general the soil is a deep loam, sometimes with a clay, and sometimes with a gravelly bottom, producing all kinds of crops. The improvement of sheep stock has been of late much attended to in this quarter.

To the south of Ladykirk are the parishes of SWINTON and SIMPRIM. The soil of these united parishes is, in general, a deep clay;

the surface is varied by rising grounds, and gentle elevations, by long ridges and flats, which make it very fit for improvement. The only stream of any consequence is Leet, which abounds in pike. The antiquity of the family of Swinton deserves notice. It appears that 23 proprietors, including the present, have occupied this estate during a period of upwards of 740 years. This is the more remarkable, when we recollect the turbulence and frequency of feudal broils, and border wars, during a great part of that long period. This family is said to have originally obtained a grant of these lands for clearing the country of swine, which at that time much infested it. Tradition, the name, the bearing of the arms, and other circumstances, seem to corroborate the opinion.

Still farther south lies the parish of COLDSTREAM. This parish extends along the Tweed, which divides it from England, between 7 and 8 miles. The town is small, there being no manufacture carried on; a very neat bridge over the Tweed unites the two kingdoms. The face of the country is flat, and the grounds well cultivated. Towards the river, the soil is a rich loam; farther north the ground rises a little, and inclines to clay. The river Leet runs into the Tweed here. Some shell marl, and abundance of stone marl, are found in this parish.

In ECCLES, which is a very extensive and highly cultivated parish, the soil is various; in some places a deep clay, in others a rich loam; and in others it is gravelly. In general the surface is flat, and the grounds are all enclosed. The enclosures, hedge-rows, and number of gentlemen's seats, make the country here appear to a spectator at a distance like a rich and well-cultivated garden.

The united parish of STITCHEL and HUME lies partly in Roxburghshire. The soil is, in general, a stiff clay, and is well cultivated. The remains of Hume Castle*, noted during the contentions on the borders, stand in this parish; the castle has a most commanding prospect over almost the whole of the Merse and Roxburghshire. The rising ground called Lundie Craigs, is composed of basaltic columns, from 5 to 6 feet in height, and 16 or 17 inches over.

Further west lies NENTHORN. In general the soil is good and

* It is reported, that when Oliver Cromwell was at Haddington, he sent a summons to the governor, ordering him to surrender. The Governor returned for answer,
 "That he, Willie Wastle, stood firm in his castle;
 "That all the dogs of his town, should not drive Willie Wastle down."

This seems to be the origin of that play among children.

well cultivated. Blue whinstone prevails here; and, on the banks of the Eden, there is abundance of red sandstone.

To the north of Nenthorn lies the extensive parish of GREEN-LAW. Being at a great distance from coal and lime, the ground rents low, but the soil in many places is good, being a deep rich clay. Though it is the county-town, it is but a poor place, as there are no established manufactures of any kind; a woollen one is however lately begun. A little to the south-east of the town stands the elegant house of Marchmont.

POLWARTH parish, to the north-east of Greenlaw, is of a triangular form; the family of Marchmont are sole proprietors. The soil is various, the greatest part is clayey; in some places it is gravelly, in others sandy. In the middle of the village there are two old thorn-trees, around which it was the custom for every new-married pair, with their company, to dance in a ring—hence the song *Polwarth on the Green*.

The parish of LANGTON, bordering with the parish of Dunse, is almost all well enclosed and subdivided. The soil in the lower part of the parish is a good loam, yielding all kinds of crops; the higher grounds are well adapted for sheep pasture. The remains of military stations and encampments are pointed out here, and at different times earthen urns, containing human bones, have been dug up.

DUNSE parish is an oblong square; the town formerly stood upon that beautiful hill called Dunse Law, but was afterwards rebuilt at the foot of the hill. The situation is grand, being at the head of a plain 25 miles long, in the very centre of the county, encompassed on three sides by the Lammermuir hills, the river Whiteadder running by it. The flat ground of the parish is in some places a rich deep loam, in others a strong clay, and is in general enclosed. Besides Dunse Castle, the family seat of Hay of Drummelzier, which had formerly been a place of strength, there are the remains of an old tower, called Edwin's Hall. It consists of three concentric circles; the diameter of the innermost is 40 feet, the walls are 7 feet thick; and what is remarkable, the stones are not cemented with mortar of any kind; they are chiefly whin, and made to lock into one another by grooves and projections, executed with vast labour: It is supposed to be Pictish. The hill upon which this is built is called Cockburn hill; it is 900 feet above the level of the sea, and affords a fine land-mark to the sailor on the German Ocean. There is a chalybeate spring in this neighbourhood, called Dunse Spa, nearly of a similar quality to the Spa at Tunbridge;

being an excellent tonic, it proves very efficacious in stomach-complaints. From an analysis of it published by Dr Home, it appears to contain iron, calcareous earth, common salt, and fixed air. There is abundance of sandstone and whinstone here. The celebrated metaphysician and theologist, John Duns Scotus, was born at Dunse in 1274. The site of the house where he was born is still shown.

To the north-west of Dunse is Fogo parish, watered by the Blackadder (or Blackwater), which is noted for being poisonous to salmon. The whole parish is under culture. The vestiges of a Roman camp can be traced in the village of Chesters.

ABBEY OF ST BATHANS is a small parish, situated in the heart of the Lammermuir hills. The Earl of Wemyss has put down a neat hunting-box in this neighbourhood, called the Retreat, which gives life and beauty to a quarter otherwise very dreary.

LONGFORMACUS stands in a situation very similar to that of St Bathans, but is a larger parish. Dirrington and Laws, two beautiful conic hills, rise here. Specimens of copper ore, of a pretty rich quality, are found, but the mine has never been wrought; the proprietor has probably been discouraged by the distance from fuel.

WESTRUTHER lies on the side of the Lammermuir hills. The soil is, in the high grounds, a thin clay, in many places it is wet and marshy, and is on the whole but indifferent. The London road by Coldstream passes through this parish.

CHANNELKIRK is likewise situated among the Lammermuir hills, where they divide the counties of Edinburgh and Haddington from Berwickshire, and the London road passes through it. The hills are mostly covered with heather, and are very bleak. The greater part of the parish belongs to the Marquis of Tweeddale.

Near the top or west corner of Berwickshire is situated the parish of LAUDER. The district has the name of Lauderdale. Near the town stands Lauder fort, or Thirlestane Castle, the family-seat of the Earls of Lauderdale. It was built by Edward Longshanks, about 500 years ago; afterwards it was repaired, and converted into a dwelling-house by the Duke of Lauderdale. The hills furnish abundance of peat and turf, which are the ordinary fuel here. Copper ore has been found in several places, but none was ever wrought. Moorstone, and slate of a coarse quality, abound. What are called adderstones, and fairystones, are found occasionally in this neighbourhood. Spanish, Scotch, and English coins, are also found; and many fragments of swords, bows, and arrows pointed with flint, have been dug up in this parish. Lauder is a royal

burgh, the houses of which, till lately, were mean and dirty; it contains upwards of 1000 inhabitants. It is noted for being the scene of a remarkable transaction performed by the nobility of Scotland, to the upstart favourites of that weak monarch James III. They seized Cochran, a mason, whom he had created Earl of Marr, and his associates, and hanged them over the bridge in sight of the king and the whole army.

The small parish of **LEGERWOOD** lies on the north-west extremity of the Lammermuir hills. In the vales, and on the banks of the water Leader, the soil is commonly a deep blackish mould, composed of the remains of a decayed vegetable matter, and the fragments of the rocks adjacent. The hills are covered with heather, and abound in peat.

Adjoining to Legerwood on the south-east, is the parish of **GORDON** *. The face of the country is rugged and uneven here, but scarcely rise to what is denominated a hill. The London road passes through it.

To the south of this lies **EARLSTON**, on the banks of the Leader. The famous **THOMAS THE RYMER**, who lived in the 13th century, was born in the village of Earlston; part of his house, called Rymer's Tower, is still standing. There is a stone built in the fore-wall of the church, having this inscription, "Auld Rymer's race lies in this place." His real name was Sir Thomas Lairment.

Further down lies **MERTOUN** parish. The soil upon the banks of the Tweed is light and gravelly; the higher grounds are, in general, clay upon a tilly bottom. The extensive park and plantations of Mertoun, the seat of Mr Scot, add much to the beauty of this quarter. The fine ruins of the Abbey of Dryburgh †, near which the Earl of Buchan has built a neat modern house, are well worthy of the traveller's attention. The freestone of which the monastery of Dryburgh, and the most elegant parts of the Abbey of Melrose were built, is taken from a quarry here: This stone seems to harden by exposure to the weather, the finished parts being still entire.

* Several persons of the name of Gordon came to Britain with William the Conqueror, one of whom having fortunately killed a wild boar that infested this neighbourhood, received certain lands here, to which he gave his own name. From him the Dukes of Gordon are descended, and the boar still makes a part of the family-arms, in memory of this gallant action. The Duke of Gordon is still superior of some lands in this parish.

† For a further account of these, see Grose's Antiquities.

CROSS ROADS.

From Berwick to Dunse and Greenlaw.

	(Miles.)
To Foulden - - - - -	5½
Chirnside - - - - -	3 8½
Dunse - - - - -	5½ 14
Greenlaw - - - - -	8 22

(Miles.)

This road passes the Castle ruins on the left.

- 1 Ladykirk ford on left.
- 2 Hallydown hill on right.
- 4 Mordington Kirk.
- 5½ Foulden Kirk, and House on left.
- 6 Broadmeadows and a ruin.
- 7 Edington.
- 8 Whitehall.
- 8½ Chirnside.
- 9 Ninewells on left.
- 10 Cross the Whiteadder river.
- 11½ Edrom Kirk.
- 12½ Manderston House.
- 14 Dunse.
- 21 Marchmont House.
- 22 Greenlaw.

BERWICK to HAWICK by Cornhill, Coldstream, and Kelso.

	(Miles.)
To Cornhill - - - - -	13½
Coldstream - - - - -	1¼ 14¾
Kelso - - - - -	8¾ 23½
Hawick - - - - -	20½ 44½

(Miles.)

- Leaving Berwick by the bridge, cross Tweed and pass
- 2 East Ord House.
- 4 Newwater House, Ord, Esq.
- 5 Horncliff House on right.
- 7 On the right, ruins of Norham Castle.
- 8 Newbigging.
- 9 Coalhill road to the left.
- 10 Cross the Till river.

(Miles.)

- 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ CORNHILL.
 14 Cross the Tweed to
 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ COLDSTREAM.
 15 On left, Lees, Marjoribanks, and the right Hirsell, Earl of Home.
 16 Toll, and road to Edinburgh.
 18 Ayton Hall.
 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ Cross Eden river.
 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ Springfield.
 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ KELSO, on right Fleurs, Duke of Roxburgh, and Roxburgh Castle ruins, cross Tweed river.
 24 Toll bar.
 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ On right Springwood House.
 26 Village of Higton.
 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ Cross Kail river.
 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ Eckfoord Kirk on right.
 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crailing House.
 32 Cross Jed river.
 33 Monteviot, Marquis of Lothian, on left.
 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ancrum House on right.
 36 Knowsouth.
 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ Spital.
 39 Denholm.—About a mile from this to the right lies Minto House.
 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ashiebank.
 41 East Colt.
 4 Trows Mill and Edin river.
 43 Weensland.
 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ HAWICK.

Lauder to Kelso.

To Smallholm	(Miles.)	11
Kelso		6
		17

(Miles.)

Leaving Lauder, pass on the left

- 1 Thirlstane Castle, Earl of Lauderdale.
 2 On left road to Coldstream, and cross Lauder burn.
 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Blainslie on right.
 4 On left Roan House. Here the road sheds on right to Jedburgh, on left to Kelso.

(Miles.)

- 5 Cross Leader.
- 5½ Birkhillside, Shillinglaw, Esq.
- 9 Mellerston, Hon. George Baillie.
- 11 Smallholm village, on left Smallholm House.
- 12 Mackerston, M'Dougal, Bart.
- 13 Stitchell House, Pringle.
- 14 Newton-Don, Don, Bart.
- 15½ Fleurs, Duke of Roxburgh.
- 17 Kelso.

N. B. Kelso is situated on the confluence of the rivers Teviot and Tweed, having a bridge over the Tweed.

Greenlaw to Coldstream, 10½ miles.

- 2 Marchmont house on left.
- 3 Purves hall on left.
- 4 Mersingtown house.
- 5 Eccles on right.
- 7 Pass Belchester and Caithlaw.
- 9 Road to Kelso.
- 10½ Coldstream.

Dunse to Coldstream, 10¾ miles.

Leaving Dunse, the road passes Nisbet House on the left—Cross Blackadder at Nisbet Mill—Harcase House on left—2 miles further pass Swinton House on left—On right Hirsell, Earl of Home—Near Coldstream, on left, Linnel—At Coldstream, on right, Lees, Marjoribanks, Lord Provost of Edinburgh (1813.)

CHIEF SEATS.—In the west division of the county, near Lauder, lie *Thirlestane Castle*, Earl of Lauderdale; and two miles below we find the two *Blainslies*, famous for excellent oats; then *Chapel*, a neat box; and a little further down, the sweet retreat of *Corolside*; a few miles below this stands the village of Earlston, or Ersilton, celebrated as the birth place of *Thomas the Rhymer*, whose real name was *Sir Thomas Lairment*, and whose residence, at the west end of the village, is yet pointed out. On a sloping bank, a little below Earlston, stands the house of *Cowdenknows*, overlooking the water; it is an old building, a little modernized by the proprietor Dr Home; near the house are several *knows*, or knolls, covered with *broom*, so long celebrated in

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

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Scotch song. On the other side of the river stands the House of Park.

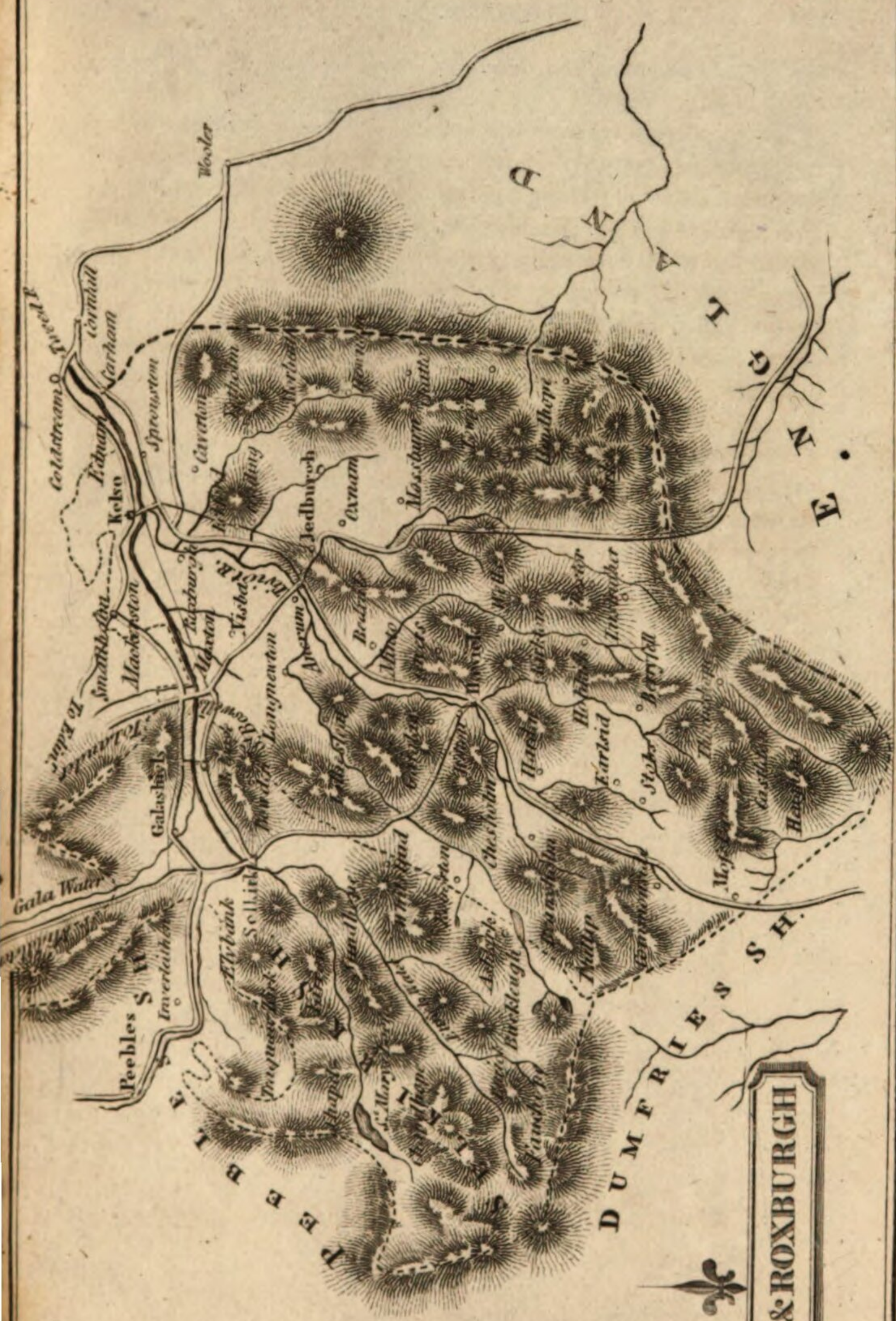
Keeping the banks of the river, near its confluence with the Tweed, we find *Drygrange*, Tod, and on the other side of the water, *Kirklands*, Tod, both neat modern seats. Here the hills widen, and show a fine opening to the south. The eye, wearied with looking at bleak hills, and the comparatively barren fields of Lauderdale, is here delighted with a happy change to fertility and skilful cultivation, effected by the spirit and good taste of the proprietors. The bridge over the Tweed here is one of the handsomest in the kingdom. Four miles from this, up the Tweed, lies Melrose. On the right stands *Bimerside*, Haig; below, on the river's bank, is old Melrose, above which Mr Sibbald has built a neat box; and four miles down, the romantic ruins of *Dryburgh Abbey*, near which, the proprietor, the Earl of Buchan, has built a neat residence in the modern style. About a mile below this stands *Mertoun*, the handsome mansion of Mr Scott, surrounded with extensive plantations. *Mellerstone-house*, Baillie, an elegant house, amid extensive woods. Betwixt Mertoun and Mellerstone stands *Smallholm tower*, seen at a great distance; it is locally in the county of Roxburgh. Going northward into this county, we find *Bassendean*, Home, and *Gordon Park*, the seat of Mr Murray; *Hume Castle*, at a little distance, attracts the notice of the traveller. About half a mile betwixt Greenlaw and Coldstream we find *Eccles*, Majoribanks, and *Anton's hill*, Dixon; not far from this is *Kames*, which gave the title to that eminent lawyer, respectable judge, and ingenious philosopher, Henry Home. Around Coldstream there are several fine residences, viz. *Lees*, the seat of Mr Marjoribanks; *Hirsel*, the seat of the Earl of Home, a good house, surrounded with extensive enclosures. Here also is *Lennel-house*, the retreat of Mr Brydone, the author of the amusing *Tour through Sicily and Malta*.

In the northern division of this county stands Greenlaw, the county town, which is small, containing only 600 inhabitants, and has but a mean appearance. A little to the north-east stands that noble and elegant structure, *Marchmont-house*, and beyond it the village of Polwarth, which gives name to the celebrated song *Polwarth on the Green*. About 7 miles from Greenlaw, stands Dunse; a little above the town, *Dunse Castle*, a venerable fabric, now the seat of Hay of Drummelzier, the ancient fortress of *Cockburn Law*, and *Edwin's Hall*, are worthy of notice. Towards the boundary of East-Lothian, stands Langton Cairn; and upon the river Whiteadder, the Earl of Wemyss has built a neat hunting-

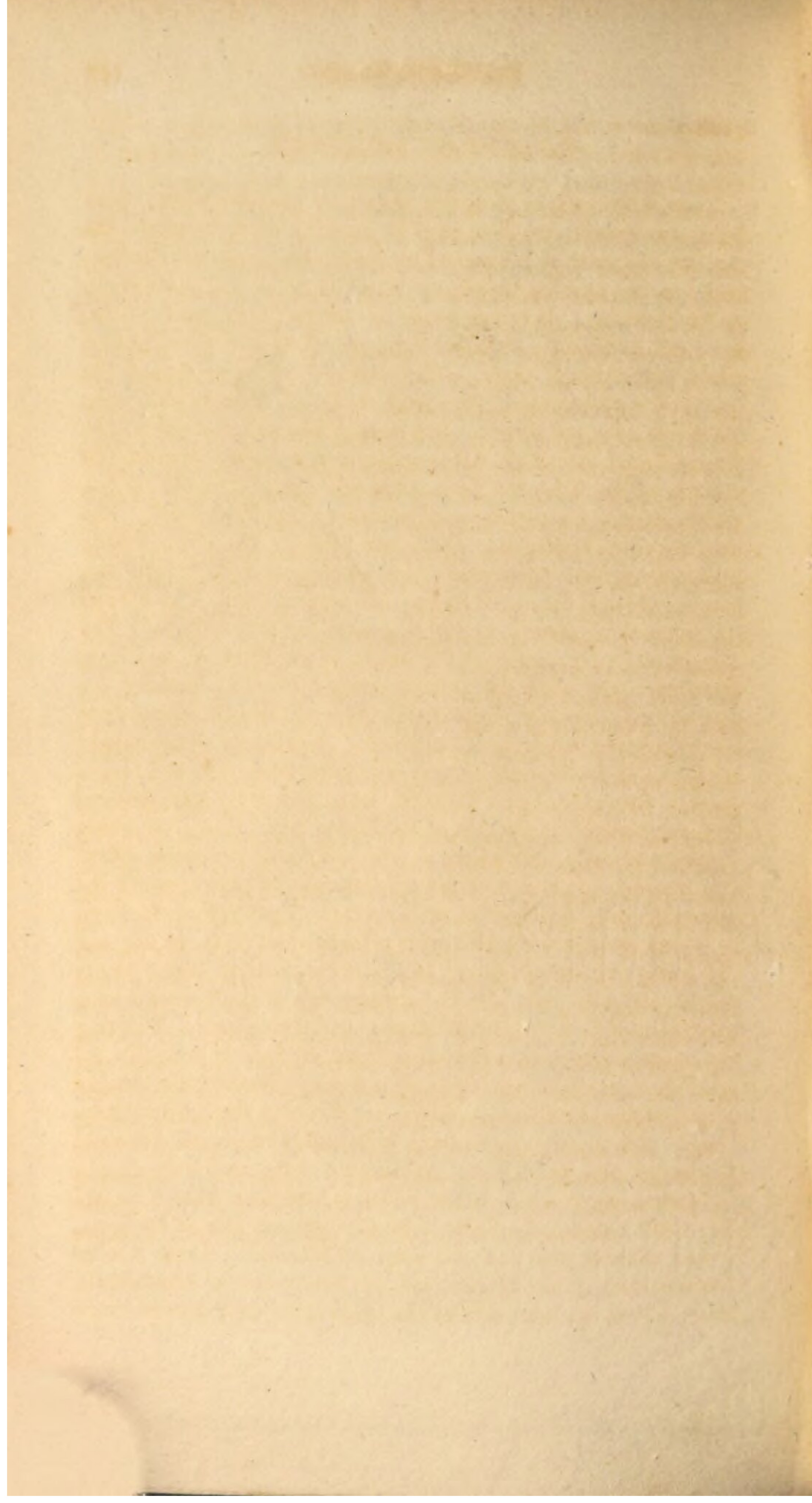
box, which he called the *Retreat*. Here are also the goat-whey quarters of Cranshaws.

The southern division of this county, or what is properly called the Merse, lies between Coldstream and Berwick, and is the richest and best cultivated; being flat and low, it is sometimes called the *How* (hollow) of the Merse. In this district we find the family-seat of *Swinton*, which has been in the possession of that family for upwards of 740 years; the house and village of *Ladykirk*, Robertson; and near Berwick, *Mordington*, the seat of Mr Hay. North from this, on the banks of the Adder, we have *Foulden*, the residence of Mr Wilkie, and *Lammerton*, Renton, Esq. where James IV. was married to Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. in 1503.—*Mains*, Molle.—*Whitehall* and *Huttonhall*.—*Ayton*, Fordyce.—*Prestonhouse*.—*Kelloe*, Buchan. A little further north stands the village of Chirnside, and at the union of the streams of the two Adders the beautiful retreat of Stewart, Bart. of *Allanbank*. On the north side is *Ninewells*, Home, and a little to the south is *Blackadder-house*, Renton.

HEIGHTS.—The only eminences in this county, besides the range of Lammermuir hills, worthy of notice, are Duns-hill, which, by Ainslie's map, is made 630 feet above the level of the sea; and Cockburn Law, which, by the Statistical Account, is said to be 900 feet above that level.



SELKIRK & ROXBURGH



COUNTY OF ROXBURGH.

THIS shire is of an irregular shape; its greatest extent, both from east to west, and from south to north, is about 30 miles. On the east and south it is bounded by Northumberland and Cumberland; on the west by Dumfries and Selkirk shires, and on the north by Berwickshire. It comprehends the ancient districts of Tiviotdale, and Liddisdale, so called from the rivers Tiviot and Liddle, which run through them. The west and north quarters of the county are mountainous; the south and east divisions are, upon the whole, flat and fertile. It is remarkably well watered by the Tweed, Tiviot, Ale, Kale, Liddle, Slitterick, and many other smaller streams. The Tyne and Coquet also take their rise in this county, which running southward, soon enters upon English ground. The chief hills are the Cheviot, which run through the whole county from east to west. This county contains only one royal burgh, Jedburgh, which is the county-town; the ancient town, which bears the name of the county, having long since lost its privileges. The Tweed enters this county at the mouth of the Etterick, and flows through a very beautiful and picturesque district; washing the foot of the Eildon hills, it passes the village of Darnick, where there is a bridge over it leading to Galashiels. Here the valleys or haughs are rich and fertile, and several very neat boxes are built upon them. Two miles below Darnick, stand the town and abbey of Melrose, situated at the foot of the Eildon hills. The river makes a fine sweep here, and passes a most delightful peninsula, called Old Melrose, a spot well chosen for an abbey of Culdees, which the venerable Bede fixes here so early as 664. The banks of the river, lofty and wooded, are varied with perpendicular rocks, jutting out like buttresses, and conspiring to render the scenery highly picturesque and beautiful. On the opposite side of the Tweed a very barren precipice fronts Old Melrose, called Gate-Haugh. Pursuing the course of the river, a few miles down, we have St Boswell's, famous for its annual sheep fair; and in its neighbourhood the remains of the fortress of Hallydean, once the residence of the family of Roxburgh. On the opposite bank to St Boswell's stands the Abbey of Dryburgh, already noticed. At the turn of the river is the church of Maxton, about a mile below which is Littledean Tower, in former times a seat of the Kerrs. On the opposite side of the river, is the mansion and fine enclosures of Mertoun. About 3 miles farther down stands Mackerston, the family seat of Macdougall, Bart. and on the south side of the river is the once famous castle

of Roxburgh, where, in 1460, James II. lost his life by the bursting of a cannon. A little from the ruins of the castle, is Springwood Park, Douglas, Bart. most beautifully situated; and on the opposite bank, Fleurs, the princely residence of the Dukes of Roxburgh. This brings us to the town of Kelso. On the north side of the river, and in the north-east division of this county, stands the fine ruin of Hume Castle, and a little down the river, Ednam, the birth-place of Thomson the poet. In the eastern extremity of the county stands the village of Yetholm. Going westward we find, on the borders of the Cheviot, Clifton, Pringle; on the banks of the water of Kale, the village of Morebattle, with the ruins of the ancient castle of Cessford; and Marlefield, on the banks of the Kale. From Kelso to Jedburgh, is a fine ride up the Tiviot; here we find Crailing and Monteviot. A little to the north of this stands Ancrum-house, Scott, Bart. The country to the south and west from Jedburgh is rather moorish. Upon the water of Ale, which here falls into the Tiviot, stands the village of Lilliesleaf, and the ancient seat of the family of Riddel of Riddel. In the neighbourhood is Minto Craig, a rugged and picturesque rock. Towards the south-west extremity stands Hawick, a very thriving manufacturing town. The district to the south is called Liddesdale, from the river Liddel, which runs through it. Many of the waters of this county afford beautiful and sequestered scenery, which may be considered in some measure as classic ground. It was in former times the theatre of unceasing hostility; the struggles of the two kingdoms for independence or for conquest often took place here; and here the border chieftains carried on their predatory warfare. Many of their adventures have been handed down in the poetry of the day, and are interwoven in the songs and ballads of the times. (See Scott's *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*). Now these things have passed away, and a happy change has been given to the activity and industry of the inhabitants, by means of agricultural improvements. The great progress of agricultural improvement in this county was chiefly owing to Mr Dawson, farmer at Frogton, who, after having acquired much professional knowledge and skill by residing some years in England, returned to Roxburghshire in 1753, and first set the example there of turnip husbandry, and a proper rotation of crops. There is no coal, and but little limestone, wrought in this country; neither have any other minerals of consequence, sandstone and marl excepted, been discovered.

*A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in
Roxburghshire.*

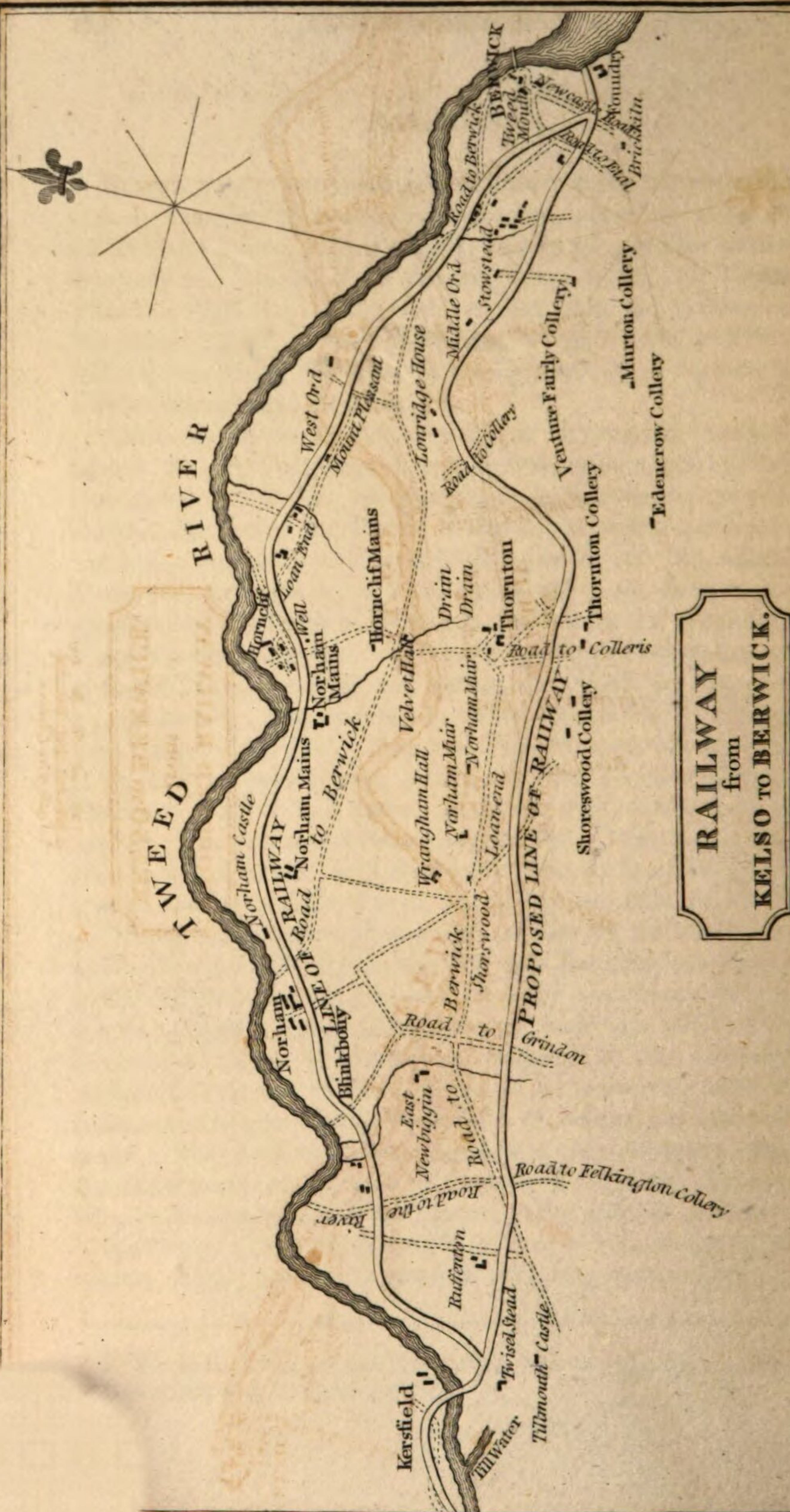
PARISHES.	EXTENT.		Number of Persons.
	Miles English.		
	Length	Breadth	
Ancrum	5	4	1222
Bedrule	4	3	260
Bouden	6	4½	829
Cavers	20	7	1382
Crailing	4	4	669
Castleton	18	14	1781
Eckford	6	4	973
Ednam	3	2½	598
Galashiels	6	5	925
Hawick	15	5	2798
Hounam	9	6	372
Hobkirk	12	3	760
Jedburgh	13	7	3834
Kirktown	8	2	320
Kelso	4	4½	4196
Liliesleaf	5	2	673
Linton	9	3	403
Minto	3½	2½	477
Maxton	4	3	368
Melrose	7	7	2625
Mackerston	5	4	248
Morebattle	5	4	785
Oxnam	9	4	688
Roberton	13	6	630
Roxburgh	8	4	949
Southdean	12	7	697
St Boswell's	2	1½	497
Smallholm	4	3	446
Sprouston	6	4	1105
Wilton	5	3	1307
Yetholm	4	2	1011

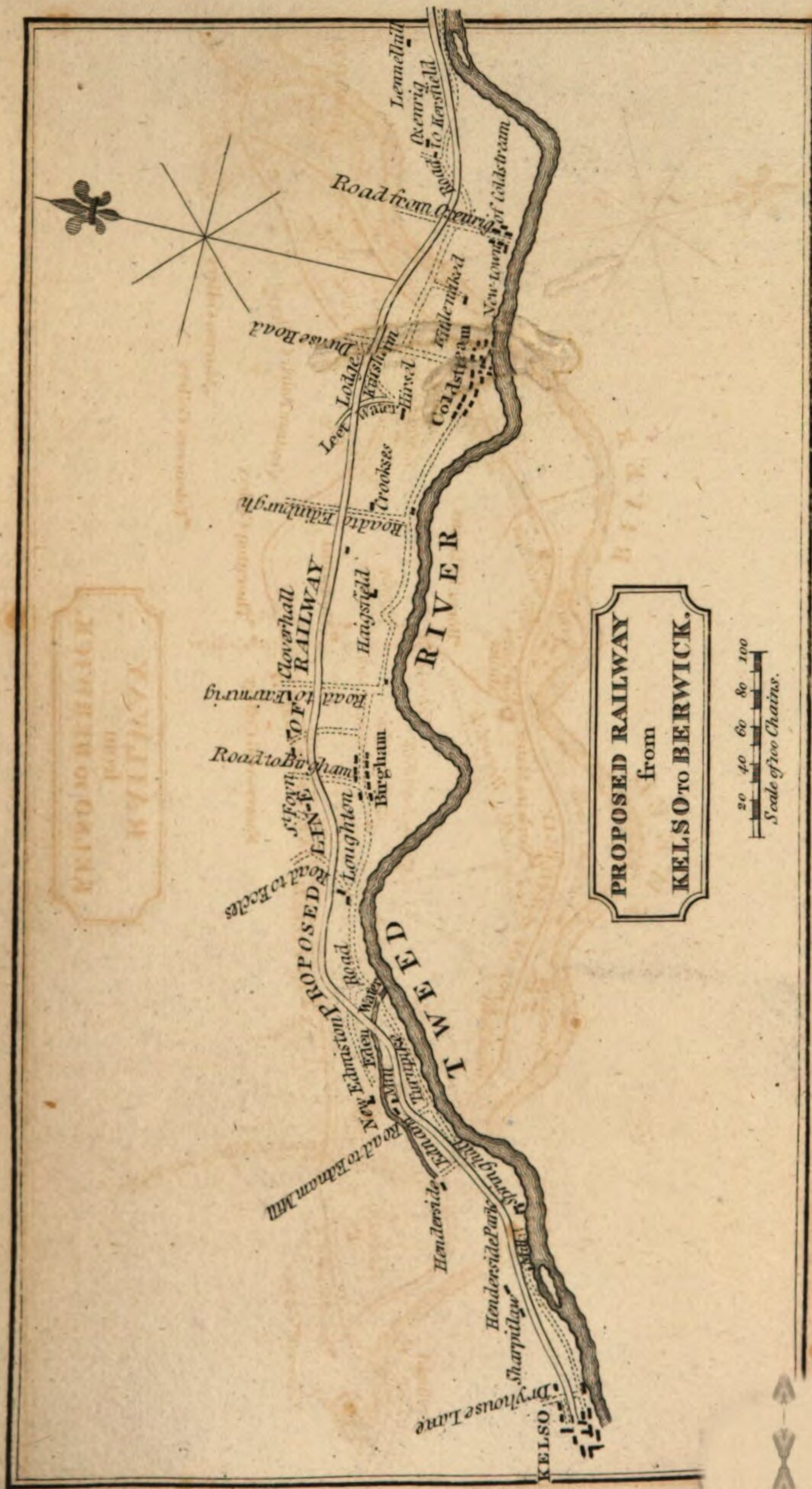
PARISHES.

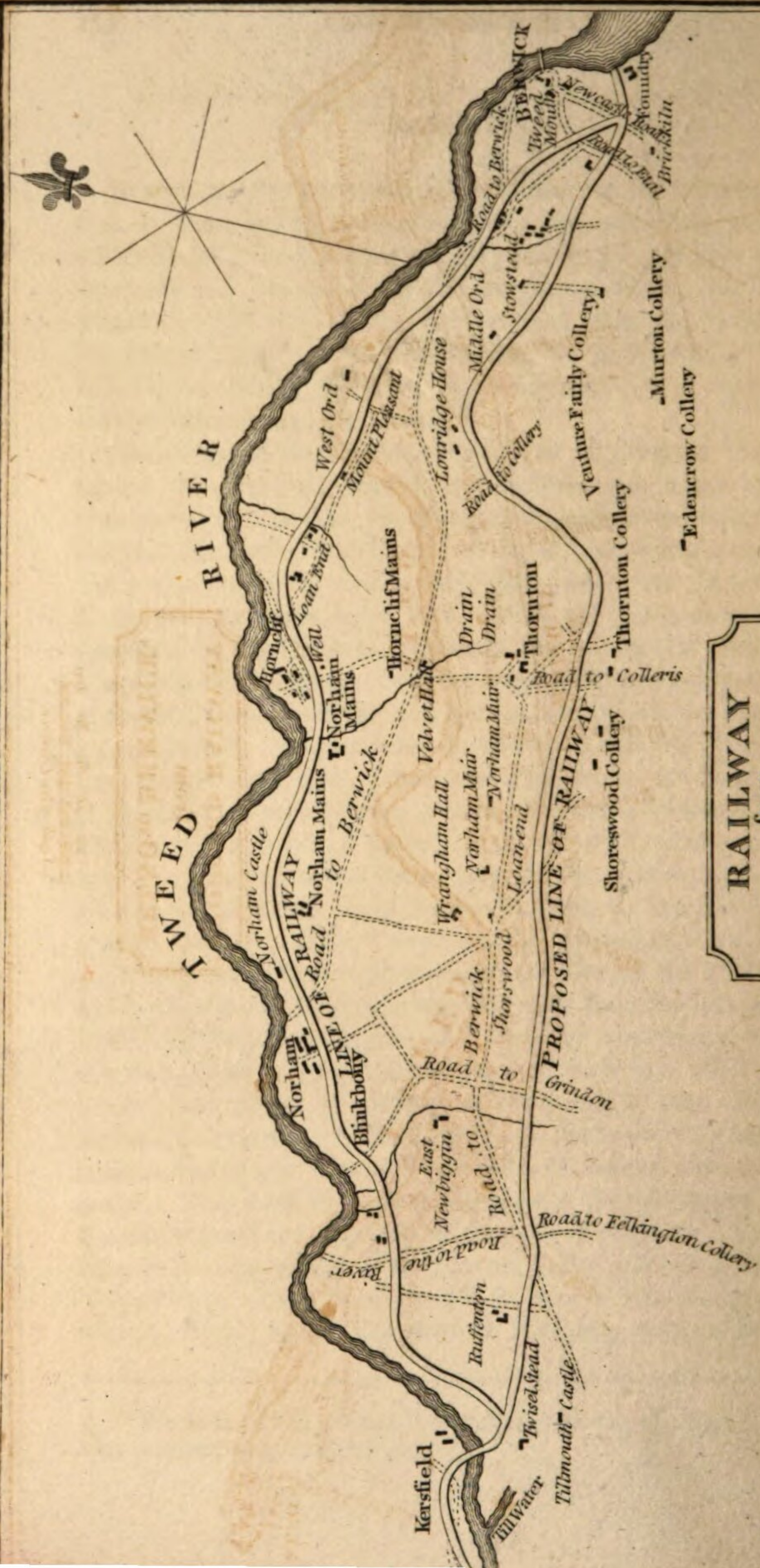
BEGINNING the description of this county at the south-east corner, we come first to EDENHAM or EDNAM, extending along the banks of the Tweed, which is highly cultivated. It gave birth to Thomson the author of the Seasons, whose father, Mr Thomas Thomson, was the second minister here after the Revolution. There is an annual meeting of noblemen and gentlemen, at Ednam hill, for celebrating the poet's birth-day; and it is intended to erect a monument to his memory*.

Farther up the river is KELSO parish, of an irregular triangular figure. The soil is, in general, a deep loam upon a gravelly bottom, and is very fertile. Its situation is highly favourable, on the banks of the Tweed and Tiviot. Kelso is a handsome town, pleasantly situated on the confluence of these two rivers. It is a burgh of barony, governed by a baron-bailie, and seven stent-masters appointed by the family of Roxburgh, and six by the inhabitants. There is a weekly market here for corn chiefly; the manufactures of flannels, linen, stockings, and leather, are carried on, but not to a great extent. There are two handsome bridges lately built over both Tweed and Tiviot;—from that over the Tweed there is one of the finest views to be seen almost anywhere; by ascending the banks to Pinnacle hill, it varies a good deal, and becomes more extensive. The environs of Kelso are truly fine. Fleurs, the magnificent seat of the family of Roxburgh, with its extensive plantations on the banks of the Tweed, and Springwood Park on the opposite side, extending its pleasure-grounds also on the Tiviot; the handsome villa of Havannah, together with Pinnacle hill, and the fertile enclosures around, give the whole an appearance of great elegance, richness, and fertility. But we shall best describe this beautiful landscape, by quoting the language of that celebrated tourist, Mr Pennant. “The environs of Kelso are very fine; the lands consist of gentle risings, enclosed with hedges, and extremely fertile. They have much reason to boast of their prospects. From the Chalkheugh is a fine view of the forks of the river; Roxburgh hill; the handsome seat of Springwood Park; and, at a distance, of the Fleurs. From Pinnacle hill is seen a vast extent of the country, highly cultivated, watered with long reaches from the

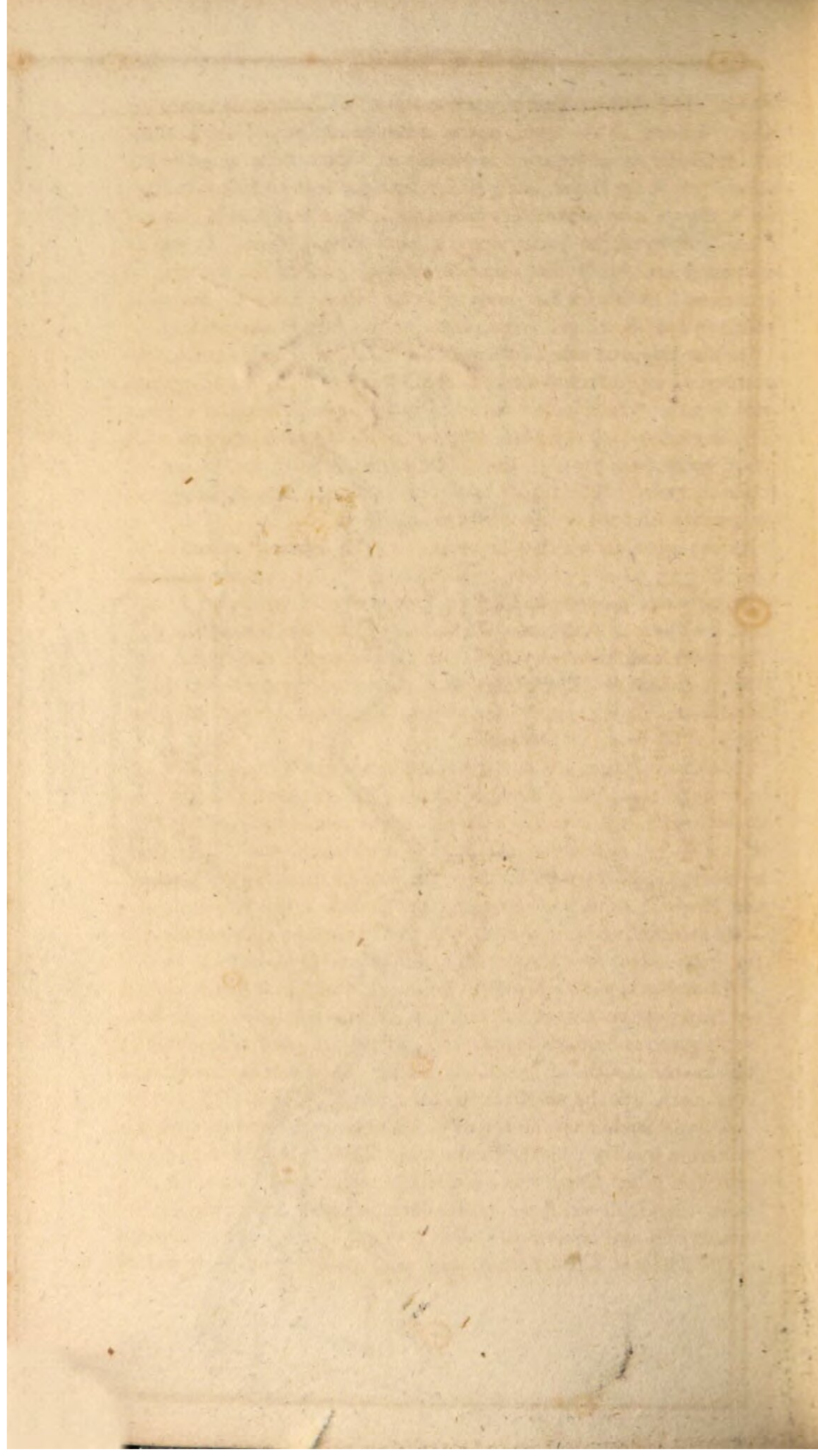
* We believe the present Earl of Buchan was the first mover of this patriotic and laudable festival.

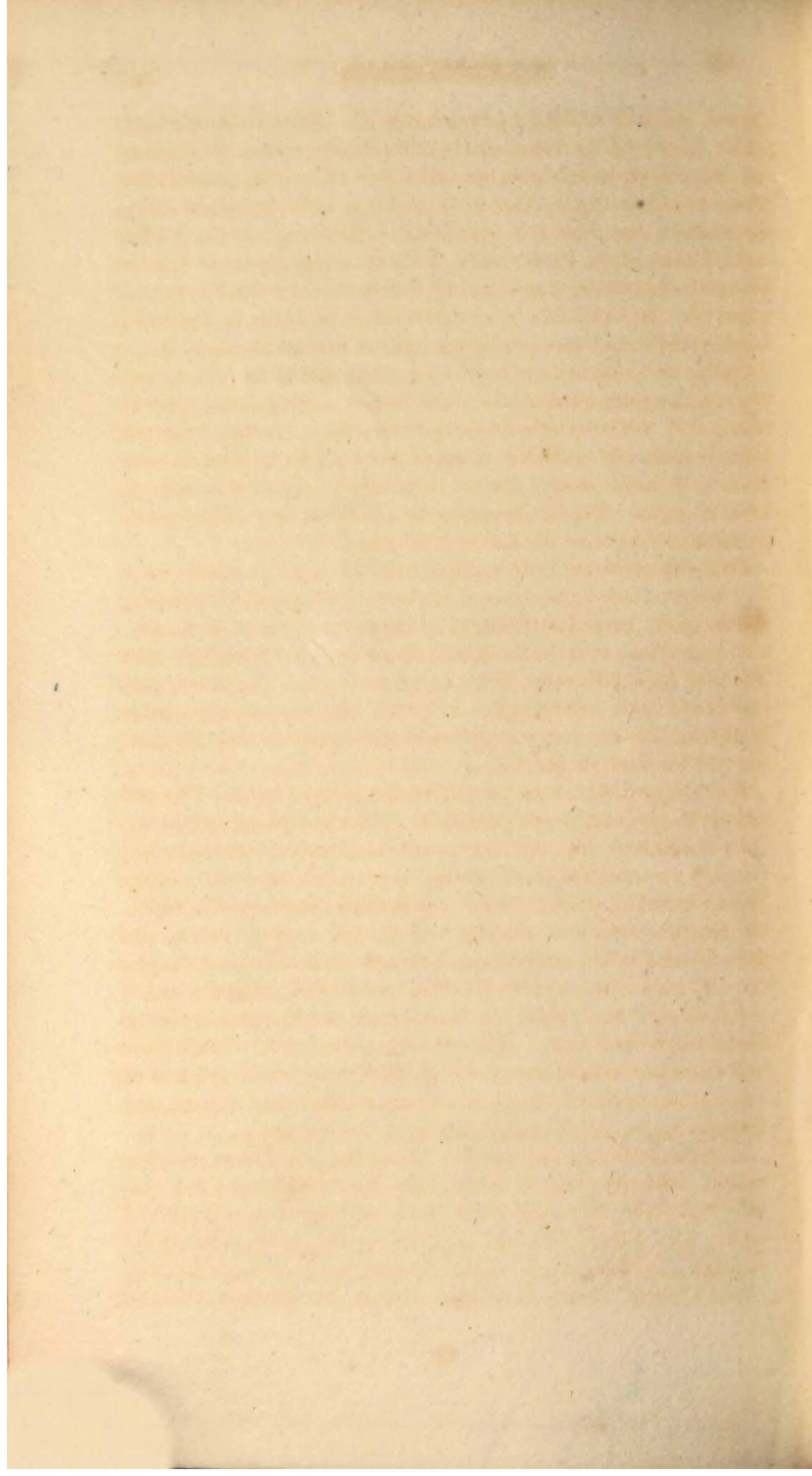






RAILWAY
from
KELSO TO BERWICK.





Tweed, and well wooded on each margin." There is an extensive public library in the town, and a coffee-house, where the London and Edinburgh newspapers are taken in. Part of the magnificent Abbey, built by David, king of Scotland, in 1128, is still standing, and makes a very venerable appearance. Roxburgh Castle, famous in the history of the border wars, is almost a total ruin. It was in besieging this castle that James II. lost his life, by the bursting of a cannon. A canal has been projected from Kelso to Berwick, which would be of vast consequence to this part of the country.

On the opposite side MACKERSTON forms an oblong square, extending along the north bank of the Tweed. The general appearance is flat, with a gentle declivity to the river. Being at a great distance from coal and lime, improvements are not carried on with much spirit here, though the soil be naturally good, producing all kinds of grain. The family-residence of Sir H. Hay M'Dougal is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river.

Going upwards we find SMALLHOLM, the aspect of which is rather bleak; there is, however, a mixture of rising and flat grounds, which, when properly cultivated, produce good crops of barley, oats, and pease, with some wheat, clay being the prevailing soil. The road from Edinburgh to Kelso passes through this parish, and is of considerable advantage to it. Near the west corner stands Smallholm Tower, a very conspicuous land-mark at sea, the property of Mr Scott of Harden.

MAXTON parish lies on the south bank of the Tweed. The soil inclines to clay, and is not productive. On the farm of Littledean, about a mile east from the church, are the remains of an old tower, formerly the residence of the Kerrs, near which there is a deep hollow, called *Scots-hole*, where the Scottish army lay hid; while the English army was crossing the Tweed a little below, the Scots attacked them unawares, and routed them with great slaughter. The place was afterwards called *Rutherford*, Rue-the-ford.

Adjoining is the parish of ST BOSWELLS, or LESSUDDEN, also on the banks of the Tweed. The soil is in general good. On St Boswell's green is held an annual fair, formerly the best frequented of any in the south of Scotland; sheep, black cattle, horses, and linen-cloth, are the chief commodities which are sold.

A little farther up the river lies MELROSE, the soil of which is various in quality; on the banks of the Tweed, it is light and gravelly; in other places it is a stiff clay; and a great part is hill and muir. Agriculture, however, is advancing fast, and rendering the surface rich and beautiful. What is worth notice here, is the scite of Old Melrose, already mentioned, said to be the first Abbey of

the Culdees, founded *anno* 664, now reduced to a single house, standing on a sort of promontory, peninsulated by the Tweed. The Eildon hills, rising from an extensive plain to the east, are seen at a great distance: they consist of three conic tops; upon the summit of the most northerly are the vestiges of a Roman camp well fortified, having a fosse of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference. There appears to be several other vestiges of camps in the neighbourhood, all connected with this by military roads. The Abbey of Melrose, one of the largest and most elegant in the island, need not be particularized here. We shall only give the dimensions of what is standing; it is built in the form of St John's cross, the length is 258 feet, breadth 138, and the circumference 943. The south window is 24 by 16; the east window, which is very elegant, $34\frac{1}{2}$ by $15\frac{1}{2}$; steeple 75, but the spire is gone. The niches, pedestals, canopies, &c. are curiously wrought, and of exquisite workmanship*. It was founded by King David, *anno* 1136, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Melrose has been long noted for the manufacture of linen cloth.

In going up the river we meet with GALASHIELS, lying partly in Roxburghshire and partly in Selkirkshire. It is of an irregular triangular figure. The face of the country is hilly, but covered with good sheep pasture. In the village, which contains about 181 inhabitants, there has been for some period a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth established, and well known by the name of *Galashiels Grey*, which sold at 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard; of late, since the improvement of the wool, it is made at a higher price. Scott of Gala has a residence here, but the house is old and out of repair. The rocks here are schistus and whinstone.

To the south of the Eildon hills lies BOWDEN. The surface is broken and uneven. The greater part of the soil is of a whitish clay, on a tilly bottom, but of various fertility. The remains of a Roman causeway and Roman camp are traced; and the ruins of Halydean, a strong fortification, once the residence of the family of Roxburgh, lies here; near this is a dike, which enclosed a deer-park of 500 acres, built without lime, and which has stood up-

* In viewing this ruin, a circumstance worth being made known, lately occurred to a gentleman. The person who shewed it, desired him to go to the south-east corner, to turn his back to the Abbey, and view it through betwixt his legs. The effect produced was astonishing; the defects of the ruin were but indistinctly perceived, and the whole got a beautiful and novel appearance, not easily described or accounted for. The light falling upon the eye somehow inverted, may be the cause.

wards of 300 years; it had been originally between 6 and 7 feet high, and caped with stone.

LILLIESLEAF lies partly in Selkirk, and partly in Roxburgh shires. The soil varies; in the low grounds it is loamy upon a gravelly bottom, on the high and outfield grounds it is chiefly clay. There are two marl pits, which are of great advantage in improving this quarter. Little or no wheat is sown; oats, barley, and green crops being chiefly cultivated. The family seat of Riddel of that Ilk, one of the most ancient families in Scotland, lies in this parish.

The parish of ANCRUM, which also comprehends Longnewton, lies nearly in the centre of the county. The water of Ale also runs through it. The ground is uneven, and often rugged; the soil on the bank of the river is, in general, a rich loam on clay or sand; in the higher grounds it is more or less a cold clay. Ancrum-house, the residence of Sir John Scott, is pleasantly situated, and commands a charming prospect; the trees in his parks are the finest and oldest in this part of the country. There are many caves in the banks below the house, which afforded shelter in times of trouble. The road to Jedburgh passes through this parish. Shell marl is found here, and there is plenty of sandstone. Betwixt Ancrum and Maxton is Lilliard Edge, named from a battle fought here in 1546 or 1547, where a woman of that name signalized herself in opposing the English army, in memory of which a tombstone was erected on her grave, the remains of which are still shown, having the following inscription:

“Fair maiden Lilliard lies under this stane,
Little was her stature, but great was her fame;
On the English lads she laid many thumps,
And when her legs were off, she fought upon her stumps.”

The parish of MINTO is an oblong figure, extending $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from east to west, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ from north to south, and containing nearly 477 inhabitants. The scenery on the banks of the Tiviot is very beautiful here, the elegant and ancient seat of the family of Minto, the awful and picturesque rocks called Minto Craigs, the plantations of Tiviot-bank, with the serpentine windings of the river, render this part of the county beautiful and pleasant. The remains of the tower, situated on a rugged and picturesque rock, on the right hand of the road to Hawick, are seen at a considerable distance.

Nearly one half of the parish of BEDRULE may be considered

moor and pasture ground; the other is fit for cropping. The surface is equal. On the banks of the rivers Rule and Tiviot, the soil is of a light and loamy nature, and bears good crops. The hill Dunian is seen at a very great distance, in almost every direction. The ancient castle of Bedrule is situated on a rising ground, equally remarkable for prospect, safety, and beauty. The minerals here are worthy of the attention of the proprietors. No coal has been discovered of workable dimensions in the shires of Berwick, Roxburgh, or Selkirk, and very little lime. In this parish the symptoms are flattering; there is abundance of sandstone, of various appearance; and in that range opposite to Bedrule, there are different strata of clay marl, and even specimens of limestone found; and during a slight search lately made, some seams of an inferior coal were discovered.

ROBERTON lies partly in the county of Selkirk. The surface here is hilly, though there are no hills of great height, affording excellent sheep pasture. The rivers Borthwick and Ale take their rise on the borders of this parish, and are well stored with excellent trout. There are also some beautiful small lochs in the parish.

The whole of the extensive parish of HAWICK is hilly; but the hills are not of a great height; they afford excellent pasture for sheep, being almost all covered with grass. The river Tiviot and Slitrigg water surround the town. The soil upon the banks of these is a light loam upon sand or gravel. There is a little natural wood here. The town, in which there are 2320 inhabitants, is in a very thriving condition. It enjoys all the privileges of a royal burgh, excepting that of voting for a representative to Parliament. The manufactures of carpets, stockings, and narrow cloths, are carried on with great spirit. The first winnowing machine, or corn-fanner, was invented and made by Andrew Rodger, a farmer in this parish, *anno* 1737; and the inkle looms employ a good many hands. The castle of Goldielands lies about a mile from the town, and is worthy of notice; and vestiges of camps and fortifications are to be seen in many parts over the country. There is plenty of marl here. We must not omit mentioning, that Gavin Douglas, the Scottish poet, was rector of Hawick.

The greater part of the parish of JEDBURGH is hilly; on the flat ground and banks of the river Jed, which runs through the parish, the soil is a light loam, and very productive. Many vestiges of artificial caves are pointed out on the banks of the Jed; they were used as hiding-places in the time of the border wars. Jedburgh, a royal burgh, and the county-town, is pleasantly situated in a glen. The orchards and gardens in and about the town are famous for ex-

cellent pears; the medium value of the fruit is calculated at L. 300 yearly. There are two chalybeate springs in the neighbourhood, and abundance of sandstone.

Still higher up the county we find **CAVERS**, a very extensive parish. The surface is hilly; from the top of the Wisp both east and west seas are seen. The rivers Tiviot and Rule run through it, on the banks of which the soil is rich, producing wheat and all kinds of grain. The remains of ancient fortifications may be traced, and occasionally Roman urns, coins, &c. are dug up here.

In the parish of **KIRKTON**, there is neither town nor village, and little wood. The surface is uneven, and mostly hilly; the soil is dry and gravelly.

HOUNAM parish has a hilly and mountainous aspect, affording fine sheep pasture. Hounam Law is the highest of the border hills, the Cheviot excepted.

The general appearance of the parish of **OXNAM** is bleak and hilly, with few or no enclosures. The rivers Jed, Oxnam, Coquet, and Kale, all water this parish, and are well stocked with trout; and there is little or no wood to vary the scenery and delight the eye. There are here many vestiges of military operations. Part of the Roman Causeway, which runs from St Boswell's to Borough-bridge in Yorkshire, may be traced. Here are seen, too, the ruins of the tower of Dolphington, and some other forts. There is limestone on the banks of the Jed water, but the distance from coal has probably prevented its being wrought.

Though **SOUTHDEAN** parish is not very hilly, the greater part of it is in pasture. The river Jed runs through it. As in other parishes on the English border, tumuli, vestiges of camps, and ruins of towers, &c. are conspicuous. There is besides limestone, a fine quarry of micaceous rock, which is used for chimney grates.

HOBKIRK parish is of an oblong form. The soil on the banks of the river Rule is, in general, a deep strong clay, but light and gravelly as it approaches the hills. The two hills of Fanna and Winbrough are of considerable height, but we do not know that they have been measured. The turnpike-road to Newcastle runs through the parish. From the summit of Winbrough, both the east and west seas are seen, though distant from each about 40 miles. At a place called Robert's Linn, there is a whin rock, from which beautiful pebbles are dug, and siliceous crystals have been found in the bed of the river. General Elliot (Lord Heathfield), the late gallant governor of Gibraltar, was born in this parish.

In the circular parish of **CRAILING**, the soil upon the banks of the Tiviot, which runs through the middle of it, is a deep loam; to-

wards the high ground it is light and gravelly. Crailing is very pleasantly situated near the bottom of the track called Tiviotdale, that extends from Hawick to Kelso, along which the scenery is various, and beautifully adorned with gentlemen's seats.

The general appearance of ECKFORD is flat, with small rising grounds. The soil upon the banks of the Tiviot is, in general, a light loam; the high grounds are heavy, but almost all are brought into tillage, excepting Caverton Edge, reserved for the Kelso race-ground. There are four marl pits in this parish; freestone is in abundance; and there is slate in the bed of Kail water. The remains of the ancient castle of Gosford, are yet to be seen to the south of the village.

The figure of ROXBURGH is irregular, but the general appearance is flat, having a gradual slope to the rivers Tiviot and Tweed, which water it. The soil is, in general, a rich loam, highly cultivated; there being few places where the agricultural spirit and skill in farming is more conspicuous. Here stand the ruins of the castle of Roxburgh, so often the scene of mortal contention betwixt the Scots and English, and before which James II. was unfortunately killed. To the west of the castle are several caves cut out of the solid rock; three of them very large. Of the town, though once the fourth of the Scottish burghs, scarce a vestige now remains.

SPROUSTON lies about a mile below Kelso on the opposite bank of the Tweed. The surface is in general flat, particularly on the banks of the Tweed, but rises a little to the south; the whole may be called a good soil, but the banks of the river are very rich and fertile.

Towards the south-east extremity of this county is MOREBATTLE, a small parish lying at the foot of the Cheviot hills, about 7 miles from Kelso. It is very pleasantly situated, having the rivers Bowmount and Kail, besides smaller streams, running through it. The vestiges of several camps, and the ruins of Whitton castle and Corbet-house, show that this parish must have been the scene of war and strife in former times.

Further down lies LINTON, the surface of which is various; the soil in the flats is rich, and the higher grounds are well suited for turnip-husbandry, which is much followed, and well understood in this part of the country. There are two small lochs in this parish, the one abounding with trout, and the other with eels. The water of Kail runs through it.

YETHOLM lies in the south-east corner of the county, on the English border, and is watered by the river Bowmount; it is hilly,

and chiefly pasture ground, though there are very fine and extensive haughs upon the river. The village of Kirk-Yetholm has long been inhabited chiefly by tinkers and gypsies.

At the head of the shire of Roxburgh, lies the extensive parish of CASTLETOWN, connecting this county with Dumfries-shire. There are the ruins of no less than five churches in this parish. It is very hilly and mountainous; the highest hills are Millenwood-fell, Windhead, and Tudhope. The banks of the rivers are beautifully skirted with wood, affording a great variety of picturesque scenes. The river Liddel runs through great part of the parish, and has given the name of Liddesdale to this district. The Tyne, which runs by Newcastle, takes its rise from the same source. Dr Armstrong, who was a native of this parish, celebrates the beauties of Liddel in his poem on Health.

“ ————— Such the stream,
On whose Arcadian banks I first drew air,
Liddel, till now, except in Doric lays,
Tun'd to her murmurs by her love-sick swains,
Unknown in song; though not a purer stream,
Through meads more flow'ry—more romantic groves,
Rolls towards the western main. Hail, sacred flood!
May still thy hospitable swains be blest
In rural innocence! thy mountains still
Teem with the fleecy race; thy tuneful woods
For ever flourish, and thy vales look gay,
With painted meadows, and the golden grain!”

BOOK III.

There are many ruins of castles and fortified places here, particularly on the summits of Sidehill and Carberry. Hermitage Castle also exhibits a ruin of great strength; at different times, a variety of coins have been found. There is a natural bridge of stone over the river Blackburn, well worth visiting; the water has forced a passage through the rock, by an opening of about 31 feet wide, leaving the rock in the form of an arch, 2 feet 4 inches thick, to connect the hills on each side with one another. The total length is 55 feet, and the breadth 10. There is both coal and limestone here; and many of the streams issuing from the lime rock, have the quality of petrifying the moss on their banks.

Not far from Hawick lies WILTON. It is watered by the Tiviot, the banks of which are well cultivated. A considerable number of the inhabitants are employed in a carpet manufactory, and at inkle-ooms. There are several marl-pits and sandstone quarries here, but no coal; the scarcity of fuel being the greatest hard-

ship that is felt in this quarter. The Duke of Buccleugh is the greatest proprietor.

CROSS ROADS.

Jedburgh to Lauder.

(Miles.)

- 1 To Bonjedart.
- 2 Cross the road to Hawick on the left, to Kelso on the right; on the right Tympaneand, and onward, Ancrum Bridge.
- 3 On the right is Mount Tiviot, Marquis of Lothian.—On the left Ancrum House, Scott, Bart.
- 5 Ellieston—Tulloch on the left, a muir on the right.
- 8 St Boswell's Green, and the village of Lessudden, Scott.
- 9 Newton and Old Melrose ruins.
- 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ Bridge at the foot of Leader, called Fly Bridge.
Near this, Drygrange, Tod—and opposite Kirklands, Tod; on the top of the hill, Bimerside, Haig; Gladeswood, Sibbald—up the Leader, a hilly road.
- 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Park, Brown—village of Earlston—Cowdenknows, Dr Home.
- 14 Carolside, Capt. Home.
- 15 Chapel, Fairholm, Esq.
- 17 Road goes off to Kelso.
- 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ Blainslie, Mr Gray.
Enters Berwickshire.
- 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ LAUDER.

Kelso to Hawick, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

See this road described under Berwickshire, p. 129.

Kelso to Berwick.

(Miles.)

To Coldstream

Cornhill

Berwick

8 $\frac{1}{4}$

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{4}$

13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{4}$

See description of this road, p. 128. and 129.

... of the ...

CHAPTER I

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Kelso to Jedburgh.

(Miles.)

- This road crosses the Tweed, and goes round the enclosures of Springwood park.
- 2 Pass Higon.
 - 3 Cross water of Kail.
 - 4 Kirk of Eckford on right, and Moss Tower on left.
 - 5 The road enters the extensive enclosures of Crailing; passing the kirk on the left,
 - 8 Cross the river Jed.
 - 10 Jedburgh.

Kelso to Selkirk, 18 miles.

From Kelso this road goes up the Tweed by Springwood park, Roxburgh, Rutherford-path, Littledean, Maxton, Longnewton, Clarilaw, Midbur, Whitemore, and SELKIRK.

Melrose to Jedburgh, 11½ miles.

See this road described p. 62.

Table of Heights in the County of Roxburgh.

	Feet above the Sea.
River at Jedburgh Bridge	260
Junction of the Leader and Tweed	232
----- of Gala Water with ditto	286
----- of Etterick with ditto	311
Tiviot at Hawick Bridge	397
Smallholm Tower	593
Minto Craigs	649
South top of Minto hills	858
Top of Dunian	1031
West top of Eilden hills	1310
Megg's hills, highest near Galashiels	1480
Top of Rubers Law	1419
----- of Carte	1602
----- of Wisp	1820
Tudhope	1830
Windhead	2000
Millenwood-fell	2000
Top of Cheviot	2682

COUNTY OF SELKIRK.

THIS county is of an irregular form, measuring about 20 miles from north to south, but where broadest only about 10 miles from east to west. It is bounded on the east by Roxburghshire, on the south by Dumfries-shire, on the west by Peebles-shire, and on the north by the shires of Berwick and Edinburgh. The number of inhabitants is only about 6000. Over the whole it is hilly and mountainous. Besides the Tweed, which runs through this county, it has also to boast of those pastoral streams, Etterick and Yarrow. The Tweed enters this county near Elibank, and after a course of a few miles south-westward, during which it passes the romantic seats of Yair and Fairnalee, it receives the united streams of the two rivers above mentioned, near Sunderlandhall, the seat of the late Mr Plummer. The Yarrow rises from two contiguous lakes, St Mary's, and the Loch of the Lows, about 20 miles above the town of Selkirk, and joins Etterick about a mile from the town, near Philiphaugh. This district was formerly called *Etterick Forest*, from the abundance of wood formerly on the banks of that river; now they are mostly bare of timber. Upon a peninsula formed by the stream, in the midst of a scene of grandeur and of beauty, stands the ruinous castle of Newark, the supposed birth-place of *Mary Scott, the Flower of Yarrow*, two miles from Selkirk. Gala water is also celebrated by the poet in rustic lays; it falls into the Tweed a few miles above Melrose. This county is without both coal and lime; and, excepting marl and sandstone, no mineral substance of any consequence has been discovered; peat is the chief fuel.

A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in Selkirkshire.

PARISHES.	EXTENT.		Number of Persons.
	Miles English.		
	Length	Breadth	
Ashkirk	7	3	540
Etterick	10	10	470
Selkirk	10	10	1700
Yarrow	18	16	1230

PARISHES.

ALTHOUGH only two parishes lie entirely within the bounds of this county, yet it contains part of five or six more.

ASHKIRK lies partly in Roxburgh, and partly in Selkirkshire. The surface is hilly, but the hills are not high, and they are covered with grass to the top. The soil, upon the whole, is light and gravelly. The river Ale runs through it, and receives the waters issuing from about 12 small lochs, all which are stored either with trout, perch, or pike.

SELKIRK parish also lies partly in Roxburghshire. The whole parish is hilly, but the soil about the town, and on the banks of the river, is light and well fitted for green crops, which now begin to be well understood here. There is no manufacture of any consequence. The rivers Etterick and Yarrow unite near the town, and empty their waters into the Tweed about a mile and a half below it. The scenery on their banks is romantic and beautiful, particularly about Newark castle. Haining, with its loch of silver waters, within half a mile of the town, is worthy of a visit from the traveller. This is the seat of the Pringle's, one of whom was Andrew, Lord Alemore, a distinguished judge and eminent scholar. Selkirk is beautifully situated on the side of a hill, but the houses are indifferent. The citizens of this royal burgh rendered themselves famous at the battle of Flodden, in adhering to their sovereign James IV. One hundred of them, headed by the town-clerk, fought with conspicuous bravery. The corporation of weavers are, to this day, in possession of a standard taken then from the enemy; and the sword of William Brydone, the town-clerk, who led the citizens to battle, and was knighted for his valour, still remains with his lineal descendant, who lives in the town. There are inexhaustible pits of shell marl in this neighbourhood.

YARROW is the most extensive parish in the south of Scotland. The face of the whole is rugged and hilly. The hills are mostly covered with grass and heath, with scarcely any rocks visible; the highest, Blackhouse, measures 2370 feet above the level of the sea. The rivers Etterick and Yarrow run through the parish. The *Loch of the Lows*, and St Mary's Loch, are two beautiful sheets of water adjoining to each other: the former is small, the latter is about 6 miles in circumference. They are well stored with pike and perch. This parish also claims the honour of the birth-place of Mary Scott, the "flower of Yarrow."—She was daughter to Walter Scott of Dryhope, and married to Scott of Harden; from her are descended Eliott of Stobs, and the late Lord Heathfield.

ETTERICK, about 16 miles from Selkirk, is also a very large parish. It is likewise hilly and mountainous. The hills are, however, mostly covered with grass. The most remarkable are Ward Law and Etterick Penn.

ROADS.

The only turnpike road through this county, is that to Carlisle, which has been traced p. 59.

CROSS ROADS.

Selkirk to Peebles.

See Peebles-shire, p. 155.

Selkirk to Hawick.

See Edinburgh to Carlisle, p. 59.

CHIEF SEATS.—*Haining*, residence of Mark Pringle, Esq. of Clifton, a modern house.—*Yair*, residence of Alexander Pringle, Esq. of Whitebank, a modern house.—*Torwoodlee*, residence of James Pringle, Esq. of Torwoodlee, a modern house.—*Gala*, residence of John Scott, Esq. of Gala, an old house.—*Sunderlandhall*, residence of the representatives of Andrew Plummer, Esq. an old house.—*Ashestiel*, belonging to James Russel, Esq. at present occupied by Walter Scott, Esq. Sheriff-depute of Selkirkshire, an old house.—*Fairnilie*, belonging to Mark Pringle, Esq.—*Bowhill*, an old house, the summer residence of the Duke of Buccleuch.—*Broadmeadows*, residence of John Boyd, Esq. a modern house.—*Tushielaw*, belonging to John Kirkton Anderson, Esq. residence of Michael Anderson, Esq. an old house.—*Sintoun*, residence of John Corse Scott, Esq. an old house.—*Borthwickbrae*, residence of William Elliot Lockart, Esq. M. P. an old house.—*Hosecoat*, residence of Adam Stavert, Esq. a modern house.

Table of Heights in Selkirkshire.

	Feet above the Sea.
Meagle, or Meggs-hill, near Galashiels	1480
Peatlaw	1557
Three Brethren	1760
Hainingshaw Law	1780
Minchmoor	1877
Wardlaw, Etterick	1900
Etterick Penn	2200
Windlestraw	2295
Blackhouse heights, or Phacep Penn	2370

COUNTY OF PEEBLES.

PEEBLES-SHIRE, or *Tweeddale*, as it is sometimes called, is of an oblong irregular form, extending from the source of the river Tweed, not far from Moffat, to Howgate in Mid-Lothian, near 36 miles; the breadth from east to west is about 18. On the north it is bounded by the county of Mid-Lothian; on the east and south by the counties of Dumfries and Selkirk; and on the west by Lanarkshire.

The whole of this county is hilly and mountainous, but the hills are, in general, covered with good sheep pasture. It is well watered with several beautiful rivers besides the Tweed, which runs upwards of 36 miles through this county, dividing it nearly into two equal parts; hence it is named Tweedsdale or Tweeddale. The Lyne, the most considerable tributary to the Tweed in this county, rises on the northern quarter, near Cairnmuir, and passes the village of Linton, remarkable for a mineral spring, which a good deal resembles Tunbridge Wells. A little to the east of Linton lies Magbie-hill, Sir G. Montgomery; La Mancha, the residence of Captain Cochrane; and Wheam, the property of Sir James Montgomery. A little farther down the river stands Romanno, Kennedy, Esq. but once the seat of Dr Pennycuik, of facetious memory. Not far from this, on the opposite side of the river, at Scotstown, there are vestiges of encampments very distinctly seen. There are also the traces of a Roman camp at the junction of this river with the Tweed, opposite to the village of Lyne. The water of Terth joins its streams with the Lyne, near Drochill Castle, built by Morton, regent of Scotland; a few miles from this stands Kirkurd, famous for a spring of sulphureous water resembling that at Moffat.

Below the junction of the Lyne and Tweed, the water of Manor flows from the south side of the county, which is very mountainous; and from the north descends Eddleston water, which, after watering a very pastoral vale, empties itself into the Tweed at Peebles.

In the neighbourhood of Peebles stands Nidpath Castle, the most remarkable place in this county. It is situated upon a rock projecting over the north bank of the river Tweed, which here runs through a deep narrow glen, and in turbulent times commanded a very important pass. It is not known at what period, or by whom it was built. Formerly it was the seat of the Frasers, who were

also Lords of the Castle of Oliver in Tweedsmuir; from them it came to the Hays, Lords of Yester, about the year 1312. When Charles II. marched from England, John, second Earl of Tweeddale, garrisoned his castle of Nidpath for his Majesty's service, which held out against Oliver Cromwell longer than any place south of the Forth. The family of Tweeddale sold this and other estates to William, first Duke of Queensberry, to which family it at present belongs. Here there are also several very agreeable seats, which are noticed in describing the roads through this pastoral county. In the southern part of this county, through which the Tweed runs, which is likewise rugged and mountainous, several ancient castles are to be seen, besides two or three gentlemen's seats of some note. The seats of Polmood, Glenholm, and Kilbucho, lie here. Near the village of Broughton stand the ruins of Macbeth's Castle, and also of the ancient castle of Drummelzier; below this is the house of Hillhouse, and the noted slate quarries; nearly opposite stands New Posso, Nasmyth, Bart. amid extensive plantations of fir.

Though this be a mountainous district, few valuable minerals have been discovered; but from the number of springs tinged with sulphur, and other minerals which accompany the ores of metals, it is probable that some discoveries of importance will be made. There is no coal wrought, excepting on the confines of Mid-Lothian, but there is limestone, freestone, and shell marl, in different quarters. Near Bridge-house, in the parish of Linton, a seam of fullers earth has been discovered, on the east side of the water of Lyne. This mineral is by some thought to be peculiar to England; which is a mistake, as specimens have been found in the parish of Uphall in the county of Linlithgow, as well as here. It is much used as a detergent in manufactories of woollen cloth. It is said that specimens of manganese have been found near La Mancha, where there are several veins of iron-ore and alum-slate.

A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in Peebles-shire.

PARISHES.	EXTENT.		Number of Persons.
	Miles English.		
	Length	Breadth	
Broughton	4	3	214
Drummelzier	12	3	278
Eddleston	10	7	677
Glenholm	4	4	242
Innerleithen	9	9	565
Kilbucho	4½	3	342
Kirkurd	5	4	327
Linton	6	4	1064
Lyne	4	3	} 167
Megget	7	6	
Manor	9	3	308
Newlands	5	4	950
Peebles	10	5½	2088
Skirling	2½	2½	308
Stobo	6	4	338
Traquair	9	5	613
Tweedsmuir	9	9	277
Dolphington	3	2½	280

PARISHES.

FROM Mid-Lothian, travelling the Pennycuick road, we enter this county at Newhall, in the parish of LINTON, the greatest part of which is hilly and bleak. The river Lyne runs through this parish, as does the North Esk. There is great plenty of peat in this quarter, and abundance of sandstone, both of a white and red colour. Limestone is also in plenty, and shell marl. There is on the Carlops hill a stratum of stone marl above the limestone; and a small seam of fullers earth near Bridgehouse bridge, over the Lyne, on the east side of the water. There is a mineral spring here, which a good deal resembles the Tunbridge water.

Adjoining also to Pennycuik in Mid-Lothian, is the parish of **NEWLANDS**, which is pretty well diversified with hill and dale. There is little or no heath, the hills being mostly green. The arable land is, in general, a clayey loam upon till. There is plenty of coal and limestone; and, in the hills about Noble-house, ironstone and iron ore abound; of consequence there are many chalybeate springs. The Wheam, La Mancha, and Magbiehill, are seats which greatly beautify this parish. There is a manufacture for converting ochre into paint at La Mancha.

In **KIRKURD**, the surface is pretty much diversified, there being a good deal of flat ground in this parish, considering its situation, 600 feet above the level of the sea. Upon the banks of the Terth, which is a small stream, the soil is rich and loamy; though, in general, it is light and gravelly. From the hill called *Hell's Cleugh*, there is a most extensive prospect. There is a spring near Kirkurd-house, which approaches in taste to Harrowgate water. Two excellent modern houses, with extensive plantations, decorate this quarter; the one, Castle-Craig, belonging to Carmichael, Bart.; the other, New Cairnmuir, belonging to Mr Lawson.

DRUMMELZIER extends chiefly along the banks of the Tweed. The soil, in general, is light and gravelly, but fertile.

In the south-west corner of the county lies **KILBUCHO**, the greater part of which is pasture; being at a distance from coal, peat is almost the only fuel.

TWEEDSMUIR is an extensive parish. It is very hilly and mountainous, but the hills, in general, carry grass even to the tops. The two highest are Hartfield and Broadlaw. The river Tweed has its rise in the south-west corner of this parish. From the same hill the rivers Clyde and Annan also flow. The Tweed is joined in this parish by the Core, Fruid, and Fala. The Crook and Beild stages on the Dumfries road, lie in this parish. Some ruins of ancient castles are seen at Oliver, Fruid, and Hawkshaws.

LYNE and **MEGGET** are united, though they do not lie together. Megget is situated in the southern extremity of the county: together, they do not contain above 167 inhabitants. The water of Lyne runs from one extremity of the parish to the other. On the low grounds the soil is a sharp gravel, the pasture on the hills about Lyne is good; those in Megget are bleaker, and the grass much coarser. Near the church of Lyne there is a famous Roman camp, which occupies nearly six acres. In ploughing, many Roman coins were formerly turned up.

On the south bank of the Tweed lies the parish of **TRAQUAIR**, about 6 miles below Peebles. The general appearance is hilly and

mountainous. The hills afford good sheep pasture, and the haughs are light and fertile. Gumscleugh, the highest hill in this parish, is about 2200 feet, and Minchmoor, lying on the road to Selkirk, is 2000 feet above the level of the sea. There are some slate quarries wrought here. Some specimens of lead ore have been found, but no attempts have been made to work a mine. The old mansion-house of Traquair stands on the banks of the Tweed. A little above, on the south-east face of the hill, the *Bush aboon Traquair*, the subject of the celebrated ballad, overlooks the lawn.

Crossing the Tweed, we enter the parish of INNERLEITHEN, which is pretty extensive, the extreme points each way measuring upwards of 9 miles. It contains, according to Armstrong's map, 22,270 Scots acres, about 1000 of which are in tillage. The greater part is hilly and sheep pasture. The village is very irregularly built. Near it there is a mineral well which has been lately brought into some repute. It is a saltish spring, resembling Harrowgate water, and found efficacious in scorbutic and cutaneous eruptions. The opening at the junction of Leithen water with the Tweed, is a very pretty spot, ornamented with the plantations of Traquair on the one side, and of Pirn on the other.

Going up the Tweed, we enter the parish of PEEBLES, which is very extensive. The face of the country here is also hilly, though the hills are in general gravelly, affording good sheep pasture. The haughs, on the Tweed, and Peebles water, are a rich loam, and fertile. Peebles is a royal burgh, 22 miles from Edinburgh; it has one good street, is pleasantly situated, and is very healthy. The ruins of the Cross Church constitute a monument of antiquity worthy of notice. The manufactures carried on in it are woollen cloths, and beer or ale. The castle of Nidpath, the property of the Duke of Queensberry, stands adjoining to the town, and is thus celebrated by Dr Pennycuik:

“The noble Nidpath Peebles overlooks,
With its fair bridge, and Tweed's meand'ring brooks;
Upon a rock it proud and stately stands,
And to the fields around gives forth commands.”

The ruins of the castle of Horseburgh stand a few miles below. The vestiges of several Roman and British camps have been discovered in this neighbourhood. Peebles was once a royal residence; it was there that James I. wrote his poem of “Peebles to the Play,” in which he describes a great festival of diversions, feasting

and music. The Royal Company of Archers meet there annually, and shoot for a silver arrow given by the town.

About 17 miles south from Edinburgh, lies the Parish of EDDLESTON, on the Peebles road. Peebles water takes its rise in this parish, where it is called Eddleston water; at Cowey's Linn it has a fall of 35 feet. The South Esk rises out of a beautiful lake about 2 miles in circumference, within two miles of the village. From the top of Dundroich, or Druid's hill, there is a very extensive prospect.

In the neighbouring parish of STOBO, the hills afford excellent sheep pasture; the low grounds, on the Tweed, are a sharp gravelly soil, and not productive. Some vestiges of antiquity, especially two large cavities, and two remarkable large stones, are to be seen on the muirs. There are two slate quarries in this parish, of excellent quality; they have been used much in covering the houses in the New Town of Edinburgh.

The parish of MANOR is hilly, like most others in this county; but the ground on the banks of the river Manor is productive. There are here the remains of a watch-tower, on a very commanding situation, near which are the vestiges of a Roman camp.

The parish of GLENHOLM lies about 28 miles from Edinburgh, on the road to Dumfries. The greatest part is hill and pasture-ground; on the banks of Holm's water, and the Tweed, it is cultivated. It lies high, and is much exposed to rain and damp. On the banks of the Tweed there are several artificial mounts, which had been in former times used as burying-grounds.

BROUGHTON parish consists of two ridges of hills, with the valley between them. It is very bleak, having no wood upon it; the soil in general is a wet clay; here are the remains of several castles or towers, one of which bears the name of Macbeth, from that famous usurper having once occupied it as a residence. There are no gentlemen's seats in this parish; Dundas M'Queen, Esq. is the only proprietor.

The great road from Edinburgh to Leadhills passes through the parish of DOLPHINGTON. The face of the country is bleak and barren; the soil is a blackish mould upon till, very unproductive, and in which neither timber nor thorn hedges will thrive.

In the western extremity of the county lies SKIRLING. The soil is in general light, but lying high, and being much exposed to cold blasts, it is not productive.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small brown spots, characteristic of old paper. There is no text or other markings on the page.

the city of London, from the first settlement of the
English in this country, to the present time. The
first part of the history, from the first settlement
to the year 1600, is written by Mr. Samuel
 Purchas, and the second part, from the year 1600
to the present time, is written by Mr. John
 Stow. The first part of the history is written
in a very plain and simple style, and the
second part is written in a more elegant and
polished style. The history is divided into
two parts, the first part being the history
of the city of London, and the second part
being the history of the county of Middlesex.
The first part of the history is written in a
very plain and simple style, and the second
part is written in a more elegant and polished
style. The history is divided into two parts,
the first part being the history of the city
of London, and the second part being the
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and simple style, and the second part is
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The history is divided into two parts, the
first part being the history of the city of
London, and the second part being the history
of the county of Middlesex. The first part
of the history is written in a very plain and
simple style, and the second part is written
in a more elegant and polished style.

CROSS ROADS.

The great roads passing through this county are, one to Dumfries by Moffat, see p. 65. 66. and another to Hawick and Carlisle, p. 59.

Peebles to Selkirk.

(Miles.)

- Going down the banks of the river, the road passes Kerfield on the right, and on the opposite bank Haystown, Hay, Bart.
- 2 It passes the ruins of Horseburgh Castle, opposite to which is Kailzie.
- 3 Nether Horseburgh on the left, and at the turn of the river, on the opposite side, Cardrona, Williamson.
- 5 The road turns round the foot of the hill on the left; at the 6th milestone, where the Leithen joins the Tweed, stands the village of Innerleithen. This is a fine opening of the hills, having Traquair house and the plantations around on the opposite banks of the Tweed.
- 6 Crossing the Leithen, the road goes through the plantations of Pirn, Horseburgh, and keeping the river side,
- 10 enters the county of Selkirk at the 10th mile-stone, below Hollylee, Ballantine. On the opposite bank stands the old tower of Elibank, the banks well wooded.
- 13 At the 13th milestone, opposite to Ashestiel, the road goes off to the left, and joins the other road from Edinburgh to Selkirk, near Cardonlee, at the 14th mile-stone,
- 21 Selkirk.

DISTANCES.

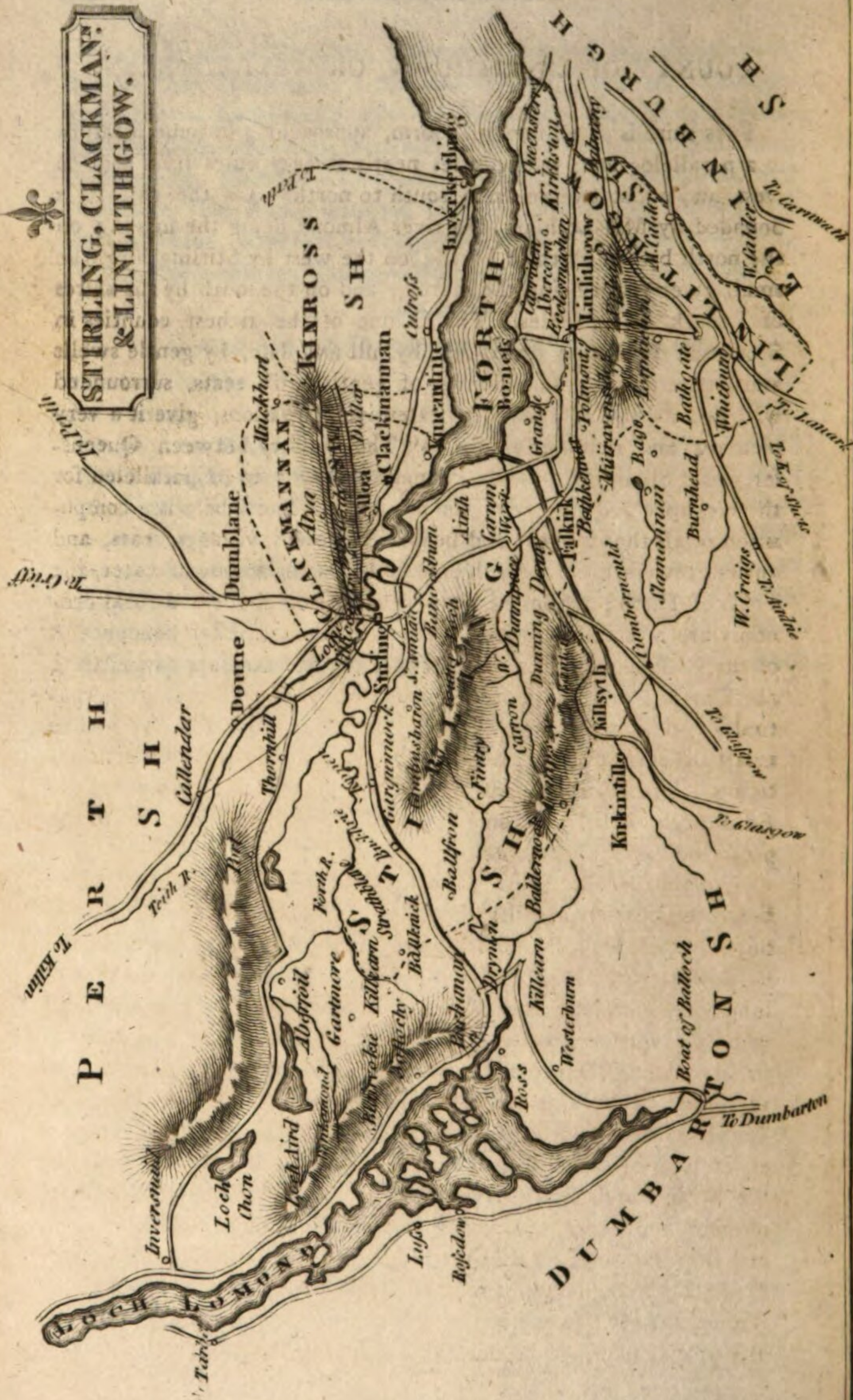
To Selkirk	"	"	"	"	"	21
Kelso	"	"	"	"	"	18
						39
To Lanark	"	"	"	"	"	26
Glasgow	"	"	"	"	"	23
						51

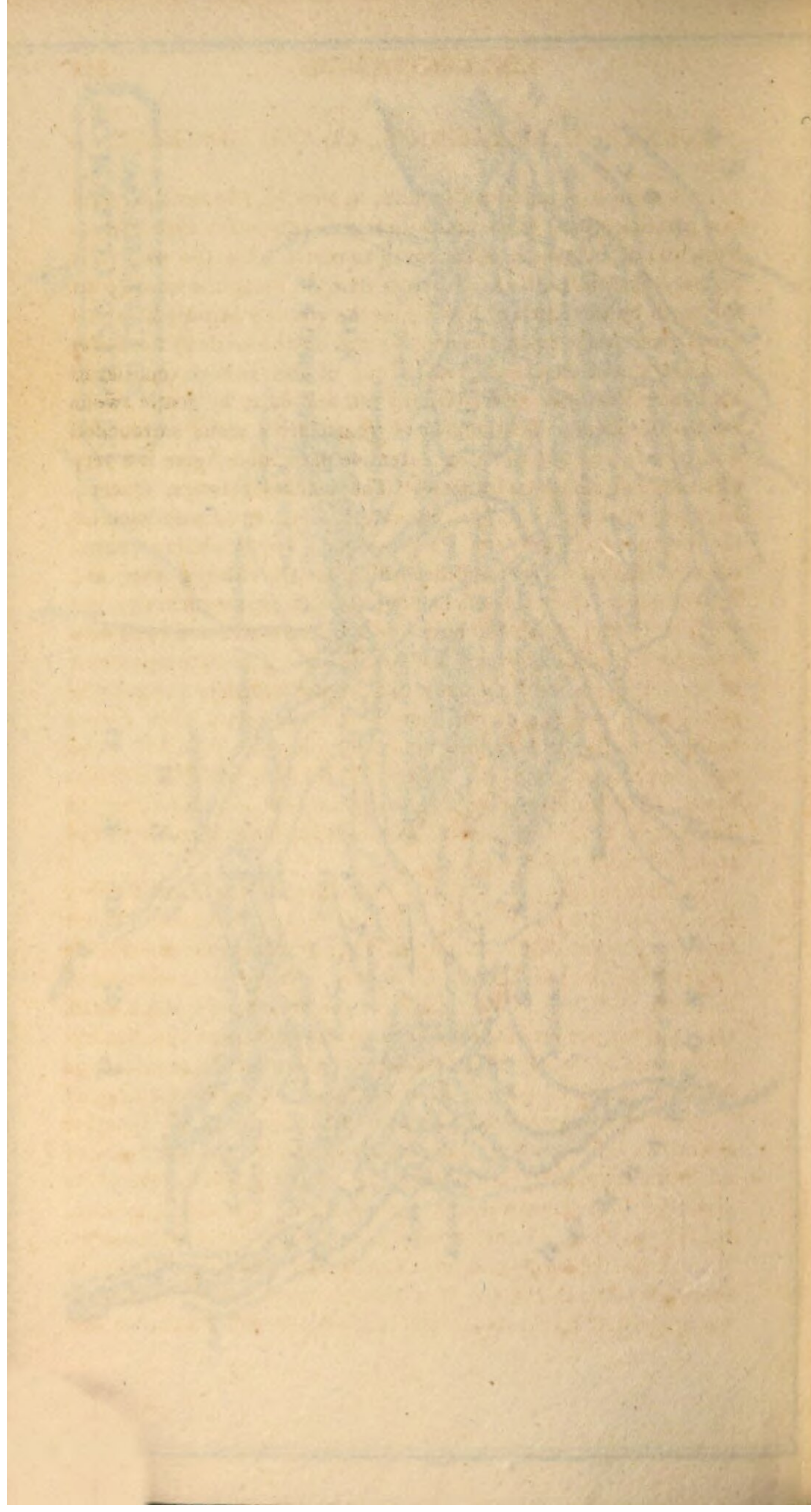
CHIEF SEATS.—*Darnhall*, Elibank.—*Castle-Craig*, Carmichael, Bart.—*New Cairnmuir*, Lawson.—*Wheam* and *Stobo*, Montgomery, Bart.—*La Mancha*, Admiral Cochrane.—*Magbie-bill*, Montgomery, Bart.—*Romano*, Kennedy.—*New Posso*, Nasmyth, Bart.—*Cringelty*, Murray.—*Cardrona*, Williamson.—*Smithfield* and *Haystoun*, Hay, Bart.—*Kailzie*, Campbell.—*Skirling*, Carmichael, Bart.—*Oliver*, Tweedie.—*Traquair*, Earl of Traquair.—*Pirn*, Horseburgh.—*Barns*, Burnet.—*Portmore*, M'Kenzie, and others.

The most remarkable Eminences in this County are,

Town of Peebles	-	-	-	-	500
Minchmoor	-	-	-	-	2000
Cardon, near Kilbucho	-	-	-	-	2000
Hell's Cleugh, near Cairnmuir	-	-	-	-	2100
Dundroich, or Druid's hill	-	-	-	-	2100
Gumscleugh	-	-	-	-	2200
Scrape, Manor parish, supposed	-	-	-	-	2560
Broadlaw	-	-	-	-	2760
Hartfield	-	-	-	-	2800
Dollarburn, Manor parish, supposed	-	-	-	-	2840

PER TH





COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW, OR WEST-LOTHIAN.

THIS shire is of an irregular form, approaching in some measure to a parallelogram; it measures nearly twenty miles from east to west, and about twelve from south to north. On the east it is bounded by Mid-Lothian, the river Almond being the march; on the north by the Frith of Forth; on the west by Stirlingshire, the small river Avon being the march; and on the south by the shires of Lanark and Peebles. This is one of the richest counties in Scotland; it is finely diversified by hill and dale, by gentle swells and fertile plains. The number of gentlemen's seats, surrounded with woods, and adorned with extensive plantations, give it a very pleasant and rich appearance.—“The country between Queensferry and Stirling,” says Mr Pennant, “is not to be paralleled for the elegance and variety of its prospects. The whole is a composition of all that is great and beautiful; towns, villages, seats, and ancient towers, decorate each bank of that fine expanse of water, the Frith of Forth; while the busy scenes of commerce and rural economy are no small additions to the still-life. The lofty mountains of the Highlands form a distant but august boundary towards the north-west; and the eastern view is enlivened with ships perpetually appearing or vanishing amid the numerous islands.”—The small streams of Avon and Almond are the only waters worth noticing. The scarcity of running water in this and the county of Edinburgh, is held by some as an insurmountable obstacle to the projected canal to the west.

The southern angle, next to Lanarkshire, is the least fertile; here are situated the villages of Whitburn and Bathgate. Whitburn contains about 500 inhabitants, many of whom gain a livelihood by flowering muslins manufactured here. There is abundance of limestone, coal, and ironstone, in this neighbourhood; and a small vein of silver ore was discovered a considerable time ago, but too small to defray the expence of working. Many curious petrifications are found in the lime-rock, near Bathgate. Near the village of Torphichen, anciently stood the principal residence of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, founded by David I. On the banks of the Forth stands Borrowstownness, enveloped in the smoke of its numerous collieries, salt-works, and potteries. The making of soap, and ship-building, are also carried on here to a considerable extent. Near this is the house of Kinneil, an ancient seat of the Hamilton family, situated on the top of a beautiful bank, which commands the prospect of the harbours and shipping in the Forth. A few

miles below stands Blackness castle, one of the oldest forts in Scotland. Near this commence the enclosures of Hopetoun House; behind, the country is diversified with fine plantations, rich corn fields, and verdant pasture-grounds; to the north, the Forth, and opposite shore; in front, the expanse of water to the roadstead of Leith, interspersed with islands, conspire to make the prospect truly grand and noble. The town of Queensferry lies low, and is rendered disagreeable by the smoke of the soap works. Opposite this stands the island of Inchgarvie, about half way between the two ferries; and a little above the North Ferry, the ruins of Rosyth Castle, where it is said the mother of Oliver Cromwell was born. In the eastern angle Barnbogle Castle, with the extensive pleasure grounds, makes a fine appearance.

There are two royal burghs in this country, viz. Linlithgow and Queensferry.

A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in West-Lothian.

PARISHES.	EXTENT.		Number of Persons.
	Miles English.	Length Breadth.	
Abercorn	4	3	814
Bathgate	7	2	2513
Bo-ness	4	2½	2792
Carriden	2	1	1493
Dalmeny	4	2½	765
Ecclesmachan	4	1	303
Kirkliston	5½	3½	1540
Linlithgow	6	3	3594
Livingston	5	1	551
Queenferry			454
Torphichen	9	2½	1028
Uphall	4	3	786
Whitburn	6	6	1537

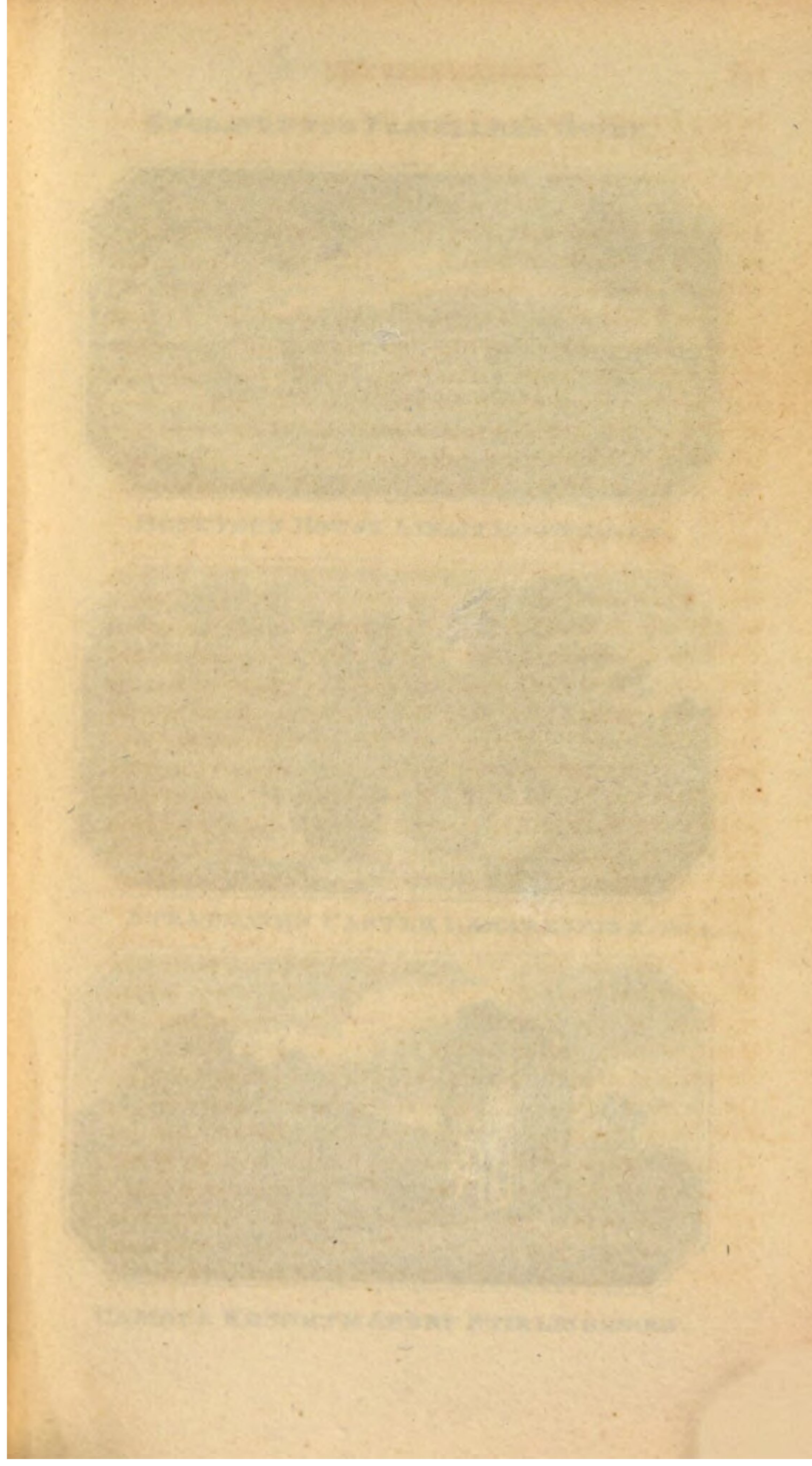
PARISHES.

BEGINNING with the parishes nearest to the county of Mid-Lothian, we first come to DALMENY, 8 miles west from Edinburgh. The beauty of the grounds, diversified with hill and dale, wood and water, is remarkable. The views from the rising grounds are very extensive, and the Forth affords unceasing variety; indeed the scenery here is perhaps unequalled in the island. The land, in general, is not of the best quality; in the high parts, a stiff shallow clay lies on till, but towards the sea it is pretty rich. There are about 4500 acres in the parish, 1700 of which are in tillage, the rest are occupied in pasture, and with plantations. Ironstone is found on the shore, and various quarries of very excellent freestone; from one of these, great quantities of grindstones are made; there is also abundance of limestone.—There were once alum-works about a mile from Queensferry, on the beach, but they have been discontinued for many years. Symptoms of coal are seen, but none have been wrought. On the hill of Dundas there is a bold front of basaltic rock, exhibiting in some places regular columns; At the bottom lies a marsh, where good shell marl has been found. It is remarkable that the family of Dundas have possessed these lands, in the male line, for upwards of 700 years. The parish gave birth to Dr Wilkie, the author of the *Epigoniad*. In his youth he cultivated a small farm, and struggled hard with penury; he was afterwards minister of Ratho, and lastly, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of St Andrews, where he died at the age of 52, in the year 1773. The grounds around Barnbogle Castle, on the eastern angle of this county, the seat of the Earl of Roseberry, are scarcely surpassed in beauty and variety of prospects by any perhaps in Scotland. From different circumstances, the grounds have been much overlooked; but a finer or more complete retreat is not to be seen almost any where. The beautiful seat of Hope of Craigiehall, Dundas Castle, and Duddingston, the residence of Dundas, Esq. are also in this parish.

The adjoining parish of QUEENSFERRY lies about 9 miles northwest from the capital, and is much frequented as a passage to the north; the Frith being here only two miles broad, there is water at a much later period of the tide than at Leith. The parish is confined to the borough, which is a royal one, and was an erection within the parish of Dalmeny. Soap is the only manufacture carried on to any extent; the town is frequented in summer for

bathing quarters. On the middle of the passage stands the island of Inchgarvie, a bare rock with an old ruin; but on which a battery has been erected. A short way to the westward there is a fine freestone quarry, from which the finest part of the Earl of Fife's house at Banff was taken; it is said also to have furnished stones for the harbour of Dunkirk. At this quarry is the mouth of the projected tunnel across the frith.

About 2 miles west from Queensferry, on the banks of the Forth, lies the parish of ABERCORN; its form is rectangular; the surface of the country here exhibits great variety from the numerous swellings, but none rise to what is denominated a hill, except what is called Binns hill, and even that is arable to the top; Priestinch hill, which is insulated and somewhat conical, and rising from a flat, also strikes the eye. There has been once a fortification on its top. From the variety of surface, a diversity of soil takes place, but, in general, it is all capable of cultivation. The natural beauty of this corner is greatly heightened by the quantity of growing wood, which covers about the sixth part of the parish. There is no coal wrought here, but on the coast there is ironstone, excellent sandstone and limestone; shell marl has also been found in different places. Here stands Hopetoun House, the princely seat of the family of Hopetoun, which never fails to delight the stranger by its external grandeur, its paintings, its charming walks and fine prospects. It is thought to be the second or third, in point of elegance of architecture, in the island. It was begun by the celebrated architect Sir W. Bruce, and was finished by Mr Adam, who planned the two wings. The situation contributes much to give it that noble appearance; it has the advantage of a fine lawn in front, while at the same time it is so elevated, as to command a view of the shipping in Leith Roads, the whole Forth to North-Berwick and the Bass, with the coast of Fife, bestudded with its numberless towns and villages. The ruins of the ancient residence of the Earls of Linlithgow are comprehended in Hopetoun policy, and are worthy of the traveller's notice. The monastery of Abercorn was one of the most ancient in Scotland; and the castle, now a complete ruin, was one of those stations, or forts, which the Romans occupied between Antoninus's wall and Cramond. Below lies Blackness Castle, situated on a neck of land which runs into the Forth. This, with the fortification on Inchgarvie, seems to have been intended to command the passage from Leith to Stirling. The garrison of Blackness is one of the four in Scotland, agreed by the articles of Union to be kept in repair. It



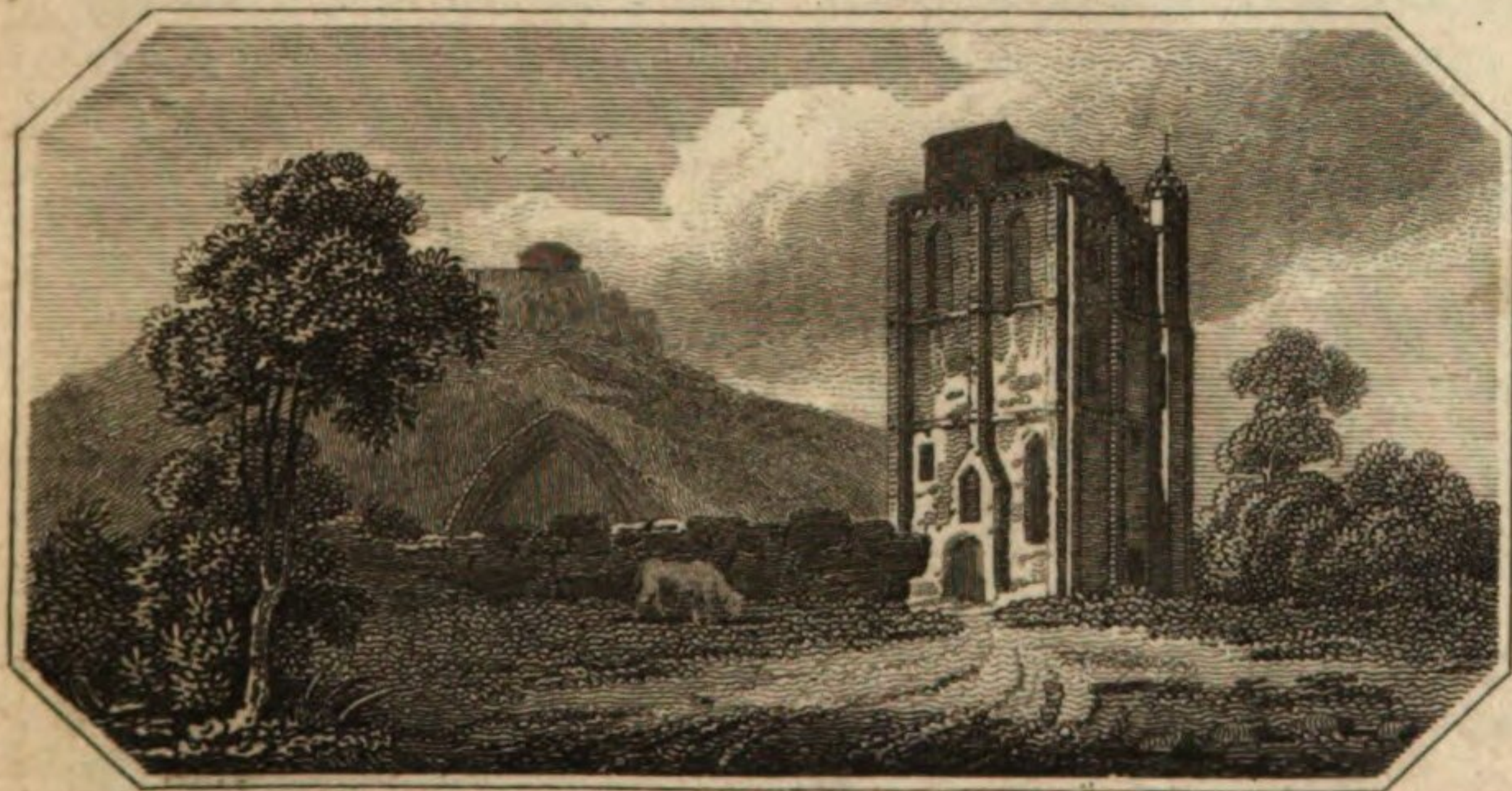
ENGRAVEN FOR TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.



HOPETOUN HOUSE LINLITHGOWSHIRE.



STRATHAVEN CASTLE LANARKSHIRE. Vol. I.



CAMBUS KENNETH ABBEY STIRLINGSHIRE.

has a prominent position in the town, and is a very fine specimen of the

style of architecture. The house is on the corner of the street, and is a very fine specimen of the style of architecture.

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has a governor, lieutenant-governor, 2 gunners, 1 serjeant, 3 corporals, and 15 privates.

The neighbouring parish of CARRIDEN is small; but owing to two extensive coalworks, is very populous. The ground is on the whole flat, but the soil is not very rich, rather tending too much to clay; it is all arable, and mostly enclosed. At Walltown is the termination of *Antoninus's Wall*, or, as it is commonly called, *Graham's Dike*. Colonel James Gardiner, who fell in the unfortunate battle of Prestonpans, in 1745, was a native of this parish.

In the parish of ECCLESMACHEN, the surface is flat, and the whole under crop; it is chiefly a rich clayey loam. There is abundance of coal through the whole parish, but none at present wrought. The north corner reaches to Bathgate hills, where formerly there were lead mines wrought, from which a considerable quantity of silver was extracted. Indeed they appear to have been so rich, as to be considered as silver mines, a ton of lead yielding about 17 ounces of silver. Bullion-well, near the church, is a weak sulphureous mineral.

The parish of BO-NESS extends along the Forth. The surface rises from the sea, but declines again to the banks of the river Avon; in general, the soil is loam, having an over-proportion of clay. On the north-west, however, the carse ground comes in, which is very rich and fertile. Coal is a great article of exportation here. This was one of the most remarkable coal-works in the island. The strata of coal extending under the sea, the colliers wrought it out nearly half way across the Forth. A moat was built half a mile within the sea-mark, 12 feet in height, so as to exclude the sea, and to which a ship could lay her side, and take in a cargo of coals; an unexampled high tide broke in, and drowned the work with the workmen. The town is a burgh of barony, of which the Duke of Hamilton is superior, as he is of almost the whole of the parish. There is an excellent harbour and a good deal of trade. A pottery was begun about the year 1784, by the ingenious Dr Roebuck, and is daily extending; soap and salt works also do well here. A prison, town-house, &c. were erected some time ago, at the west end of the town, after the model of Inverary house, but stand unfinished. The house and grounds of Kinneil, an ancient seat of the Dukes of Hamilton, are considerable ornaments to this quarter; the country, on the whole, has a rich and thriving look. A canal from the harbour of Bo-ness to Grangemouth was begun in 1785, but stands unfinished for want of funds.

The parish of LINLITHGOW lies about 16 miles west from Edin-

burgh. The town is considered as the sixth among the Scottish royal burghs, and gives its name to the county; it is also the presbytery seat. In general, the houses have a mean aspect; but the situation on the banks of the loch, and surrounded with hills, is warm and pleasant. The chief manufacture is leather; shoe-making is also a great trade here. The palace is a majestic ruin; it was burnt by accident in 1745, but great part of the walls are standing *. The church is a noble piece of Gothic architecture; the steeple, adorned with an Imperial Crown, adds much to the beauty of the distant prospect of the town; the time of erection is not ascertained. Opposite to the town-house, which is a handsome building, stands the Cross-well, built *anno* 1620, and from which issues about a dozen of streams of water from a variety of grotesque figures. The late Dr Henry of Edinburgh bequeathed his valuable library to the inhabitants of this burgh. The loch, which lies along the back of the town, is a beautiful sheet of water, well stored with eels, perch, and pike. The surface of the parish is uneven, and to the south rises to a considerable height. On the east is Binny Craig, which, though not high, is very conspicuous from the east. On the whole, the parish is well cultivated; the soil is various, but in general it is light and free. In the parish there is plenty of limestone of an excellent quality. On the Binny estate there have been lately found some specimens of copper ore; and on the Bathgate hills lead and silver were formerly got, as noticed under the parish of Ecclesmachan. Linlithgow is also famous for being the place where the Solemn League and Covenant was burnt in 1662. At Linlithgow bridge the famous battle between the Earls of Lennox and Arran was fought, during the minority of James V. †

TORPHICHEN is situated about 17 miles west from Edinburgh.

* Here was born, on the 8th December 1542, the unfortunate Queen Mary. Her father James V. then dying at Falkland of a broken heart for his misfortunes at Solway Moss, foretold the miseries that hung over her and Scotland. "It came," said he, "with a lass, and will be lost with one." Here too is shewn the aisle where James IV. saw the apparition that warned him of the impending fate of the battle of Flodden.

† Robert Gibb, of facetious memory, was connected with this parish. He acted as buffoon to James V.; and being allowed, on a particular occasion, to personate the Sovereign, gave a pointed reproof to the courtiers, who urged their respective claims to royal favour, that he had always served his master for *stark love and kindness*. His Majesty conferred on him the property of West Canniber in this parish, which was enjoyed by his descendants even in the course of last century. The original charter is still extant.

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The west half of the parish is moorish; the east is pretty fertile, excepting the hilly part. Cairn Naple, the highest hill, is 1493 feet above the level of the sea. There is both coal and ironstone here.

The parish of BATHGATE is hilly towards the north-east, but in the other quarters it is flat. The Bathgate hills are covered with grass, and afford good pasture; on the flat ground the soil is, in general, a loamy clay, capable of much improvement. There is a very fine lime-rock here, about 30 feet thick, which abounds with marine relics, particularly oyster shells: a large field of ironstone was lately wrought at Barbacklaw, by the Carron Company. There are also great coal-works here. From various specimens of lead ores found on the Bathgate hills, in all probability it would be worth working, the quantity of silver which it yields being considerable. The town stands on a steep slope of a hill, is irregularly built, and contains about 1400 inhabitants. Within half a mile of the town is the mansion-house of Mr Marjoribanks.

WHITBURN parish has a very uneven surface. Towards the west is a high ridge, of considerable extent, of moor ground: the soil, in general, has an over proportion of clay. There is both coal and lime in this quarter.

Adjoining is the parish of LIVINGSTONE. The soil is various, but in general inclined to clay, upon a tilly bottom, which makes it very wet. It is, however, in a state of rapid improvement. There are two small villages, but no manufacture carried on here. The Almond waters this parish. Sir William Cunningham has a fine residence near the village. Blackburn, the seat of Mr Moncrieff, lies a little to the west. The minerals found here are coal, lime, ironstone, and sandstone.

UPHALL parish lies 12 miles west from Edinburgh; the new road by Bathgate to Glasgow passes through it. The soil is, in general, a mouldering clay, upon a tilly bottom, but in the lower grounds there is a good proportion of loam intermixed. There is a colliery in this parish, two lime quarries, several seams of ironstone, with stone and shell marl; also fullers earth and red chalk, but both are of a coarse kind.

The parish of KIRKLISTON lies partly in Mid-Lothian, and partly in the shire of Linlithgow, the boundaries being marked by the river Almond, which divides it. About a mile west from the village, on the south side of the road, lies Newliston, the seat of Mr Hogg. It is a handsome modern house; the plantations are extensive and well laid out. Being mostly executed under the direction of John Earl of Stair, it is generally said, that the principal ave

nues are arranged in the order of the battle of Minden. The surface of the country is agreeably varied by rising grounds, and the soil is either a strong clay or black mould, the whole being well cultivated, and yielding good crops. It was in this parish that Lord Stair first introduced the culture of turnips and cabbages in open fields. There is here a remarkable stone, called the *Catstane*, erected at a very distant period, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground, and about $11\frac{1}{2}$ in circumference; there is an inscription upon it which has not been decyphered by any antiquary.

CROSS ROADS.

Linlithgow to Queensferry.

Keep the road to Edinburgh for 1 mile, then turn to the left by Park; onward by Pardevan, and pass Hopetoun House,—9 miles.

Linlithgow to Borrowstounness.

This road goes by the west end of the town direct northward,— $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

To Grangemouth, 4 miles.

Keep the road to Falkirk for 4 miles, then to the right for 2 miles.

To Bathgate, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Bo-ness to Queensferry, by the shore,— $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Bathgate to Uphall, 6 miles.

Bo-ness to Falkirk, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

This road goes up the country by Carse-bank and Polmont-kirk, joining the Edinburgh road $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles before it reaches Falkirk.

EXHIBITION

Charles Smith - Parsonage, New York
James Smith, Earl of Hertford - New York
John, Major - New York
Richard, Duke of Devonshire - New York
Baron - New York
Richard, Earl of Devonshire - New York
and others

Table of Receipts in 1840

There are no bills of great height in this table
have been entered etc.

Cash and Loans

Many other, and to be

John, Major, Treasurer

We do not find that the London and

The first thing I observed on the morning of the 1st of June was a fine clear sky with a light breeze from the north. The sun was not yet risen, but the light was beginning to appear. I went out for a walk in the garden and saw many flowers in bloom. The children were playing in the yard and the dogs were barking. I felt very happy and content.

CHAPTER I

THE FIRST DAY

THE SECOND DAY

THE THIRD DAY

THE FOURTH DAY

THE FIFTH DAY

THE SIXTH DAY

THE SEVENTH DAY

THE EIGHTH DAY

THE NINTH DAY

THE TENTH DAY

THE ELEVENTH DAY

THE TWELFTH DAY

THE THIRTEENTH DAY

CHIEF SEATS.—*Barnbogle Castle*, Earl of Roseberry.—*Hope-toun-House*, Earl of Hopetoun.—*Dundas Castle*, Dundas.—*Craigie-hall*, Hope.—*New Saughton*, Watson.—*Duddingston*, Dundas.—*Kinneil*, Duke of Hamilton.—*Livingstone-House*, Cunningham, Bart.—*Blackburn*, Moncrieff.—*Calder-House*, Lord Torphichen.—*Kirkhill*, Earl of Buchan.—*Newliston*, Hogg.—*Brotherton*, Davie, and others.

Table of Heights in Linlithgowshire.

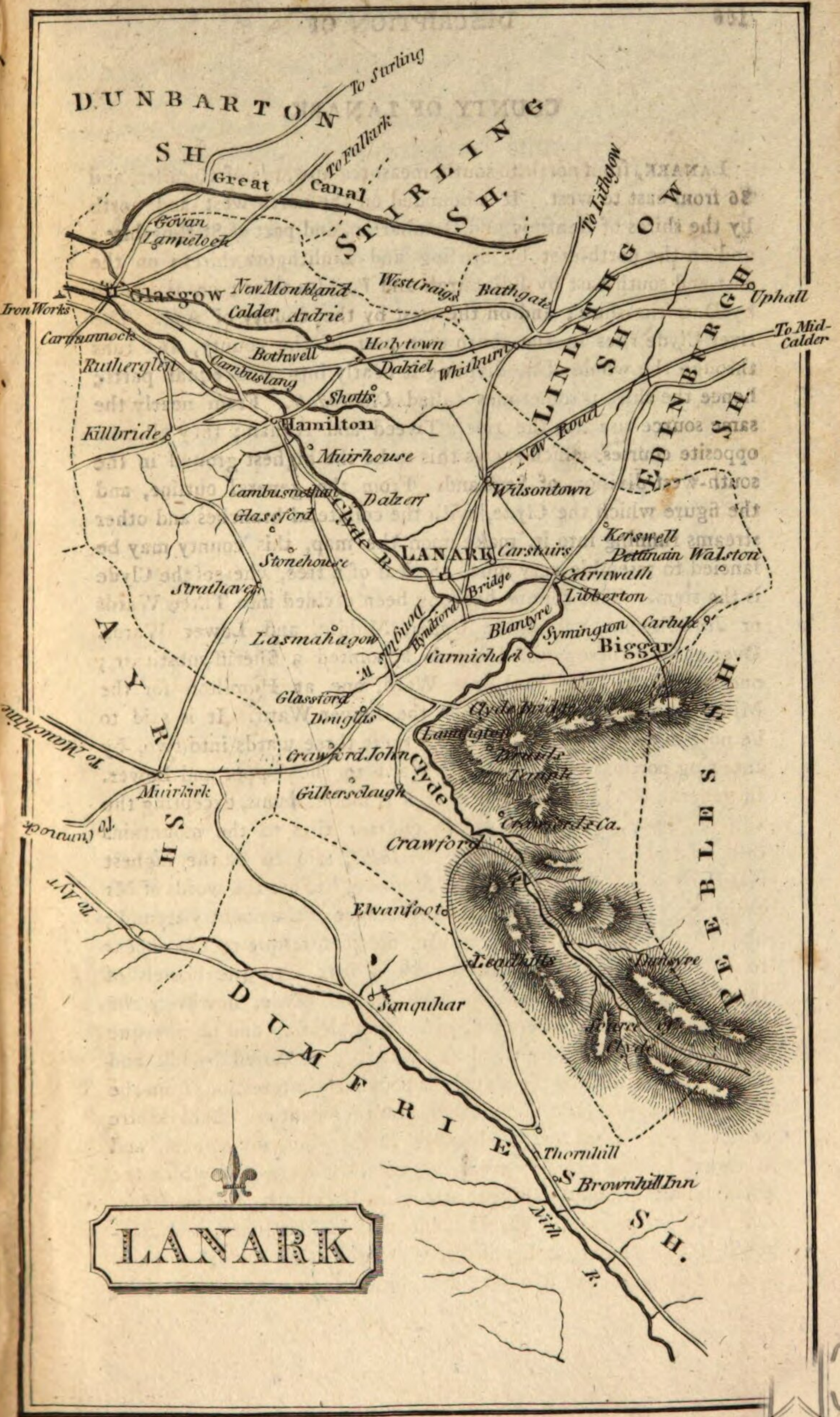
There are no hills of great height in this county. Those that have been measured are,

	Feet above the Sea.
Cocklerue, near Linlithgow	500
Binny Craig, said to be	500
Cairn Naple, Torphichen	1498

We do not find that the Bathgate hills have been measured.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

LANARK, from north to south, measures upwards of 40 miles, and 36 from east to west. It is bounded on the north-west and north by the shires of Renfrew and Dumbarton, and part of Stirlingshire; and on the north-east by Stirling and Linlithgow shires; on the east and south-east by Edinburgh and Peebles-shire; on the south by Dumfries-shire; and on the west by the county of Ayr. The river Clyde rises in the south-east part of the county, and runs through the whole of it, dividing it nearly into two equal parts; hence the shire is sometimes called *Clydesdale*. From nearly the same source rise also the rivers Tweed and Annan; they all take opposite courses, which shews this to be the highest ground in the south-west division of Scotland. From the general outline, and the figure which the Clyde, with the collateral branches and other streams running into it, make upon the map, this county may be fancied to resemble very much the leaf of a tree, whereof the Clyde is the stem. This county has long been divided into Three Wards or Jurisdictions, called the Upper, Middle, and Lower Wards. Over each of these wards there is appointed a Sheriff-substitute; one at Lanark for the Upper Ward, one at Hamilton for the Middle, and one at Glasgow for the Lower Ward. It is said to be now in contemplation to reduce these three wards into two, by annexing portions of the Middle Ward to the Upper and Lower. In general, the surface of this district is mountainous, excepting the vale of Clyde. The south-west quarter rises to the mountains called *Lowthers*, where we find *Leadhills*, said to be the highest inhabited ground in the island. "Nothing," to use the words of Mr Pennant, "can equal the gloomy appearance of the country around; neither tree, nor shrub, nor verdure, nor picturesque rocks, appear to amuse the eye; the spectator must plunge into the bowels of the earth for entertainment." Towards the Clyde, however, the surface is agreeably diversified, exhibiting pleasing and picturesque landscapes, enlivened by wood and water, and varied by hill and dale. About Lanark the scenery is peculiarly interesting, from the falls of the Clyde, and many other natural beauties. Lanarkshire contains three royal burghs, Lanark, Rutherglen, or *Ruglen*, and Glasgow, and many considerable towns and villages, of which the principal are Hamilton, Biggar, Douglas, Carnwath, Ruglen, Airdrie, and Strathaven. The valuable metals found and manufactured in this county, at Leadhills, Wilsontown, &c. afford employment for a number of families; it is, however, to the manufacture



LANARK

at cotton into yarn, and a lot of other manufactures, and the county church is a fine specimen of the architecture of the 14th century, which will be described in an appendix.

A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in the County of LAMARKSHIRE.

PARISHES.			
Tithable Acres.			
Population.			
Value of Tithes.			
Value of Rents.			
Value of Taxes.			
Biggar	1210	3	6
Calder	1750	12	7
Cumby	832	3	3
Cannock	2080	8	12
Cannock	900	3	6
Cannock	450	2	3
Cannock	1871	12	12
Cannock	712	6	12
Cannock	380	4	6
Cannock	1780	7	12
Cannock	352	5	6
Cannock	375	4	7
Cannock	400	5	6
Cannock	3070	12	12
Cannock	708	7	7
Cannock	450	3	3
Cannock	808	3	6
Cannock	758	4	6
Cannock	757	4	6

of cotton into yarn, and cloth of various descriptions, that this county chiefly owes its population. As the vale of Clyde forms one of the fashionable tours, we shall reserve the description of it to an appendix, which will be accompanied with a map.

A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in Lanarkshire.

PARISHES.	EXTENT.		Number of Persons.
	Miles English.		
	Length.	Breadth	
UPPER WARD.			
Biggar - - -	6	3	1216
Carluke - - -	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1756
Carmichael - - -		3	832
Carnwath - - -	12	8	2680
Carstairs - - -	6	3	900
Covington - - -	3	2	456
Crawford - - -	18	15	1671
Crawford-John - - -	16	6	712
Coulter - - -	8	4	369
Douglas - - -	12	7	1730
Dunse - - -	5	5	352
Lamington - - -	7	4	375
Lanark - - -	5	3	4692
Lesmahagoe - - -	14	10	3070
Libberton - - -	7	4	706
Pettinain - - -	3	2	430
Symington - - -	3	3	308
Walston - - -	4	3	383
Whiston and Robertson - - -	3	3	757

MIDDLE WARD.				Length.	Breadth	Number of Persons
Avondale	-	-	-	12	6	3623
Blantyre	-	-	-	6	1	1751
Bothwell	-	-	-	6	4	3017
Cambuslang	-	-	-	3	3	1558
Cambusnethan	-	-	-	12	2½	1972
Dalserff	-	-	-	5	3	1100
Dalziel	-	-	-	4	2	611
Glassford	-	-	-	7	2	953
Hamilton	-	-	-	6	6	5908
Kilbride	-	-	-	10	3	2330
Monkland, Old	-	-	-	10	3½	4006
----- New	-	-	-	10	7	4613
Shotts	-	-	-	10	7	2127
Stenhouse	-	-	-	5	2	1259
UNDER WARD.						
Calder	-	-	-	13	4	2120
Carmunnock	-	-	-	4	3	700
Govan	-	-	-	5	3	1701
Gorbals	-	-	-			5000
Rutherglen	-	-	-	3	1½	2437
GLASGOW.						
Barony Parish	-	-	-			26710
East	-	-	-			5253
St Enoch	-	-	-			6404
Gorbals	-	-	-			3896
Middle	-	-	-			4338
North	-	-	-			8089
N. West	-	-	-			7410
South	-	-	-			4901
S. West	-	-	-			6594
West	-	-	-			3799

PARISHES.

ON entering Lanarkshire from Mid-Lothian, we first come to CARNWATH, a populous and extensive parish. The soil is very different in different parts. On the holms or low grounds it is very productive; the high grounds are very barren. The Clyde, with the waters of Dippool, and Haugh, run through it. From its abounding in coal, ironstone, and clay, Wilsontown has been judiciously chosen for establishing a very extensive iron-work, on the plan of that at Carron. From such abundance of minerals, as might be expected, many springs are tainted by them, and exhibit mineral waters of various kinds *. The hill called *Leven Seat*, is in this parish.

In the adjoining parish of CARSTAIRS, the high ground is a mixture of clay and peat earth; the low ground is a sharp gravelly soil. Agriculture is in a low state in this parish. There are the vestiges of a Roman camp, on a rising ground near the Clyde, where lately various coins and vessels were dug up.

LESMAHAGOE is a very large parish, extending in length about 14 miles, 9 or 10 of which lie on the banks of the Clyde, and take in the falls of Bonninton, Corra-house, and Stonebyres, to be afterwards described; the banks in various places exhibit landscapes, sometimes beautiful, sometimes grand and sublime. The soil is various; in some places clay prevails, in others a rich mould; on the west quarter it is moorish, and rises gradually to hills and mountains. There are a considerable number of rivers of a small size; the Logan, Nethan, Penicle, Kype, and Calner, are all well furnished with trout. Coal is wrought in different parts of the parish; and, at Blair, there is a fine seam of cannel, or candle coal, as hard and smooth almost as jet. Limestone is in great abundance, some strata 30 feet in thickness, some so hard that they may be reckoned a marble, and may contain a variety of petrifications. Marl too has lately been found; and ironstone appears in many quarters. There is the appearance of a slate quarry at Dunside moor; at Craignethan there is a quarry of freestone, which takes a very fine polish, and is beautifully veined. Several attempts have been made to work the lead mines in Cumberhead hills, but hitherto unsuccessfully. Besides the whin rock which composes the

* To avoid too tedious a repetition of the variety of minerals found in this county, a table of the most remarkable is annexed.

hill on the west, the bed of the river Clyde, and almost all the stones in the neighbourhood, have a singular appearance, and particularly opposite to Stonebyres; many have a heterogeneous appearance, others have stones of a different quality adhering to them, and as if imbedded while the mass had been in a fluid state; water-worn gravel is found imbedded in parts of the rocks, which seems to indicate an aquatic origin. The mineralogist will be amply repaid for his visit to this parish, both on account of the natural beauties, and the variety of minerals with which it abounds.

On the east bank of the river Clyde is situated LAMINGTON. Of 9000 acres, the contents of this parish, only 2000 are in tillage, the remainder are chiefly in sheep pasture. No minerals have been discovered here. In this parish are shown the vestiges of several Roman camps.

LIBBERTON is of a triangular form. The surface is various; on the banks of the Clyde the soil is, as it is everywhere else, deep and fertile, owing to the inundations and flowings of the river. Towards the east the country rises; the highest ground is Quothquan-law. Around the village the vestiges of fortifications are visible, and many tumuli are everywhere seen. There is coal in this parish, though none working.

The surface of LANARK is, in general, pretty flat, but the banks from Bonninton Fall, on both sides of the Clyde, are precipitous and rocky; they are well fringed, however, with natural wood. The highest ground is about 760 feet above the level of the sea. The town itself is 656 feet above the quay at the new bridge of Glasgow. The south and east parts of the parish are, in general, a light gravelly soil; in the north and west the prevailing character is clay. Lanark, which is a royal burgh, is pleasantly situated upon the slope of a rising ground, and may be considered as a pretty neat country town, containing 2260 inhabitants. The chief manufactures are the making of stockings and shoes. About a mile from the town, a new village has arisen since the year 1784, under the auspices of the late patriotic Mr David Dale. Here are the most extensive cotton mills perhaps in the island. There are four houses built for the purpose of spinning, each of which is above 130 feet long; the second, the only one completely filled, contains about 6000 spindles. It is believed that there is about 1400 people employed about these mills. They are now the property of Messrs. Owen & Co. who are extending them greatly. Among the remarkable things in this parish, may be mentioned the vestiges of some strongholds, called Castledikes, about a mile north of the town; they are built without lime or mortar, and no super-

structure appears above them. Subterraneous buildings of a similar kind have been discovered in different places; they were probably the temporary abodes or lurking-places of the ancient Britons. At Cleghorn may be traced a Roman camp, supposed the work of Agricola. There is no coal in this parish yet discovered. In the water-runs are found pieces of limestone; but there is no freestone in the parish. Pieces of beautiful jasper are occasionally met with; and in Jerviswood grounds, there was lately discovered a seam of quartz, containing small veins of rich iron ore: This will probably be found to be the matrix of some more precious metal. Sir William Lockhart of Lee, the statesman and general under the Protector and Charles II. and who was also Lord Justice-Clerk. The late Lord Justice-Clerk (M'Queen of Braxfield) was born, and received the first rudiments of his education, here. As this parish contains, perhaps, as much curious, beautiful, and romantic scenery, as any in Scotland, we shall transcribe what is said of it from the accurate and well-written report of Mr William Lockhart, published in Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account. "The falls of Clyde principally interest the stranger, and we shall begin with the uppermost one, although to come at it we are obliged to pass the second fall, or Corra Lin. The uppermost one is somewhat above $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Lanark, and, from the estate in which it is situated, is called the Bonninton Fall or Lin *. From Bonninton-house, a very neat and elegant modern building, you arrive at the lin by a most romantic walk along the Clyde, leaving the pavilion and Corra Lin on your right hand. At some little distance from the fall, the walk, leading to a rock that juts out and overhangs the river, brings you all at once within sight of this beautiful sheet of water; but no stranger rests satisfied with this view; he still presses onwards along the walk, till from the rock immediately above the lin he sees the whole body of the river precipitate itself into the chasm below. The rock over which it falls, is upwards of 12 feet of perpendicular height, from which the Clyde makes one precipitate tumble, or leap, into a hollow den, where some of it recoils in froth and smoking mist †. Above, the river exhibits a broad, expanded, and placid appearance, beautifully environed with plantations of forest trees. This appearance is suddenly changed at the fall; and, below it, the river is narrow, contracted, and angrily boils and thun-

* The word *Lin* has not hitherto been explained by any writer. It is no other than the Gaelic word *Loum*, *i. e.* leap or fall, differently spelt and pronounced.

† The whole of this fall may be reckoned about 20 feet.

ders among rocks and precipices: The same beautiful and romantic walk conducts you back again, along the precipice that overhangs the river, both sides of which are environed by mural rocks, equidistant and regular, forming, as Mr Pennant expresses it, "a stupendous natural masonry," from whose crevices choughs, daws, and other wild birds, are incessantly springing. You descend along the river for about half a mile, till you arrive at Corra Lin, so called from an old castle and estate upon the opposite bank. The old castle, with Corra-house, and the rocky and woody banks of the Clyde, form of themselves a beautiful and grand *coup d'oeil*; but nothing can equal the striking and stupendous appearance of the fall itself, which, when viewed from any of the different seats, placed here and there along the walks, must fill every unaccustomed beholder with astonishment. The tremendous rocks around, the old castle upon the opposite bank, a corn mill on the rock below, the furious and impatient stream foaming over the rock, the horrid chasm and abyss underneath your feet, heightened by the hollow murmur of the water, and the screams of wild birds, form a spectacle at once tremendous and pleasing. A summer-house, or pavilion, is situated over a high rocky bank, that overlooks the lin, built by Sir James Carmichael of Bonninton, in 1708. From its uppermost room it affords a very striking prospect of the fall; for, all at once, on throwing your eyes towards a mirror, on the opposite side of the room from the fall, you see the whole tremendous cataract pouring as it were upon your head. The Corra Lin, by measurement, is 84 feet in height. The river does not rush over in one uniform sheet like Bonninton Lin, but in three different, though almost imperceptible precipitate leaps. On the southern bank, and when the sun shines, a rainbow is perpetually seen forming itself upon the mist and fogs, arising from the violent dashing of the waters."

The next curiosity, on descending the Clyde, that attracts the stranger, is New Lanark, or the cotton mills. The situation of this village is at the western extremity of the Bonninton ground, in a low den, and within view of another beautiful and romantic fall, called Dundaff Lin, signifying in Gaelic *black castle leap*; and no doubt formerly some fortress has been situated hereabouts, although no traces now remain, excepting in tradition, which still points out a rock called Wallace's Chair, where the patriot is said to have concealed himself from the English. This fall is about 3 or 4 feet high, and trouts have been observed to spring up and gain the top of it with ease: The fall, the village, four lofty cotton mills, and their busy inhabitants, together with the wild and woody scenery

around, must attract the notice of every stranger. Below these are the romantic rocks and woods of Braxfield, the seat of the late Lord Justice-Clerk, who, influenced by the good of his country, feued the scite of the village and cotton mills to the benevolent Mr David Dale, at a very moderate feu-duty.

The next fall of consequence is Stonebyres Lin, situated about 3 miles below Corra Lin. It is so called from the neighbouring estate of Stonebyres, belonging to Daniel Vere, Esq.; but the grounds adjacent to the fall, on both sides of the river, have been feued or purchased by the late Mr Dale. This cataract, which is about 60 feet in height, is the *ne plus ultra* of the salmon, as none can possibly get above it, although their endeavours, in the spawning season, are incessant and amusing. It is equally romantic with the others; and, like the Corra Lin, has three distinct, but almost precipitate falls. Wild rugged rocks are equally visible here, and they are equally fringed with wood; the trees, however, are by no means so tall and stately, being composed of coppice-wood. Salmon, pars (samlets), horse muscle, or the pearl oyster, though numerous below, are never seen above this fall.

The next piece of natural curiosity is Cartlane Craigs upon the river Mouse, which enters Clyde about a mile below the town of Lanark. This is a curious and romantic den, about a quarter of a mile in length, bounded on either side by a reef of lofty, precipitous, and rugged rocks, which are fringed with coppice-wood and thriving plantations on the south; the rocky bank on the north side is about 400 feet in height, and it is not much lower on the south. Both banks are finely varied with the different appearances of rock, wood, and precipice. At the bottom runs the river Mouse, which scarcely leaves room for the lonely traveller to traverse the den; however, here the celebrated botanist Mr Lightfoot clambered in search of plants, and discovered some rare and uncommon ones, as may be seen in his *Flora Scotica*. At every reach of the Mouse, of which there are many, the scenery varies, and wherever you find a prominent rock upon the one side, you are sure to meet with a regular recess on the other. Caverns in the rocks are here and there observable, but none of them worthy of any particular description. One, still called Wallace's Cove, tradition tells us, was the hiding-hole of that patriot. Another equally trifling, but which bears evident marks of the chissel, is said to have been the abode of a hermit in former times, but must have been a miserable habitation, hardly affording room to lie down in. Considerable veins of the *spatum ponderosum* run

through these rocks ; but no other mineral has hitherto been traced in this dreary den of foxes, badgers, and wild birds. It is somewhat singular that the Mouse, instead of following its direct course by Baronald-house, where the ground is lower and unobstructed by rocks, should have penetrated the high hill of Cartlane, and forced its way through a bed of solid rock. It seems presumable, that this vast chasm has originally been formed by some earthquake, which rending the rocks, allowed the water to pass that way. The house of Baronald, the seat of Mr Lockhart, is romantically situated on the banks of the river Mouse, in a fine basin surrounded with wood, having the Cartlane Craigs as a screen from the northern blast. A little above the house to the south, there is one of the most distinct echoes to be heard anywhere.

The parish of BIGGAR is partly in pasture and partly in tillage. There is but little ground enclosed, and the spirit of agriculture seems scarcely to have reached this quarter. A large tumulus, and the vestiges of three Roman camps, are pointed out here.

DUNSYRE is situated in the eastern extremity of the county. It is nearly equidistant from the East and West Seas, being above 700 feet above their level. The soil in the flats is light and sandy. The hills afford good sheep-pasture ; it is naked of timber, and there are few enclosures.

The situation of WALSTON is high, being about 680 feet above the level of the sea.

In the parish of CULTER, the soil is good on the banks of the Clyde, and the ground very level ; the southern district, however, is hilly ; upon the whole, the face of the country is beautiful. There is plenty of ironstone in different parts, but no coal has yet been discovered.

COVINGTON is a small parish, the high grounds of which are barren, but the haughs on the Clyde are fruitful. In this parish are the vestiges of no fewer than four circular camps. On the top of Tinto (the hill of fire), is a huge cairn of stones, considered as the work of the Druids, or perhaps rather a military station, where a constant fire was kept.

Much of the ground in WHISTOUN and ROBERTOUN is moorish and bad ; the chief produce is barley and oats, and improvements go on but slowly, though there is lime in the parish. Mr Dundas M'Queen has a seat here. The road from Glasgow to Carlisle runs through the upper part of the parish.

Almost the whole of the parish of STONEHOUSE is arable. Although there is coal here, any attempts to work it have hitherto proved unsuccessful. Limestone and freestone everywhere abound.

Adjoining to Stonehouse is the parish of AVENDALE or STRATH-AVEN, the appearance of which is open, the ground rising gradually from both sides of the river Aven. The soil is various; in the lower parts it is light and gravelly; the hill part is a black soil covered with heath and bent. There is abundance of limestone, some coal of an inferior quality, but little sandstone that is good. Specimens of iron-ore often occur, but none is wrought. The manufacture of muslins employs a great number of hands. On the south side of the Aven, a Roman road can be directly traced for several miles. The castle of Aven-dale stands upon a rocky eminence, exhibiting an interesting ruin. The vestiges of three chapels are pointed out as remains of antiquity. The town is pleasantly situated on the river, and contains about 1610 inhabitants. It is a burgh of barony, holding of the Duke of Hamilton, to whom nearly one-third belongs in property.

The parish of CRAWFORD forms the south-east corner of the shire; the greatest part is hilly. In this parish is Lauders, perhaps the highest inhabited ground in the south of Scotland. Leadhills contain the most ancient and famous lead mines in Scotland. There are two companies concerned, and the annual produce is from 10,000 to 18,000 bars annually; the Earl of Hopetoun receiving every 6th bar as rent. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a German was sent to collect gold dust in the channel of the waters of Elvan and Glengonar, with which they were then said to abound. The attempt was revived by the late Lord Hopetoun, but soon discontinued as inadequate to the expence; a stranger may be satisfied of the fact for a few shillings, for which the workmen at the lead mines will wash for him a considerable quantity of dust, and sometimes of pretty sizeable grains. Lord Hopetoun has in his possession a mass of lead ore, weighing 5 tons, and a piece of native gold weighing 2 ounces, both got here *.

SYMINGTON lies partly along the banks of the Clyde, and rises to Tinto's top.

In CARMICHAEL the soil is much diversified; towards the Clyde it is gravelly, but in the higher parts clay; it is much exposed to

* There are several varieties of lead ore found in these mines:
 1st, Galena, which yields about 20 parts of lead in the 100.
 2d, Steel grained ore, which is rich in silver.
 3d, Potters' ore.
 4th, White ore, or carbonat of lead, which gives about 60 per cent.
 5th, Green phosphat of lead, but which is rather uncommon here.

rains. The agriculture is in the old style, the modern improvements having but slow progress here. There is both coal and lime in Lord Hyndford's lands.

The parish of **CRAUFORDJOHN** is of an oblong figure. The ground is various, but, as in other places in this district, is little improved; the grain commonly sown is oats or barley. For some time, Lord Hopetoun had silver mines wrought at Glendorch. Lead has been found in the Gilkerscleugh estate, where there is lime too, and good appearance also of coal; and upon the lands of Glendouran, and Abinton, there are marks of the operation of the miners at a former period.

Carluke is about 5 miles from Lanark, on the road to Glasgow. The soil is various; the high grounds being unproductive, while the low grounds on the banks of the Clyde are warm and fertile. The banks of the Clyde have been long famous for fruit; apples and pears are produced here in great abundance, and in greater perfection than in any other district in Scotland. The beauty of the woodlands and scenery here is much admired. Coal, ironstone, lime, and freestone abound; petrifications of different kinds are also found, and there are many mineral springs throughout the parish. Mauldslic, the elegant seat of the Earl of Hyndford, a modern house in the Gothic style, is situated in this parish. That profound mathematician, Major-General James Roy, was a native of this parish, as was the Rev. Dr Roy, late minister of Edinburgh.

The high grounds of **PITTENAIN** are mostly covered with heath, but the holms or haughs on the banks of the Clyde are a rich loam, and very productive. The marks of a large camp are shown, where arms, and fragments of antiquity, have occasionally been dug up.

About 5 miles from Hamilton is situated **DALSERF**. The high grounds are generally clay upon a tilly bottom; there is a good deal of planting, and on the banks of the Clyde there are fine orchards. Besides the Clyde, the Aven with its pleasant banks, and the Calner, water this corner. Dalserf-house, the residence of Captain Hamilton, is a neat modern building. Besides coal, in great abundance, we meet with limestone, freestone, and ironstone here.

The parish of **BLANTYRE** also lies on the banks of the Clyde. The general level of the ground here is said to be not many feet above the sea, though situated near 30 miles from it. On the banks of the Calner water, there has lately been wrought an excellent seam of ironstone. There is a sulphureous mineral spring

bausd ban
oo|||oo oo|||oo
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oo|||oo oo|||oo
bausd ban

here, which several years ago was in great repute for scorbutic and stomach complaints.

In the parish of DOUGLAS, the soil on the banks of Douglas water is good; but inland it lies on till, and is cold and spouty. Coal abounds here, as also limestone and freestone; the dips of the seams are remarkable, sometimes shifting 30 or 40 feet; these are called dikes or troubles by the working-men, and are the cause of much labour and expence. Castle Douglas, a seat of Lord Douglas, was burnt down about 60 years ago; only one wing has been rebuilt, which is fitted up in an elegant style, surrounded by extensive plantations. The village contains 700 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture.

HAMILTON parish is nearly a square of about 6 miles, two sides of which are washed by the river Clyde. It contains nearly 5030 inhabitants, of which 3600 live in the town. The surface is pretty even, rising gradually from the banks of the rivers, and is all arable. In the low grounds the soil is a deep loam, and very fertile; receding from the river, it becomes more clayey and barren. Besides the Clyde, the river Aven runs several miles through the parish, and empties itself into the Clyde near the town. There are two bridges over the Clyde in this parish; one near the town, the other, Bothwell bridge, famous for the defeat of the Whigs by the King's army, in the reign of Charles II. In the neighbourhood of the town stands Hamilton Palace, the seat of the Duke of that name; the greater part of which was built about the year 1690. In the park, about a mile from the palace, stands Châtelherault, said to be a model of the castle of that name in France, of which the ancestors of this family were Dukes. At the back of the house there is a very extensive lawn, adorned with fine trees. The gallery is well furnished with a valuable collection of paintings, among the most remarkable of which is Daniel in the Lion's Den, and Lord Denbigh going a-hunting, both by Rubens. The collection has been lately much enlarged by the present family, with paintings by the most eminent masters, and is now the best in Scotland. In an adjoining closet is a marble statue of Venus de Medicis, dug from the ruins of Herculaneum, purchased by the late Duke while on his travels. There is great abundance of coal and lime in this parish. Petrifications of wood are found in the limestone. There is a petrifying water in the Duke of Hamilton's park, and beds of fullers and potters earth are found in different places. Ironstone is also frequently to be met with, and many chalybeate springs. This parish was honoured by the birth of Dr

Cullen; and Mr Millar, late Professor of Law in the University of Glasgow, was also a native of it.

DALZIEL lies about 4 miles from Hamilton. The surface of the whole is even and regular, rising moderately from the rivers Clyde and Calner. The soil, in general, is either a rich loam, or strong marly clay. Agriculture has made considerable progress under the auspices of Mr Hamilton of Dalziel, who is proprietor of nearly the whole. There is abundance of coal lying in strata, at different depths, but none is at present wrought.

The parish of BOTHWELL is of an oval figure. The ground is flat upon the Clyde, and rises gradually to the east, and also to the north. The soil is chiefly clay, but the whole is arable; and there is a good deal of wood and planting here. The great road from Edinburgh to Glasgow goes through the whole length of this parish; and it is beautifully watered by the Clyde and two Calders. There is excellent coal here, but no limestone has yet been wrought. The banks of the river have invited many gentlemen to build seats upon them. The house of Bothwell, the residence of Lord Douglas, a handsome edifice, situated at a small distance from Bothwell Castle, of ancient fame, and Woodhall, the seat of Mr Campbell of Shawfield, are well worth the notice of the traveller.

RUTHERGLEN is one of the finest parishes in this district, though small. The soil is in general a rich loam, and the whole is enclosed and cultivated. Rutherglen is a royal borough, situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Glasgow; the fairs held in it are the most famous of any in Scotland for the sale of draught-horses.

The BARONY OF GLASGOW, with the city, previous to 1595, made one parish. It extends all around Glasgow, except on the south side, from 2 to 5 miles in breadth. It is adorned by many gentlemen's seats, and is in the course of receiving great improvements. Glasgow is surrounded with coal, the annual produce of which is estimated at L. 30,000. Many of the manufactures connected with Glasgow are situated here; there are about 3000 looms employed. The manufacture of the dye-stuff called Cudbear is carried on here, and has been brought to great perfection: this remarkable dye-stuff is made from the excrescence which grows upon rocks and stones, a species of the lichen or rock-moss. It was used for this purpose in the Highlands upwards of a hundred years back. This company now bring their moss from Sweden and Norway; their annual expence for human urine for this manufacture, is no less than L. 800 Sterling; they use about 2000 gallons daily. Among other things worthy of notice may be mentioned the aque-

duct bridge of the river Kelvin. It is carried over a valley 400 feet long, and 65 deep; it consists of four large arches; the height from the bed of the river to the top of the bridge is 83 feet, forming one of the most stupendous works of the kind perhaps in the world. The canal admits vessels of 19 feet beam, and 68 feet keel. The great canal uniting the Friths of Forth and Clyde, and the Monkland canal, are pleasing monuments of the prosperity and enterprise of the inhabitants of this corner of the island.

GLASGOW is a handsome, populous, and well built city, situated on the banks of the river Clyde; the tide flows up nearly four miles above the city. The number of inhabitants of Glasgow and its suburbs is 86,630, the annual births 1250, burials 1561. As the city is daily on the increase, these must vary yearly. Our limits will not admit of a particular description of this elegant and thriving city: one or two of the most ancient and more striking edifices, however, must not be omitted.—A stranger, when entering Glasgow, generally finds his way to the Tontine Coffee-room. This spacious room is between 70 and 80 feet in length, with corresponding dimensions of height and breadth; it is chiefly lighted by a large bow window at one end, having another vast window on one of its sides, mingling its auxiliary light with those of the bow.

The *College* is a venerable building, much in the style of the more ancient ones of Oxford. Its Gothic ornaments towards the street, have an original and imposing effect. The College consists of three courts, and has a large garden, in which is situated its Observatory, on a rising station. The College, which forms the University, was founded about the middle of the 15th century, under the auspices of James II. but was built and endowed by Turnbull, archbishop of Glasgow.

The *Cathedral*, said to be the only Gothic church remaining entire in North Britain, is a building of great magnitude, situated on an elevated scite to the north of the Old Town. Its length strikes the eye more than its other dimensions. It has a fine spire, which having been rent by lightning, is in some places held together by cramps of copper. The bold and lofty arches of the interior edifice, formed by the concurrent ramifications of opposite columns, would exhibit a perspective of the most magnificent effect, were it not almost destroyed by a partition which divides the old church into two.

The Infirmary, many of the churches, the Trades Hall, built in 1791 after a design of Mr Adams, the Theatre, the largest in Britain out of London, with several other public buildings; these,

and the public walks around the city, all merit the notice of the traveller, who, if he wishes a more minute account of Glasgow, may consult the histories of it, written by Mr Ure, Mr Gibson, and Mr Denholm. We may further notice, that the cotton manufactory, which is now the principal one, in 1791 employed 15,000 looms, each loom giving employment to 9 persons on an average, making in all 13,500 persons. The average produce of each loom annually is L. 100 Sterling. It was here that the first incle-loom was established in the year 1732, and the first delft ware made in Scotland was manufactured here in 1748. Upon the whole, Glasgow, though only the second in point of rank, is certainly the first in Scotland in point of population and commercial importance.

Two bridges, an ancient one of eight arches, and a modern one of seven, cross the Clyde, opening a communication between the city, the county of Renfrew, and all the coast on the left shore of the frith. The new bridge is the work of Milne. It has between each of the seven arches, but somewhat higher, a circular aperture to carry off an extraordinary rise of the water in great floods. Instead of ballustrades on its two sides, are parapet walls pierced with open work in small squares, not unlike the pigeon-holes of a dovecot. This fancy is meant to give an appearance of lightness to the upper part of the bridge: the idea seems at least original. Another was begun, and nearly finished, at the foot of the Salt Market, but gave way in the great storm of 1792. A very neat one, made of timber, now supplies its place.

Nelson's Monument. A handsome pillar has been erected on the Green of Glasgow, in memory of Lord Nelson, and is the first which has been finished, we believe, in the island. This monument was some time ago rent by lightning, above 60 feet downwards from its summit.

The parish called **GORBALS OF GLASGOW** was disjoined from that of Govan, and erected into a separate parish in the year 1771. It is much on the increase, and, from its connection with Glasgow by the new bridge, may be considered a part of that city. The soil is either a rich loam, or a strong clay. It abounds in fine coal, which employs about 200 men, besides women and children.

GOVAN lies mostly on the banks of the Clyde, and is all enclosed. Coal has been wrought here for many years, and there is plenty of freestone and brick clay. Many manufactures are carried on in this parish, and to a considerable extent, particularly bleaching. The remains of two ancient castles stand here; the outer walls of one of them are pretty entire, though built in 1585.

CAMBUSNETHAN lies 9 miles from Lanark, on the road to Glasgow. The surface rises gently from the river Clyde; the soil on the banks of the river is, in general, a deep clay, gradually tending to moss and sand in the higher grounds. In general the ground is well enclosed; and the various plantations and orchards give it a rich and cultivated appearance; and there is abundance of excellent coal, and plenty of freestone and ironstone.

The parish of CALDER, reaching within 3 miles of Glasgow, is extensive and populous. The surface is in general flat, and the soil varies; great part is light and sandy. The great canal, and the road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, pass through this parish.

EAST KILBRIDE consists of the united parishes of Torrance and Kilbride. About four-fifths of the parish is arable, the rest is moor and moss. Great attention is paid to the making of sweet milk cheese, which goes under the name of Dunlop, and is considered the best in Scotland. From the families of Calderwood and Torrance have arisen statesmen and warriors of distinguished abilities. The two Hunters, John and Dr William, of London, well known in the literary world, were born at Long Calderwood, in this parish. —See Table of Minerals, annexed to this county.

In GLASFORD parish the soil, in some places, is a light loam, in others a strong clay, but in many places it is a barren moss. It is remarkable, that in the light, and most productive ground, there is a vast proportion of stones, which, when taken off, instead of meliorating, are said to impoverish the soil. A great proportion of veal is reared here for the Edinburgh market.

The two parishes of MONKLAND, viz. Old or West, and New or East Monkland, comprehend an extensive track, almost the whole of which is fertile and well cultivated; the parish of Old Monkland, indeed, has the appearance of an immense garden. The minerals are coal, in great abundance, forming an article of commerce, ironstone, and plenty of freestone. Though limestone has been found, there is none wrought in either of these parishes. On the estate of Monkland, there is a large artificial cave, of great antiquity, dug out of the solid rock.

CARMUNNOCK is pretty much elevated; the soil is partly light and sandy, and partly of a strong clay, and almost all enclosed. The banks of the river Cart are beautifully wooded; the scenery upon it is picturesque and romantic. Many tumuli are to be met with here; those that have been explored always contain human bones, fire-arms, and other instruments of war. On the estate of Castlemilk, may be seen the remains of a Roman causeway. There

is plenty of freestone, and in one district whinstone abounds, appearing, in some places, in the form of massy basaltic columns.

The parish of CAMBUSLANG, situated on the banks of the Clyde, between Hamilton and Glasgow, is beautifully diversified with hill and dale. Ditchmont, the highest hill, commands a very fine prospect. Weaving and spinning of cotton are the chief employments of the inhabitants. The extensive collieries also occupy a number of hands. There is here, too, a quarry of marble, which takes a very good polish. This parish is noted for the numerous conversions which happened during the ministry of the Rev. Mr M'Culloch, about the year 1742.

SHORTS is situated on the north-east corner of Lanarkshire. The surface is broken and hilly. The Hirst hill has been considered the highest cultivated land in Scotland; but this is a mistake, arising from its being the highest ground between the Friths of Forth and Clyde, both which are seen from this hill. Coal and ironstone abound here. Gavin Hamilton, Esq. of Murdieston, the most celebrated history painter now alive, is a native of this parish.

TABLE

Of Native and Extraneous Fossils found in the County of Lanark, and chiefly in the Parishes of Rutherglen and Kilbride.

As the greater part, if not all, of the Fossils to be found in this county are mentioned in the History of the Parishes of Rutherglen and Kilbride, by the Rev. Mr Ure, we shall exhibit them in a table, referring to that work for a particular description of them.

<i>Earths and Stones.</i>	
<i>Argillaceous</i>	Argillaceous Breccia
Potters Clay	Osmundstone
Camstones	————— with Siliceous or
Bluish Pipe Clay	Calcareous Spar, or Zeolite
Black Grey Till, with vegetable impressions.	White Steatites
Fire Clay	Ditto, the finest perhaps in Britain
Till, full of Entrochi, shells, &c.	Ponderous Spar
Hard black slaty Till	Vitreous volcanic production
Uncommon Till, called by the miners, <i>Maggy</i>	White fibrous Zeolite
Inflammable Schistus	Compact crystallized Zeolite
	Beautiful radiated Crystals of Zeolite on Till

The first of these is the fact that the...
...the second is the fact that the...
...the third is the fact that the...
...the fourth is the fact that the...
...the fifth is the fact that the...
...the sixth is the fact that the...
...the seventh is the fact that the...
...the eighth is the fact that the...
...the ninth is the fact that the...
...the tenth is the fact that the...

The first of these is the fact that the...
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...the fourth is the fact that the...
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...the seventh is the fact that the...
...the eighth is the fact that the...
...the ninth is the fact that the...
...the tenth is the fact that the...

APPENDIX

TABLE

The first of these is the fact that the...
...the second is the fact that the...
...the third is the fact that the...
...the fourth is the fact that the...
...the fifth is the fact that the...
...the sixth is the fact that the...
...the seventh is the fact that the...
...the eighth is the fact that the...
...the ninth is the fact that the...
...the tenth is the fact that the...

Species	Number
Agave	1
Agave	2
Agave	3
Agave	4
Agave	5
Agave	6
Agave	7
Agave	8
Agave	9
Agave	10
Agave	11
Agave	12
Agave	13
Agave	14
Agave	15
Agave	16
Agave	17
Agave	18
Agave	19
Agave	20

FOSSILS.

<i>Calcareous</i>	Millstone grit, at Poliskin glen
Limestone, replete with marine productions	Grit, containing shells, entrochi, &c.
Limestone Flag	Coal, both hard and soft
Stammerers, Limestone in detached masses	Cannel coal
Fine White Limestone	Petroleum
Reddish Limestone, containing some ironstone, at East Milton	Pyrites in Nodules
Limestone, containing Selenite and Manganese	Peat—Geanthrax
Cambuslang Marble, dark-grey ground, with shells	Fossil Boletus
----- reddish	<i>Metallic Substances.</i>
ditto	Hæmatites, in Rawhead Moor
Semi-transparent rhomboidal spar	Ironstone, finest near Edward's Hall
Opake reddish ditto	Calcareous Ironstone
Pyramidical Spar, Philipshill quarry	----- containing marine exuviae
Prismatic Spar, at Jackton. The crystals are hexahedral and truncated	----- Tetrahedral Prisms
Fibrous calcareous spar, at Kittochside	Ironstone Balls
Calcareous incrustations	----- Ludus Helmontii, Septarium, or Waxen Veins
Stallactites	Varieties of ditto
Stallagmites	Ætites, Eaglestone
Recent Petrifications of the Cryptogamia class of plants, in considerable variety	Kidneystone, Butterstone—these contain the best iron
BARYTES, or Ponderous Spar, both transparent and opake	Blood-red Argillaceous Iron ore, Keel, at Stonelaw
Barytes in hexahedral crystals, in shape of a cock's comb	Galena, at the Eldridge
Barytes with rock crystals	<i>Extraneous Fossils.</i>
----- hexahedral Prisms, terminating at each end in a Pyramid of six sides. A great variety of those	Vegetable impressions—Arundo or Bamboo of India
<i>Saxa Silicia</i>	----- Equisetum
Quartz nodules—vulg. Chuckie stones	----- Skeletons of Ferns, or roots of Plants
Whinstone, containing feldtspar, quartz, and shorl	Branches of trees in a charred state in coal
Basaltes	----- in freestone
Petrosilex	Impressions of Exotic Pines
Rock Crystals	Varieties of Exotic Pines
Jasper, faint yellow, striped, and blotched with red	Curious Exotic plant in coal near Torrance
Grit, Cos Arenaria, Freestone	Petrified Wood among the coal at Stonelaw
----- Blotched with red spots	Impressions of the bark of oak, elm, &c. in freestone
	<i>Petrified Productions of the Sea.</i>
	Shells—Univalves
	Pattella or Limpet
	----- with a small slit

FOSSILS.

Orthoceratites, superficiei sulcata	Conchæ Pilosæ
_____ lævi	Pecten
Cornua Ammonis, smooth and round	_____ variety, small and beautiful
_____ flat	Echini, et Aculei Echinorum
Cochleæ Helices	<i>Entrochi.</i>
Chambered Nautilus	Entrochi, screwstones, fairybeads, witch-beads, limestone-beads, St Cuthbert's beads—Nummuli Sancti Bonifacii
Turbo	Varieties of ditto ditto
Terebra	Astropodia
Buccinum	Siliceous substances, containing Entrochi, shells, &c.
Trochus	<i>Coralloides.</i>
Serpulo planorbis	Junci Lapidei
Shells.—Bivalves, both valves equal	Astroitæ
Cockle	Fungitæ
Multarticulate Cockle	Millepore
Muscle	Escharæ, Retepori or Fan Coral
Microscopic	<i>Fishes Teeth.</i>
Shells with <i>unequal valves</i>	Plectronites
Anomiæ læves	Incisores
_____ striata	_____ several varieties
_____ varieties	Undescribed Fossil
Anomiæ Echinatæ	
Anomiæ Echinatæ of the size of a hen's egg	
_____ limestone oysters	

ROADS.

GLASGOW to Hamilton and Lanark.

	(Miles.)
To Broomhouse Toll	5½
Hamilton	5¼ 10¾
Dalserf	7¼ 18
Lanark	7 25

This road is particularly laid down in the Appendix, and in the annexed Map.

To Hamilton by Rutherglen.

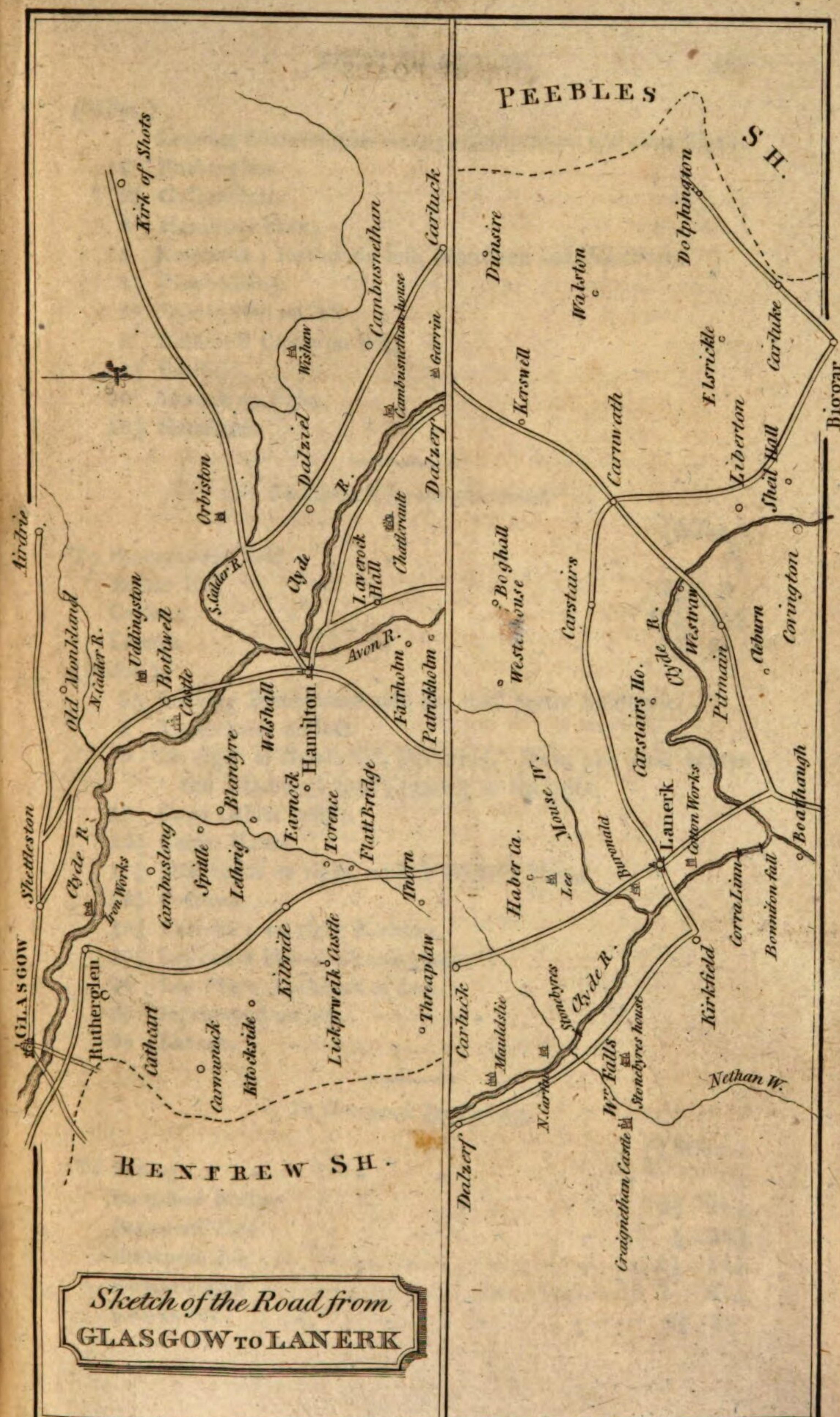
	(Miles.)
To Rutherglen	2
Cambuslang	2½ 4½
Hamilton	6¼ 10¾

VERBENA

VERBENA

Sketch of the River of the

VERBENA



Sketch of the Road from
GLASGOW TO LANERK

(Miles.)

Leaving Glasgow, pass through Bridgetown and cross Clyde.

- 2 Rutherglen.
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ Gallowflatt.
- 3 Hamilton Farm.
- 4 Rosebank ; further on left, Morriston and Westburn.
- $4\frac{1}{2}$ Cambuslang.
- $6\frac{1}{2}$ Spittle Hill on left.
- 8 Bothwell Castle on left.
- $9\frac{1}{2}$ Bellfield.
- 10 Ernock on right.
- $10\frac{3}{4}$ Hamilton.

To Lanark by another road.

	(Miles.)
To Broomhouse Toll	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Belzie Hill	$3\frac{1}{2}$ 9
Carluke	$10\frac{1}{4}$ $19\frac{1}{4}$
Lanark	$5\frac{3}{4}$ 25

(Miles.)

- $5\frac{1}{2}$ Leaving Broomhouse toll, the road passes Daldowie.
- 8 Tinnochside on left.
- 9 On right of Belzie hill, Parkhead. Here the road leaves the Edinburgh road ; turning to the right,
- 10 Cross Calder water.
- $12\frac{1}{2}$ Carfin House.
- $13\frac{1}{2}$ Muirhouse on right, on left Wishaw House.
- $14\frac{1}{2}$ Cultnass.
- $19\frac{1}{4}$ Carluke ; on right Kirkton.
- $20\frac{1}{2}$ Lainshaw House, Cunningham.
- 22 Lee Place, Lockhart of Lee.
- 23 Jerviswood on left.
- 25 Lanark.

To Greenock by Paisley.

	(Miles.)
To Paisley	$7\frac{3}{4}$
Barnsford Bridge	$2\frac{1}{2}$ $10\frac{1}{4}$
Barnsford Toll	$\frac{1}{2}$ $10\frac{3}{4}$
Bishopton Inn	$3\frac{1}{2}$ $14\frac{1}{4}$
Port-Glasgow	7 $21\frac{1}{4}$
GREENOCK	$2\frac{3}{4}$ 24

To Greenock by Renfrew.

	(Miles.)
To Govan	3
Renfrew	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bishopton Inn	6 12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Port Glasgow	7 19 $\frac{1}{4}$
GREENOCK	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 22

(Miles.)

- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ Greenlaw, and Mavisbank on the right.
- 2 Road to Paisley on the left.
- 3 Govan.
- 4 Greenhead on the left.
- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Shielhall, Mr Oswald, one mile further Braehead.
- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ RENFREW---On the right Inch, Speirs; on the left Dean-side-house.
- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cross the Cart at Inchinnan Bridge, on the right Renfield-house.
- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Northbar on the right, and onwards Park.
- 9 Freeland on the left.
- 10 Southbar, Alexander, on the left.
- 11 Craigton on the left.
- 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ Bishopton Inn, on the top of the ascent.---Here a fine prospect opens to the Clyde, and Dunbarton Castle; on the right Bishopton-house, Mr Gillespie.
- 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Finlaystone-house, Earl of Glencairn.
- 17 Parkhill, and onwards Parklee on the water side.
- 19 Port-Glasgow.
- 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rosebank on the left.
- 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crawford's dike toll.
- 22 GREENOCK.

To Stirling by Kilsyth.

	(Miles.)
To Kirkintilloch	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kilsyth	5 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Loanhead	6 18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stirling	10 28 $\frac{1}{2}$

(Miles.)

Leaving Glasgow by the Infirmary, the road crosses the Monkland canal, Whitehouses on left, and Jerviston on right.

(Miles)

- 3 Springfield on right
- 5 Mansfield on right
- 6 Canton Mass
- 7 Cross the great canal
- 11 Kilmorby - cross the bridge
- 9 From the Kilmorby at Inchelby bridge
- 10 Carleton Place on right
- 12 Elroy
- 13 Spent Lake on left
- 14 From House, Chas. H. Rogers on right
- 15 Long Creek on left
- 15 1/2 Lombard
- 20 Road goes to N. opened at the left, and on the right is
Fitchburg
- 21 Cross Canton river
- 22 1/2 Andover on left
- 24 1/2 Danversboro House on right
- 25 Cross Danversboro
- 26 1/2 St. Albans's Kirk on right
- 26 1/2 Fitchburg

To Jersey by Cambridge

	(Miles)
To Jersey	7
Cambridge	7 1/2
Lombard	9 1/2
Fitchburg	19 1/2

To Age by Danversboro

	(Miles)
To Canton	20
Mount Kirk	22 1/2
Kilmorby	23 1/2
Kilmorby	25 1/2
Kilmorby	27 1/2
Montpelier	29 1/2
Age	31 1/2

(Miles)

From the road just given, the old bridge over the Clyde by
Clyde, and passed

(Miles.)

- 2 Springfield on left.
- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Huntershill on right.
- 6 Calder Kirk.
- 7 Cross the great canal.
- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Kirkintilloch,—cross the Luggie.
- 9 Cross the Kelvin at Inchbelly bridge.
- 10 Carbeth House on right.
- 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Kilsyth.
- 14 Spaw End on left.
- 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Banton House, Cadell, Esq.
- 18 Long Croft on left.
- 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ Loanhead.
- 20 Road goes to Drummond on the left, and on the right to Falkirk.
- 21 Cross Carron water.
- 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ Auchinbuy on left.
- 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bannockburn House on right.
- 25 Cross Bannockburn.
- 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ St Ninian's Kirk on right.
- 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ Stirling.

To Stirling by Cumbernauld.

	(Miles.)
To Bedley	7
Cumbernauld	7 14
Loanhead	3 17
Stirling	10 27

To Ayr by Kilmarnock.

	(Miles.)
To Cathcart	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mearns Kirk	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kingswells	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fenwick	4 17 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kilmarnock	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Monkton	8 29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ayr	4 33 $\frac{1}{2}$

(Miles.)

This road goes across the old bridge over the Clyde by Gorbals, and passes

(Miles.)

- 2 Corsehill house.
- 4 Take new bridge over *Cart*, on the left Cathcart village, Cathcart castle ruins, and Cartside house.
- 5 Williamwood house on right.
- 6 Road to Eagleshame on the left.
- 7 Greenbank.
- 8 Mearns castle ruins.
- 9 Mearns kirk on right, and Southfield house.
- 12½ Fleakside village.
- 14 Kingswells toll to the left, and moss of Drumbay on right.
- 18 Fenwick kirk.
- 19 Crawfordland house on left.
- 21 Dean castle, Earl of Glencairn.
- 21½ KILMARNOCK.
- 23 Riccarton kirk on left.
- 24 Caprinton, Cunningham, Bart.
- 25 Freesbank on left.
- 26½ Craigie castle ruins.
- 27½ Symmington kirk on right.
- 29 Rosemount house on left.
- 30 Monkton kirk,—on left, road to Irvine.
- 30½ Orangesfield on left.
- 31½ Priestwick kirk.
- 33½ AYR,—on left Craigie house.

To Ayr by Irvine.

				(Miles.)
To Pollockshaws	-	-	-	4
Pollock House	-	-	-	4 8
Stuarton	-	-	-	10 18
IRVINE	-	-	-	7½ 25½
Monkton	-	-	-	7½ 33
AYR	-	-	-	4 37

(Miles.)

- This road also crosses the Clyde by the old bridge.
- 1 Road to Kilmarnock to the left.
 - 2 Village of Marchton.
 - 3 Lanton on the left, and Camphill.
 - 3½ On right Crossmyloof and Hags castle ruins.
 - 4 Crosses the river Earl, and goes through Pollockshaws;—on right Nether Pollock.

(Miles.)

- 1 Entrenched Park on left.
- 2 King's road to Marlborough on the left.
- 3 Entrenched house on the right.
- 4 Long house on the right.
- 5 From the White Lake on the right.
- 6 From the White Lake on the right.
- 7 Entrenched on left, road to Entrenched on right.
- 8 Entrenched.
- 9 Entrenched.
- 10 Entrenched house, Marlborough, Ent. on right.
- 11 The house on the right.
- 12 Entrenched house.
- 13 Entrenched on left.
- 14 Entrenched house, Marlborough, Ent. on right.
- 15 Great gate at Marlborough castle on right.
- 16 From castle on left.
- 17 Entrenched.
- 18 Entrenched.
- 19 Entrenched.
- 20 Ave.

To the by the way and Marlborough.

(Miles.)

To Park	1
Ent	10 10
Entrenched	10 10
Ent	10 10
Ave	10 10

(Miles.)

- 1 After crossing the Chert, the road passes
- 2 Park house.
- 3 Great house on the left.
- 4 Great house on the right, and across Marlborough.
- 5 The road at Marlborough; Marlborough on the left.
- 6 Marlborough house on the right.
- 7 Park house. Cross the Chert, and towards Marlborough on the left.
- 8 Marlborough house on the left, and Marlborough.
- 9 Marlborough, Marlborough, on the left, and Marlborough.
- 10 Marlborough, Marlborough, on the left, and Marlborough.

(Miles.)

- 5 Eastwood kirk on left.
- 6 Kirk, road to Mearns on the left.
- 8 Pollock house on the right.
- 10 Langton on the right.
- 12 Passes the White Loch on the right.
- 13 Enters Ayrshire.
- 16 Robertland on left, road to Paisley on right.
- 18 Stuarton.
- 19 Leaves Corsehill.
- 19½ Lainshaw house, Cunningham, Esq. on right.
- 21 The Byres on the right.
- 22 Cunningham head.
- 23 Reiston on left.
- 23½ Stonemuir kirk ruins ; cross Lugton water.
- 24 Great gate to Eglinton castle on right.
- 24½ Stone castle on left.
- 25½ IRVINE.
- 30 Loans.
- 33 Monkton.
- 34 Prestic.
- 37 AYR.

To Ayr by Paisley and Kilwinning.

						(Miles.)
To PAISLEY	-	-	-	-	-	8
Beith	-	-	-	-	-	11 19
KILWINNING	-	-	-	-	-	9 28
Irvine	-	-	-	-	-	3 31
AYR	-	-	-	-	-	11½ 42½

(Miles.)

- After crossing the Clyde, the road passes
- 2 Park-house.
 - 3 Govan kirk on the left.
 - 4 Crosses Craigton on the right, and enters Renfrewshire.
 - 5 The ruins of Crookstone ; Kirdonald on the left.
 - 7 Greenlaw-house on the right.
 - 8 PAISLEY. Crosses the Cart, and onwards Hallhill on the left.
 - 9½ Newton-house on the left, and Elderslie.
 - 11 Johnstone, Mr Houston, on the left, and goes through the village of Quarreltown.

(Miles.)

- 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ruins of Cochran on the right.
 14 Ruins of Elliston Tower on the left, and Hollow on the right.
 A road goes off, on the right, to Greenock.
 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ A road goes off here to Kilmarnock on the left.
 15 Castle Semple, M'Dowall, Esq.
 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ House of Barradger, Mr Montgomery.
 18 Enters Ayrshire at Clerk's bridge.
 19 Beith.
 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ Kilbirney on the right.
 23 Crosses the river Garnock.
 24 Goes through Dalry, Kirkland on the right. Keeps the banks of the river, and passes
 25 Blair-house on the left.
 26 Dalgraven.
 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ Woodhouse on the left.
 28 KILWINNING.
 29 Pass Eglinton Castle.
 31 IRVINE.
 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ AYR.

To Portpatrick.

	(Miles.)
To Ayr, p. 187.	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maybole	9 42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kirkoswald	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 47
Girvan	8 55
Ballantrae	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ 67 $\frac{1}{4}$
Stranraer	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 83 $\frac{3}{4}$
Portpatrick	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 89

(Miles.)

- 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ayr, by Kilmarnock.
 Leaving Ayr, this road takes a south-east direction, and in about 3 miles crosses the Doon.
 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ Newark on the right, and Doonside on the left.
 37 Blairstone, Cathcart on the left.
 38 Saughry. The road is now through a rich waving country, till it reaches
 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ MAYBOLE. About half a mile onwards, a road goes off on the right to Culzean, Earl of Cassillis.
 44 On the left the ruins of Baltersan, and of the Abbey of Crossraguel.

(Miles)

14. Ardara on the right, and a lake on the left of the lake.
15. L. of the lake.
16. Beyond the lake near Clifton Mill. Keeping the shore.
17. From Clifton Mill on the left, and then crossing the river, Clifton, but in with the hillsides from the north, a distance from Edinburgh.
18. Clifton.
19. Still keeping the shore from Clifton, it passes.
20. Ardara.
21. The river of Clifton on the left.
22. Large natural water falling on the right.
23. Ballintra, a small stream, and the river.
24. Leaving Ballintra, it crosses the river, and then crosses a bridge from the river.
25. Enter Clifton, a small stream.
26. From the right.
27. Enter W. of Clifton.
28. Look from the river, and Clifton on the left. In any case, reach the edge of the lake.
29. Clifton, Clifton, on the left.
30. Clifton, Clifton, on the left.
31. Clifton.
32. Clifton.

The River of Clifton

	(Miles)
1. Clifton	1.0
2. Clifton	1.0
3. Clifton	1.0
4. Clifton	1.0
5. Clifton	1.0
6. Clifton	1.0
7. Clifton	1.0
8. Clifton	1.0
9. Clifton	1.0
10. Clifton	1.0
11. Clifton	1.0
12. Clifton	1.0
13. Clifton	1.0
14. Clifton	1.0
15. Clifton	1.0
16. Clifton	1.0
17. Clifton	1.0
18. Clifton	1.0
19. Clifton	1.0
20. Clifton	1.0
21. Clifton	1.0
22. Clifton	1.0
23. Clifton	1.0
24. Clifton	1.0
25. Clifton	1.0
26. Clifton	1.0
27. Clifton	1.0
28. Clifton	1.0
29. Clifton	1.0
30. Clifton	1.0
31. Clifton	1.0
32. Clifton	1.0

1. The Church of the Holy Trinity

2. The Church of the Holy Trinity

3. The Church of the Holy Trinity

4. The Church of the Holy Trinity

5. The Church of the Holy Trinity

6. The Church of the Holy Trinity

7. The Church of the Holy Trinity

8. The Church of the Holy Trinity

9. The Church of the Holy Trinity

10. The Church of the Holy Trinity

11. The Church of the Holy Trinity

12. The Church of the Holy Trinity

13. The Church of the Holy Trinity

14. The Church of the Holy Trinity

15. The Church of the Holy Trinity

16. The Church of the Holy Trinity

17. The Church of the Holy Trinity

18. The Church of the Holy Trinity

19. The Church of the Holy Trinity

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY

(1874)

1. The Church of the Holy Trinity	100
2. The Church of the Holy Trinity	100
3. The Church of the Holy Trinity	100
4. The Church of the Holy Trinity	100
5. The Church of the Holy Trinity	100
6. The Church of the Holy Trinity	100
7. The Church of the Holy Trinity	100
8. The Church of the Holy Trinity	100
9. The Church of the Holy Trinity	100
10. The Church of the Holy Trinity	100
11. The Church of the Holy Trinity	100
12. The Church of the Holy Trinity	100
13. The Church of the Holy Trinity	100
14. The Church of the Holy Trinity	100
15. The Church of the Holy Trinity	100
16. The Church of the Holy Trinity	100
17. The Church of the Holy Trinity	100
18. The Church of the Holy Trinity	100
19. The Church of the Holy Trinity	100

(1875)

1. The Church of the Holy Trinity

2. The Church of the Holy Trinity

3. The Church of the Holy Trinity

4. The Church of the Holy Trinity

5. The Church of the Holy Trinity

6. The Church of the Holy Trinity

7. The Church of the Holy Trinity

8. The Church of the Holy Trinity

9. The Church of the Holy Trinity

10. The Church of the Holy Trinity

11. The Church of the Holy Trinity

12. The Church of the Holy Trinity

13. The Church of the Holy Trinity

14. The Church of the Holy Trinity

15. The Church of the Holy Trinity

16. The Church of the Holy Trinity

17. The Church of the Holy Trinity

18. The Church of the Holy Trinity

19. The Church of the Holy Trinity

20. The Church of the Holy Trinity

(Miles.)

- 46 Auchinblain on the right, and a little on Blainfield on the left.
- 47 Kirk Oswald.
- 50 Reaches the sea near Culzean Mill. Keeping the shore,
- 53 Passes Chapelhill on the left, and after crossing the river Girvan, falls in with the Kilkerran road at the 96th milestone from Edinburgh.
- 55 GIRVAN:
Still keeping the shore from Girvan, it passes
- 57½ Ardmillan.
- 60 The ruins of Carleton on the left.
- 61 Some natural stone pillars on the right.
- 67¼ BALLINTRAE, pleasantly situated on the coast.
Leaving Ballintrae, it crosses the river Stinchar, and recedes a little from the coast.
- 70 Enters Glenapp, a woody district.
- 73 Finnard on the right.
- 74 Enters Wigtonshire.
- 76½ Loch Ryan house, and Cairn on the left. It now goes round the edge of the Loch.
- 80 Craigaffie, Neilson, on the left.
- 82 Culhorn castle, Earl of Stair, on the left.
- 83¾ STRANRAER.
- 89 PORTPATRICK.

To Moffat and Carlisle.

	(Miles.)
To Hamilton	10¾
Larkhall	4 14¾
Lesmahagoe	8 22¾
Douglas Mill	6¼ 29
Abindon	9 38
Crawford Kirk	3 41
Elvanfoot	2½ 43½
MOFFAT	13 56½
Newton of Wamphry	7 63½
Dinwoody Green	4 67½
Lockerby	5 72½
Ecclefechan	6 78½
Gretna Green	9¼ 87¾
Longtown	4¼ 92
CARLISLE	9 101

To DUMFRIES by Hamilton, Leadhills, and Thornhill.

	(Miles.)
To Hamilton	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Larkhall	4 14 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lesmahagoe	7 23 $\frac{3}{4}$
Douglas Mill	6 28 $\frac{3}{4}$
Leadhills	15 $\frac{1}{4}$ 44
Thornhill	14 58
Brownhill Inn	3 61
DUMFRIES	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 72 $\frac{1}{2}$

(Miles.)

- 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ Hamilton.—For a description of the road to this place, see Appendix.
- 12 Cross Aven water.
- 14 Fairholm-house on right.
- 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ Larkhall on left.
- 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Broomhill on right.
- 16 Patrickholm.
- 18 Stonehouse kirk to the right.
- 19 Spital.
- 20 Blackwood.
- 22 CARSE.—Here a road goes to Strathaven to the right.
- 23 Netherhouse on right.
- 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ Lesmahagoe kirk.—Aucherfardle-house on left,—cross Ne-
than water.
- 28 Cross Douglas water.
- 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ Douglas Mill and Toll Bars. One mile to the right,
Douglas Castle.
- 37 Abingtown, Colebrook, Bart.
- 39 Castle of Crawford on left, and on the right Crawford kirk.
- 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ Elvanfoot Inn Toll. The road to Leadhills turns to the
44 right. The village of Leadhills contains about 1000
inhabitants.
- 56 *Drumlanrig Castle*, Duke of Queensberry, on the right.
- 58 THORNHILL.
- 59 Cross Campel water.
- 61 Shaw-house on left.
- 62 Barjarg on right.
- 64 Blackwood, Copland.
- 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cross *Nith* at Aldgirth bridge.

(Miles.)

- 66 Carse-house on right.
 67 Dalswinton, Miller, Esq. on the left.
 68 Cowhill.
 69 Cross Clouden or Cairn,—on left Holywood kirk, and the
 old College ruins.
 72½ DUMFRIES.

To DUMFRIES by Cumnock and Sanquhar.

				(Miles.)
To Cathcart	-	-	-	3½
Mearns kirk	-	-	-	4½ 7½
Kingswells	-	-	-	6½ 13½
Galston	-	-	-	8½ 22
Mauchlin	-	-	-	7 29
CUMNOCK	-	-	-	6½ 35½
New Cumnock	-	-	-	5 40½
Kirkconnel	-	-	-	8 48½
SANQUHAR	-	-	-	4 52½
Penpont	-	-	-	13½ 66
DUMFRIES	-	-	-	15 81

(Miles.)

This road goes across the Old Bridge over the Clyde by Gorbals, and passes

- 2 Corsehll-house.
 4 Take New Bridge over *Cart*.—On the left Cathcart vil-
 lage, Cathcart castle ruins, and Cartside house.
 5 Williamwood-house on right.
 6 Road to Eagleshame on the left.
 7 Greenbank.
 8 Mearns castle ruins.
 9 Mearns kirk on right, and Southfield-house.
 12½ Fleakside village.
 14 Kingswells toll to the left, and moss of Drumbay on the
 right.
 18 Hairshaw-house, and a little farther on Darnhillan.
 22 Galston.—Near this place stands Loudon house, Countess
 of Moira.
 28 Lochbroom on right.
 29 Mauchlin.—Near this on right, Netherplace-house.
 29½ Road to Auchinleck house, Boswell, Esq. on right.
 30 Kinkincleugh-house.

(Miles.)

- 34 Auchinleck village and kirk; on the right *Dumfries House*, Earl of Dumfries.
- 35½ Cumnock.
- 37½ Glassnock-house.
- 38 Barland castle ruins.
- 40½ New Cumnock. Cross *Nith*, on the right *Black castle ruins*.
- 45 Enter Dumfries-shire at Marchburn.
- 48½ Kirkconnel.
- 51 Killay on right.
- 52 *Sanquhar*, on right castle ruins.
- 55 Elliock on right.
- 57½ Ardock.
- 62½ Drumlanrig, Duke of Queensberry.
- 66 Penpont.
- 67 Keir kirk.
- 70 Barjarg.
- 75 Burnhead.
- 78 Road to Monyhive.
- 78½ Cross Cairn water.
- 80 Youngfield on left.
- 81 DUMFRIES.

To DUMFRIES by Muirkirk.

	(Miles.)
To Rutherglen	2
Kilbride	6
Strathaven	8 16
Muirkirk	13½ 29½
Sanquhar	16 45½
Thornhill	12 57½
DUMFRIES	14½ 71½

(Miles.)

Leaving Glasgow by Bridgetown, the road crosses the Clyde, and passes several neat houses to

- 2 Rutherglen.
- 2½ Bankend.
- 4 Castlemilk on right.
- 6 Springfield on right, and on the left Calderwood, Maxwell, Bart.
- 7 Limekills.

1. The first of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured.

2. The second of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured.

3. The third of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured.

4. The fourth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured.

5. The fifth of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured.

6. The sixth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured.

7. The seventh of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured.

8. The eighth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured.

9. The ninth of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured.

10. The tenth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured.

11. The eleventh of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured.

12. The twelfth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured.

13. The thirteenth of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured.

14. The fourteenth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured.

15. The fifteenth of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured.

16. The sixteenth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured.

17. The seventeenth of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured.

18. The eighteenth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured.

19. The nineteenth of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured.

20. The twentieth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured.

The following table shows the results of the experiments made during the year 1871.

Experiment	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th
1st	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2nd	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3rd	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
11th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
12th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
13th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
14th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
15th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
16th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
17th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
18th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
19th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
20th	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The following table shows the results of the experiments made during the year 1871.

The following table shows the results of the experiments made during the year 1871.

(Miles.)

- 8 Kilbride.
- 10 Torence.
- 14 Overtown, Stewart, Esq. on left.
- 16 Strathaven, on left old castle ruins, Duke of Hamilton.
- 17 Colinhill.
- 17½ Newton on left.
- 19½ Lambhill.
- 23½ Peelhill.
- 25 Ploughland, Duke of Hamilton.
- 29¼ Muirkirk. Beyond this on right *Wellwood*, on left *Cross-flat*.
- 45¼ Sanquhar.

After passing *Sanquhar*, the road falls upon the river Nith at Bridgend; on the opposite side stands Elliock house, Veitch, surrounded with extensive natural woods, chiefly oak; a little onward it falls in with the road last described.

71¾ DUMFRIES.

To Kirkcudbright.

	(Miles.)
To Sanquhar, (p. 194.)	45¼
Penpont	12½ 57¾
Monyhive	5½ 63¼
New Galloway	13¼ 76½
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	10½ 87

The traveller may either go to Thornhill from Sanquhar, and from thence cross the Nith at Boatford bridge; or he may cross at the bridge opposite to Drumlanrig Castle, which falls in with the road from Thornhill near Boatford, before reaching Penpont. Soon after leaving Penpont, it crosses Scarr water, and passes Tynron kirk on the right. Near Monyhive is Barbowie-house: leaving Monyhive, it crosses Craigdarroch water, and falls upon the banks of Castlefairn water. Going by Glencroish and Castlefairn, after passing Holmhead, a road goes on the right to Dalry; this goes by Balmaclellan, and soon after reaches New Galloway. Passing Kenmore Castle, the road goes along the side of Loch Ken, by Partoun, and Crossmichael, and falls in with the road from Dumfries at Causeyend. About 5 miles from Kirkcudbright, it passes Barncapel on the right, and a little onwards Valleyfield;

2 miles onwards, Comestone ruins on the right; 2 miles further, Kirkcudbright.

To Kirkcudbright by Mauchlin.

	(Miles.)
To MAUCHLIN, (p. 193.)	29
Dalmellington	14 43
Carsphairn Kirk	10 53
St John's Town, Dalry	10 63
New Galloway	2 65
Laurieston	9½ 74½
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	9½ 84

To Perth and Aberdeen.

	(Miles.)
To Stirling, (p. 187.)	27
Dumblane	6 33
Greenloaning	5 38
Blackford	4½ 42½
Auchterarder	3½ 46
Dunning	5½ 51½
PERTH	9 60½
Cupar Angus	12¾ 73¼
Meikle	5½ 78¾
Glamis	6¾ 85½
Forfar	5½ 91
Brechin	12½ 103½
North Esk Bridge	5½ 109
Laurencekirk	6 115
Drumlithie	7½ 122½
Stonehaven	6 128½
ABERDEEN	14½ 143

To Inverness.

	(Miles.)
To Stirling, as above	27
Dumblane	6 33
Muthil kirk	11½ 44½
Crieff	3 47½
Amulrie Inn	11½ 59
Aberfeldie	10 69
Weems Inn	1 70

				(Miles.)
To Cushie Ville Inn	-	-	-	4 74
Tummel Bridge Inn	-	-	-	8 82
Dalnacardoch Inn	-	-	-	10 92
Dalwhinnie Inn	-	-	-	13 105
Etrick	-	-	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bridge of Spey	-	-	-	4 115 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pitmain Inn	-	-	-	3 118 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aviemore Inn	-	-	-	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ 131 $\frac{3}{4}$
Freebairn Inn	-	-	-	15 $\frac{3}{4}$ 147 $\frac{1}{2}$
INVERNESS	-	-	-	14 $\frac{1}{4}$ 161 $\frac{3}{4}$

To Dumbarton, Inverary, and Oban.

				(Miles.)
To Partic	-	-	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kilpatrick	-	-	-	7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dunglas	-	-	-	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
DUMBARTON	-	-	-	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tarbet Inn	-	-	-	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 $\frac{3}{4}$
Arroquhar Inn	-	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 36 $\frac{1}{4}$
INVERARY	-	-	-	23 $\frac{3}{4}$ 60
Innishale	-	-	-	11 71
Dalmally	-	-	-	5 76
Bunawe	-	-	-	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$
OBAN	-	-	-	10 99 $\frac{1}{2}$

For description of the road to Inverary, See APPENDIX.

From Inverary it is a wild district, and thinly inhabited. Ten miles from Inverary stands Auchlean-house, Campbell; about 2 miles farther on, the ruins of Kilchurn Castle. Near Bunawe, is the house of Inveraw. From this it goes down the banks of Loch Etive to Oban.—Another line of road goes from Tarbet to Tyn-drum, and joins the above at Dalmally. It is eight miles shorter, and the traveller will receive directions regarding it at Tarbet.

To Inverary by Helensburgh.

				(Miles.)
To Dumbarton	-	-	-	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Caldross	-	-	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 $\frac{3}{4}$
Helensburgh	-	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 22
Ardencaple Inn	-	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$

DIRECT ROADS

	(Miles.)
Faslane - - - - -	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 29
Gairloch-head - - - - -	1 30
Portincaple Ferry - - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Arrochar Inn - - - - -	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ 39 $\frac{3}{4}$
INVERARY - - - - -	23 $\frac{3}{4}$ 63 $\frac{1}{2}$

To Campbelton, (by water.)

	(Miles.)
To Greenock, (p. 186.) - - - - -	22
Rothsay - - - - -	18 40
Lamlash - - - - -	24 64
CAMPBELTON - - - - -	36 100

To Fort-William.

	(Miles.)
To Tarbet, (p. 197.) - - - - -	34 $\frac{3}{4}$
Aultarnin Inn - - - - -	10 44 $\frac{3}{4}$
Crianlarick - - - - -	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 51
Tyndrum - - - - -	5 56
Inverounon - - - - -	9 65
King's Head Inn - - - - -	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kinlochleven - - - - -	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 83
Maryburgh, or Gordon's burgh - - - - -	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 96 $\frac{1}{2}$
FORT-WILLIAM - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ 97

To Callendar and Killin.

	(Miles.)
To Garscube Bridge - - - - -	5
Mill Gavie - - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Strathblane - - - - -	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ 12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Killlearn - - - - -	6 18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Balfron - - - - -	4 22 $\frac{1}{4}$
Buchlyvie - - - - -	2 24 $\frac{1}{4}$
CALENDAR - - - - -	13 37 $\frac{1}{4}$
Loch-erne-head - - - - -	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ 51
KILLIN - - - - -	8 59

To Neilston.

	(Miles.)
To Pollockshaws - - - - -	4
Barhead - - - - -	4 8
NEILSTON - - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

(Miles)

Taken	31	30
March 1st	1	25
March 2nd	22	210
March 3rd	31	310
March 4th	22	200

To New York (by water)

(Miles)

March 5th	31	30
March 6th	11	10
March 7th	11	10
March 8th	30	100

To New York

(Miles)

March 9th	31	30
March 10th	10	44
March 11th	31	31
March 12th	1	10
March 13th	2	20
March 14th	14	70
March 15th	23	10
March 16th	121	100
March 17th	1	10

To Canada and back

(Miles)

March 18th	31	30
March 19th	31	30
March 20th	41	100
March 21st	3	30
March 22nd	4	10
March 23rd	3	30
March 24th	10	10
March 25th	10	10
March 26th	10	10

To New York

(Miles)

March 27th	31	30
March 28th	1	10
March 29th	11	10

To Beith, Kilwinning, and Saltcoats.

	(Miles.)
To Paisley	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
BEITH	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ 19
Dalry	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ 23 $\frac{1}{4}$
KILWINNING	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 28
Stevenston	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30 $\frac{1}{2}$
SALTCOATS	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ 31 $\frac{3}{4}$

CHIEF SEATS.—*Hamilton Palace*, Duke of Hamilton.—*Douglas Castle*, and *Bothwell House*, Lord Douglas.—*Mauldslie Castle*, and *Carmichael House*, Earl of Hyndford.—*Wishaw*, Lord Belhaven.—*Mains*, Douglas.—*Carnwath*, Lockhart.—*Carstairs*, Fullerton.—*Lee*, Lockhart.—*Braxfield*, M^cQueen.—*Gilkerscleugh*, Hamilton.—*Westraw*, Carmichael.—*Baronald*, Lockhart.—*Smelliehall*, Ld Armadale.—*Cleghorn*, Lockhart.—*Dalserff*, Hamilton.—*New Carfin*, Nisbet.—*Calderwood*, Maxwell, Bart.—*Dalziel*, Hamilton.—*Jarvieston*, Cunnison.—*Jarviswood*, Baillie.—*Lainshaw*, Cunningham.—*Cambusnethan*, Lockhart.—*Bothwell Bank*, Hamilton.—*Woodhall*, Campbell of Shawfield.—*Drumpellier*, Stirling.—*Castlemilk*, Stewart, Bart.; and several others, besides many neat villages and boxes around Glasgow and Hamilton.

Table of Heights in Lanarkshire.

	Feet above the sea.
Quothquanlaw, above the run of Clyde	600 feet.
Leven Seat, Carnwath, above ditto	1200 feet.
Town of Lanark	656
Kirk of Walston	680
Ditchmont, near Cambuslang	700
Westraw, highest hill	1000
Walston Mount	1550
Leadhills	1564
Tinto (from the run of Clyde 1620)	2368
Lauders, near Leadhills	3150

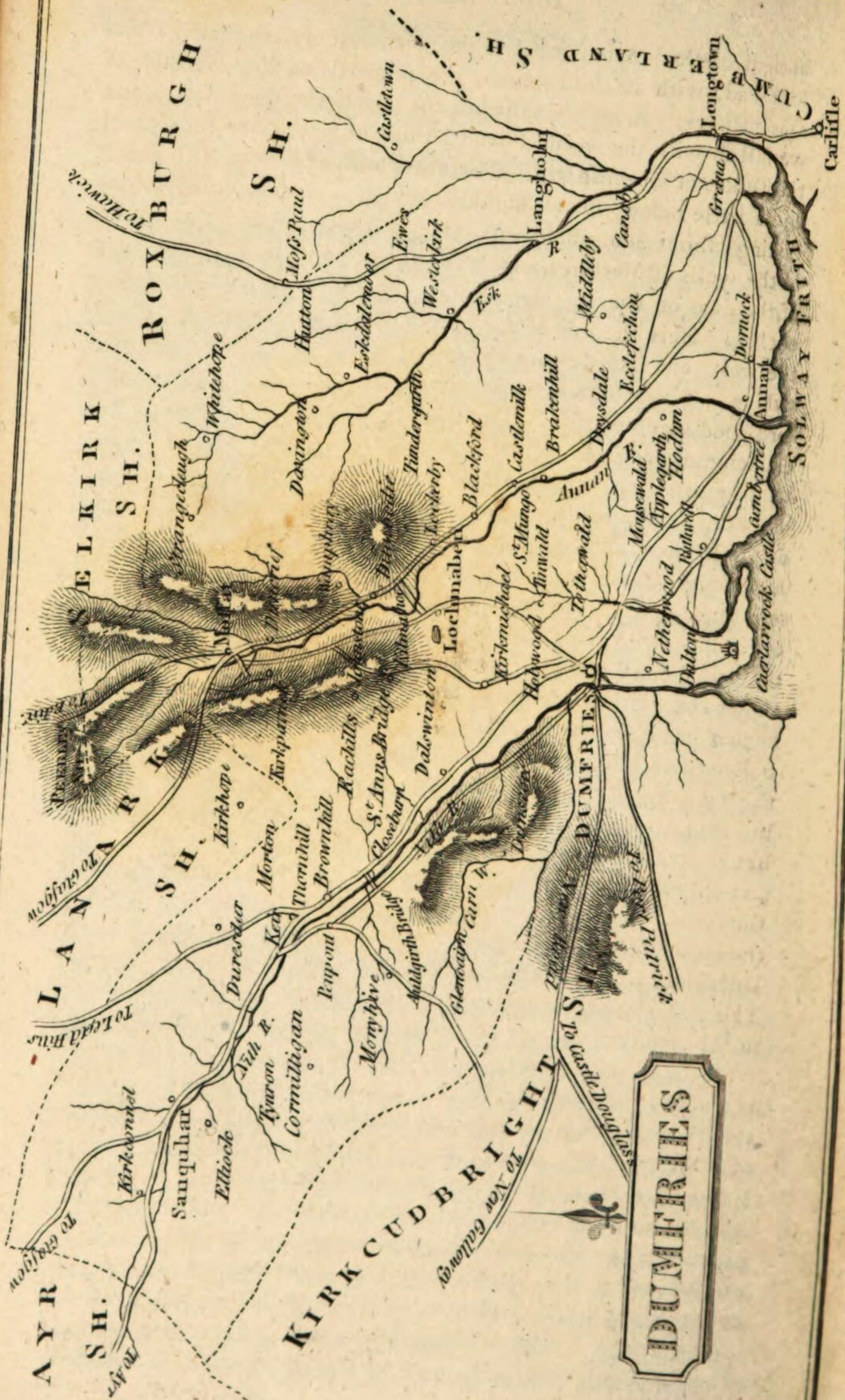
COUNTY OF DUMFRIES.

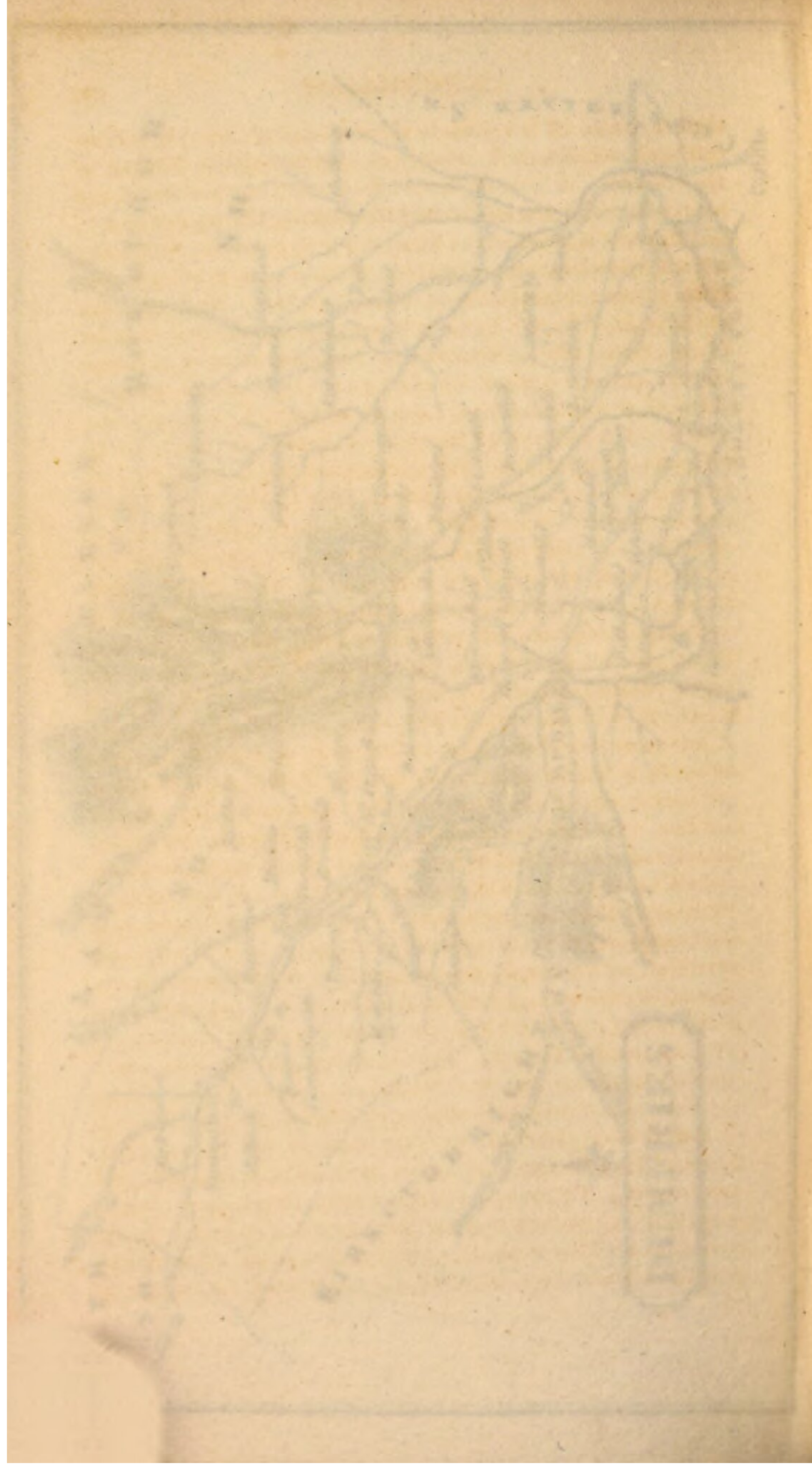
THIS large and populous county is about 50 miles in length, and where broadest 40. On the north it is bounded by the shires of Lanark and Peebles; on the west by Kirkcudbrightshire; on the south by the Solway Frith, which separates it from England; and on the east by the shires of Selkirk and Roxburgh. This is the most southern border county of Scotland; and its outline is pretty well marked by the situation of the towns *Annan*, *Dumfries*, *Sanquhar*, *Moffat*, *Moss-paul*, *Langholm*, and *Graitney*, all which stand on the limits of the county. This county contains four royal burghs, Dumfries and Sanquhar in Nithsdale, and Annan and Lochmaben in Annandale. Where bounded by the counties of Kirkcudbright and Ayr, it is hilly, mountainous, and still more so where it borders on those of Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Lanark. It has been noticed, that the rivers Clyde, Tweed, and Annan, take their source from the same hill, and run in different directions. The Annan, as well as all the considerable streams in this county, run southward, and empty themselves into the Solway Frith: hence it is evident, that this district has a declination from north to south, though this be interrupted by several disconnected ridges. Towards Solway Frith, comprehending the valleys of Dumfries and Annan, it is low and comparatively flat. A pretty high ridge, however, divides the valley of Annan from the valley of Esk, and another, that of Annan from Nithsdale. Three rivers give their names to different districts of the county, viz. the Nith, Annan, and Esk; hence Nithsdale, which comprehends the west, Annandale the middle, and Eskdale the east division; but which are all unequal in point of extent, though the rivers run in nearly the parallel directions, at about 12 miles distance from each other.

The river Nith rises in the upper part of Ayrshire, and enters NITHSDALE by the foot of Carsoncone hill, in the parish of Kirkconnel. From this it descends into the valley of Sanquhar. The Nith forces its way through the hills which surround this valley, at Elliock bridge, after having been enlarged by Carwick water from the north, and Euchar water from the south. From Elliock bridge, the course is through a hilly district, till it reaches the vale of Closeburn, which is pretty extensive, being about 7 miles long and 2 in breadth, and is surrounded by hills. At the head of Nithsdale lies the royal burgh of Sanquhar, and the ruins of its

THE FIRST JOURNALS

The first journals of the expedition were written by the ship's surgeon, John L. Smith, and the ship's clerk, John L. Smith. The journals were written in a diary form, and they contain a great deal of interesting information about the expedition. The journals were written in a very clear and concise manner, and they are a valuable source of information about the expedition. The journals were written in a very clear and concise manner, and they are a valuable source of information about the expedition. The journals were written in a very clear and concise manner, and they are a valuable source of information about the expedition.





ancient castle. A few miles to the north-east of Sanquhar is Wanlockhead, with its lead mines, the property of the Marquis of Queensberry. A little southward the country becomes flatter, and we fall in with the woods around Drumlanrig, the ancient seat of the Dukes of Queensberry. There is a bridge over the Nith here; and a little below, near Thornhill, which is a neat village, containing about 500 inhabitants, there is another. Near this, one of the walls of Morton Castle still stands, to remind the traveller of the days of Bruce. Opposite to Thornhill there is a curious obelisk. Here the line of the county makes a circuitous sweep to the west, and includes the villages of Penpont, Tynron, and Monyhive. The valleys here are well cultivated, and the hills afford good sheep pasture. The Roman causeway and vestiges of an encampment account for the name of *Tiber* Castle, which Wallace took by surprise. About a mile from Penpont stands the old ruin of Eccles, and a few miles below is Barjarg, the pleasant residence of Mr Hunter, enveloped in a good deal of natural wood. Near Jarborough Castle, on the banks of the river Cairn, there are to be seen those earthen mounds called *Bow-butts*, where the barons of Glencairn, with their vassals, used to practise archery; these are the best defined of any of the kind in Scotland. Further down is Closeburn, with its extensive lime-works, near which is the castle of that name, one of the oldest in the south of Scotland; a little below there is a fine bridge over the river Nith. At Dalswinton, the ancient seat of the Comynes, there once stood a large Gothic building, upon the scite of which the present possessor, Mr Miller, has erected a delightful habitation. Not far off stand the village and old tower of Amisfield, the ancient residence of the family of Charteris. The river Cairn, which forms the western boundary of the county, unites its stream with the Nith; a little below stands Dumfries, a royal burgh, and the capital of the southern counties. The castle belonged anciently to the Maxwells, a prevalent name in the county; and near it is the monastery which Bruce stained with the blood of Comyne. The new bridge over the Nith, which is a very handsome one, was erected in the year 1790. Taking the river as our guide in proceeding southward, we find the Castle of Caerlaverock, situated near the shore of the Solway Frith. Eastward from Dumfries lies Locher Moss, 12 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. This must, at some remote period, have been a great forest, as vast oak trees are frequently dug up in it. To the east of Locher Moss stand the villages of Roccan and Tortherwald; near this last are the ruins of an old castle, and the vestiges of

two camps. On the coast stands the village of Ruthwell, a little to the west of which is seen the Castle of Camlongan, still very entire.

ANNANDALE is the middle division of this county. The river Annan, like the Tweed and Clyde, as already noticed, takes its rise in the high mountains above Moffat, and runs through the flat part of the vale of Annan, until it reaches near the manse of St Mungo, a distance of upwards of 23 miles. In this course it receives Evan and Moffat waters: also the river Wamphray, which waters a pleasant valley of that name. Passing Johnstone, it receives some other tributary streams. At Lochmaben it is joined by the water Ae, and a little below by the Dryfe, which runs through the vale of Dryfesdale, or Drysdale. When it approaches the Kirk of St Mungo, the Annan flows over a rocky bed, which may be considered the termination of the vale of Annan. After this it enters the lower part of Annandale, which opens considerably here. It now receives Milk water, which rises from the mountains called Milk-waterhead, that lie between Annandale and Eskdale. Continuing its course by the Tower of Repentance, and round the foot of Woodcockair, it waters the lowest part of this district; and after a run of about 37 miles from its source, pours its stream into the Solway Frith at Annan. At the top of this district stands Moffat, so well known for its mineral waters. The country around is mountainous, but the village is most pleasantly situated in a pretty extensive basin, which is dry and healthy. Hartfell is the highest mountain in this neighbourhood. In this district, besides Lochmaben, surrounded by its numerous lakes, we have the thriving town of Lockerby, noted for cattle markets; a little below stands Castlemilk; and still lower the village of Ecclefechan. To the west of this village we find Hoddam Castle, and a mile to the south the Tower of Repentance. At the bottom of this division, is situated the burgh of Annan, around which the country is pretty level. Annan stands at the mouth of the river, and has a small harbour where corn is shipped. There is a fine bridge over the river, and at ebb tide it is usual for the country people to cross the Solway Frith to Cumberland.

ESKDALE is the eastern division of this county. The Esk is a very pastoral river, the higher part, from Eksdalemoor, where it rises, to Broomholm below Langholm, near 20 miles, is mountainous, but affording fine sheep pasture. During this part of its course, it is joined by the Black Esk, which has its source from the same quarter; Megget, which joins it near Westerkirk; Ewas,

which rises from the hills above Hawick, and joins the Esk at Langholm Lodge; and Wauchope water, which has an opposite course, and joins it a little to the south of Langholm. Langholm Lodge is a fine residence of the family of Buccleugh, to whom almost the whole district belongs. A few miles further down the Esk reaches Broomholm, from whence it flows through a flat country, passing by Cannobie and Langtown, and through a part of Cumberland, before it reaches the Solway Frith, during which it receives the Liddal from Roxburghshire, and the Lyne from Cumberland. Its course is about 38 miles, 30 of which lie in the shire of Dumfries. At Westerhall, the property of Sir James Johnstone, there was a mine of Antimony wrought, the only one in Great Britain. At the extremity stands the noted village of Graitney; a little to the north, on the banks of the river Sark, is Springkell-house, an elegant seat of Maxwell, Bart.; and on the opposite side, the Solway Moss, which, in 1771, overflowed the adjacent county for several miles.

We learn, from the general view of the mineralogy of this county, by General Dirom, annexed to its map, that the mountainous part consists chiefly of argillaceous rock, or schistus, in a position nearly vertical, ranging east and west, and contains frequent veins of heavy and calcareous spar, indicating the presence of metallic ores. This rock is covered occasionally by amygdaloid or toadstone, called there copper-craig, and by basalt or whinstone. The lead mines, at Leadhills and Wanlockhead, are among the greatest in Britain. The veins vary from a few inches to 15 feet in thickness. The galena or ore, which yields from 74 to 80 per cent. fills either the whole cavity of the vein, or is contained in a matrix of calcareous, or heavy spar, or quartz, accompanied with white, green, or yellow lead ores; with calamine, blende, manganese, iron and copper pyrites, and sometimes with that rare fossil, mountain-cork. Silver is extracted from the lead of these mines, which give from 6 to 12 ounces in the ton. Gold is found in veins of quartz, or washed down by the rivulets. The mine of antimony, at Glendinning, was discovered in 1760, but not regularly worked till 1793; it was given over in 1798. It produced 100 tons of the regulus of antimony, worth L. 84 per ton. The ore, which was in a state of sulphuret, yielded about 50 per cent.; and besides it, the vein, which seldom exceeded 20 inches in thickness, contained blende, calcareous spar, and quartz. Manganese has been found in small quantities, in nests or heaps, imbedded in clay or gravel, and is worth L. 9 per ton. The low coun-

try, from 8 to 12 miles inland, is of secondary formation. It consists of brown, red, and in some places of yellow or white sandstone, dipping generally to the Solway Frith, or south, disposed in thick strata, and frequently containing vegetable impressions. A considerable body of limestone dipping also to the south, ranges through this part of the county, from east to west.—Loose blocks of that species of granite, called *sienite*, are found all over the low part of this county, and also on the other side of the Solway Frith, although there are no mountains of that rock nearer than Crissel in Galloway, and Skiddaw in Cumberland.

A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in Dumfries-shire.

PARISHES.	EXTENT.		Number of Persons.
	Miles English.		
	Length	Breadth	
Annan	8	3	2570
Applegarth	6	5	795
Canoby	9	6	2580
Caerlaverock	6	2	1014
Closeburn	10	9	1679
Cummertrees	4	3	1300
Dalton	4	3	595
Dornock	3	2	691
Drysdale	7	3	1607
Dumfries	6	3	7288
Dunscore	12	5	1174
Durisdeer	8	4	1148
Eskdalemuir	11	8	537
Ewes	8	5	358
Glencairn	14	6	1403
Graitney	6	3	1765
Hoddam	5	3½	1250
Holywood	10	2	809
Hutton and Corrie	12	5	646
Johnstone	4	3	740

PARISHES.	EXTENT.		Number of Persons.
	<i>Miles English.</i>	<i>Length Breadth</i>	
Keir	8	3	771
Kirkconnel	14	8	1096
Kilmahoe	7	5	1315
Kirkmichael	10	4	904
Kirk-Patrick Fleming	6	3	1544
----- Juxta	8	8	506
Langholm	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	2039
Lochmaben	10	3	2053
Middleby	9	4	1507
Moffat	15	9	1619
Morton	6	3	1255
Mousewald	6	3	705
Penpont	21	4	966
Ruthwell	6	3	966
St Mungo	4	4	644
Sanquhar	15	10	2350
Tinwald	6	4	980
Torthorwald	3	3	703
Tundergarth	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	484
Tynron	12	3	563
Wamphray	5	3	423
Wester-Kirk	9	6	638

PARISHES.

WE begin the particular description of this county at the north-west angle, where we first meet with SANQUHAR. Its situation is elevated, standing near the head of the county, to which there is a gradual rise of near 3000 feet. It may be reckoned amongst the highest land in Scotland. The hills are barren and rugged; their bowels, however, contain great wealth; besides coal and lime, the mines of Wanlockhead yield immense quantities of lead. The variety of limestone is considerable; some kinds of it approach to

the hardness of marble ; others contain numbers of petrified shells, chiefly of the cockle species, others are in plates, or thin strata of a bluish colour, on which are formed impressions of shells and other vegetables. Petrifications of wood are occasionally found in the strata of coal. The town of Sanquhar, which contains about 1000 inhabitants, has long been famous for its woollen manufactures ; before the American war, its principal manufacture was that of coarse stockings for the American market ; it was not uncommon for one person to furnish 4000 pairs annually to one house in Glasgow. Of late the carpet-manufactory has been the chief employment of the inhabitants. The old castle, once the residence of the family of Crichton, is worthy of a visit. At Ellick was born the *Admirable Crichton*, whose father, Robert Crichton, was advocate to Queen Mary and King James VI. ; though it must be observed, many other places claim the honour of his birth.

The neighbouring parish of KIRKCONNEL has only about 600 acres in tillage, and these are in general a light gravelly soil. There is coal wrought in this parish ; Glenmucleugh hills contain limestone ; and in Glenwhinny and Bankhead hills there are strong indications of lead. As might be expected, there are several mineral springs here ; the most remarkable is the Rigburn Spa, which, from chemical analysis, seems to be of the same quality with the Hartfell spring near Moffat, but much stronger. The Duke of Queensberry is proprietor of nearly the whole parish.

To the south-east we find the parish of DURISDEER, which is almost surrounded with hills. The river Nith divides it. The arable parts are in general fertile ; the hills afford good sheep pasture.

South from this is PENPONT, a parish of very great extent. There is a gradual ascent from the south-east part of the parish to the north-west, which is more than three thousand feet above the level of the sea. Cairnkinnow is the highest mountain between the friths of Solway and Clyde. The hills are in general covered with grass ; the arable land is, upon the whole, light, and capable of improvement. Several vestiges of encampments, and the track of a Roman causeway, are to be seen here. Though in several places there are indications of coal, lead, and iron, yet none have been wrought. One of the greatest curiosities in this part of Scotland is *Glenquhargen Craig*. It is composed of a dark whinstone, and rises almost perpendicular to the height of 1000 feet. It has two sides which forcibly strike the eye, no other rock being near it. The most considerable rivers are the Scarr, the Kin, and the Afton. There are many picturesque and beautiful views in this parish. The small town of Penpont is a presbytery-seat.

the city of London, and the county of Middlesex, from the year 1550 to the year 1650. The first part of the history is divided into three books, the first of which contains the history of the city of London, the second of which contains the history of the county of Middlesex, and the third of which contains the history of the city of Westminster. The second part of the history is divided into three books, the first of which contains the history of the city of London, the second of which contains the history of the county of Middlesex, and the third of which contains the history of the city of Westminster. The third part of the history is divided into three books, the first of which contains the history of the city of London, the second of which contains the history of the county of Middlesex, and the third of which contains the history of the city of Westminster. The fourth part of the history is divided into three books, the first of which contains the history of the city of London, the second of which contains the history of the county of Middlesex, and the third of which contains the history of the city of Westminster. The fifth part of the history is divided into three books, the first of which contains the history of the city of London, the second of which contains the history of the county of Middlesex, and the third of which contains the history of the city of Westminster. The sixth part of the history is divided into three books, the first of which contains the history of the city of London, the second of which contains the history of the county of Middlesex, and the third of which contains the history of the city of Westminster. The seventh part of the history is divided into three books, the first of which contains the history of the city of London, the second of which contains the history of the county of Middlesex, and the third of which contains the history of the city of Westminster. The eighth part of the history is divided into three books, the first of which contains the history of the city of London, the second of which contains the history of the county of Middlesex, and the third of which contains the history of the city of Westminster. The ninth part of the history is divided into three books, the first of which contains the history of the city of London, the second of which contains the history of the county of Middlesex, and the third of which contains the history of the city of Westminster. The tenth part of the history is divided into three books, the first of which contains the history of the city of London, the second of which contains the history of the county of Middlesex, and the third of which contains the history of the city of Westminster.

The surface of **TYNRON** is a strath, rising into hills on both sides, well adapted for pasture; the soil is light and sandy. A Roman causeway runs through the parish from east to west, and the vestiges of several places of strength may also be traced. As there is no coal in this vicinity, peat is the principal fuel. The Doon of Tynron is a beautiful pyramidical hill, on the top of which stood an old castle; the prospect from it is very extensive. In the river Kinnel there is a cascade worth visiting, called Aird Linn.

Contiguous to Tynron is the parish of **MORTON**, of which the Duke of Queensberry is almost the sole proprietor. The low grounds upon the banks of the rivers Nith and Compte are a rich mould; as the ground rises to the east it is lighter, but capable of much improvement.

More than one third of the adjoining parish of **KEIR** is hilly; the soil of the low grounds is in general light, upon a gravelly bottom, and tolerably fertile. This parish is watered by the Nith and Scarr, and is adorned with a considerable extent of natural wood, as well as planting. An inexhaustible quarry of limestone was discovered on the estate of Barjarg about 17 years ago; but the distance from coal, 14 miles, is felt a great disadvantage.

DUNSCORE is of a very irregular form. The river Nith runs through part of it. The soil of the flat grounds is rich; from the river Nith it rises gradually, terminating in rocky hills. It is somewhat remarkable, that there are no less than 43 heritors in this parish, 26 of whom reside in it.

The parish of **CLOSEBURN** was united to Dalgarno in 1697; the two form nearly a square. The river Nith waters it for 5 or 6 miles, along which the soil is a fine rich loam. The eastern district is unfit for tillage, but affords good sheep pasture. Queensberry hill raises its majestic top to the north. As a great natural curiosity, Crichup Linn deserves notice: besides a beautiful cascade of between 80 and 90 feet, the water of Crichup has hollowed out a bason of 20 feet deep, in a red freestone rock, forming a linn, measuring from top to bottom about 100 feet, the scenery around which is very picturesque and romantic. The Closeburn limeworks have proved very beneficial to agriculture.

On the opposite bank of the Nith we find **GLENCAIRN**, one of the most considerable parishes in the south, for extent and population. The river Cairn runs through it; besides several other rivers, there is a beautiful lake called Loch Ore, 3 miles in circumference. The soil is in general good; on the banks of the river it is rich and fertile.

The form of **KILMAHOE** is extremely irregular. To the north

and east it is hilly ; where the ground is flat, the soil is good. The spirit of improvement began in this parish about the year 1750, and still goes on rapidly. Here the elegant seat of Mr Miller, Dal-swinton, is situated.

The parish of TINWALD is of an oblong form. The soil is, where arable, capable of great improvement by lime. In Lochar Moss, which is about 12 miles long and 3 broad, vessels and utensils of great antiquity are occasionally found. Paterson, famous for being the planner of the Bank of England, and of the Darien scheme, was a native of this parish. In the same house was also born Dr Mounsey, his grand-nephew, first physician for many years to the late Empress of Russia.

HOLYWOOD, extending along the Nith, is in general flat, lying in the middle of a broad valley. The ground on the banks of the Nith and Cluden is a deep rich loam ; a considerable part is light and gravelly. There are no manufactures in this parish ; neither have any minerals, worthy of notice, been found in it.

The greater part of the neighbouring parish of KIRKMICHAEL is rather barren, and much of it uncultivated ; the north-west corner being hilly. The banks of the rivers Ae and Kinnell, however, are fertile. There are to be seen here the remains of some fortified places, where Roman utensils have been found.

The parish of DUMFRIES is 6 miles long, and from 2 to 3 broad, containing about 7288 inhabitants, nearly 5890 of whom reside in the town. It is part of an extensive vale, spreading towards the Solway Frith. Some hills arise in the south-east, but these are inconsiderable in height, and are all planted or cultivated to the top. The soil of the north-east side of the parish is a reddish earth, upon a red freestone bottom ; that on the south-west is, in general, a pretty strong loamy clay. Of late years, great improvements in agriculture have been carried on in this parish. A mile to the east of the town stands the Maiden Bower Craig, a curiously hollowed rock, said to have been famous in the days of Druidism. The town of Dumfries is a royal burgh, the capital of the shire, and the seat of a presbytery and a synod. It stands pleasantly on the eastern banks of the river Nith, about 9 miles above where that river empties itself into the Solway Frith ; but vessels of considerable burden can lie near the town. The tide at the mouth of the river Nith flows in with such rapidity, that a man on horseback, if overtaken by it, can hardly escape. Dumfries rises beautifully from the water, and its houses, built of brick, or red freestone, have a light appearance. The principal street extends about three quarters of a mile parallel to the river. The neighbourhood

of the town is adorned with thriving plantations. Being a sort of capital to the south of Scotland, Dumfries is a place of considerable resort, and the inhabitants have long been noted for hospitality, and the urbanity of their manners. Besides those who resort merely for the sake of society, many families are attracted by its excellent seminaries of education. There is an elegance and gaiety here, not to be found perhaps in any town of the size in Scotland. They have a theatre, assemblies, and other public amusements. The circuits or assizes are held here twice a-year. The Dumfries and Galloway hunt meet annually, and the Caledonian hunt meets occasionally in this town. Dumfries is the seat of no extensive manufacture, neither does it possess much foreign commerce. The revenue of the town is upwards of L. 1600 *per annum*, and two weekly markets, besides three annual fairs, are held in it. The town is very ancient, as the remains of several castles and places of strength, with other ruins, testify. Over the Nith there are two bridges, one built in 1789, and an old one of nine arches. Dumfries has given birth to several men of eminence in the learned professions; of these the late Andrew Crosbie, Esq. advocate, Dr Wright, late Professor of Divinity in Glasgow, and Dr Gilchrist, may be mentioned.

CAERLAVEROCK is a sort of peninsula, formed by the Solway Frith, and the Nith and Lochar waters. The ground is flat on the east, and rises gradually to the west; it is tolerably fertile, and well cultivated. Dr John Hutton, who was first physician to King William and Queen Mary, was a native of this parish, and it has been indebted to him for several liberal benefactions. Near the mouth of the Nith stands the old castle of Caerlaverock, founded *anno* 1425, still in better condition than most of the ancient fortresses in the kingdom, though it was very often besieged by the English. The fort is richly adorned with sculpture; it is surrounded by a double ditch.

The parish of LOCHMABEN extends along the banks of the Annan about 10 miles. The soil on the banks of the river is rich and fertile. The feeding of swine is a considerable article of husbandry. The town is a royal burgh, and supposed to be very ancient. Its chief manufacture is linen. There is a scite of a very old castle near the town, originally the seat of Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, before that family came to the crown. There are seven lochs in this parish. The largest, Castle Loch, contains fifteen or sixteen different kinds of fish, one of which very much resembles the herring; it is called *vendise*, is esteemed remarkably delicate, and is to be found no where else. Several attempts have been made

to transport them to other lochs, though without success. The largest and strongest castle of any on the borders of the two kingdoms, excepting Carlisle, stands upon a peninsula on this loch; it was built by King Robert I. and before the invention of fire-arms, might justly be deemed impregnable. The barony of Lochmaben, or the Four Towns, (as it is called), is held by the same tenure as crown lands in Orkney and Zetland, viz. *Udal*, that is, without charter or seisin; the property being transferred simply by delivery and possession. The distance from coal and lime is a considerable hindrance to improvement in this district.

The surface of MOUSEWALD may be considered as flat upon the whole, there being no rising ground which the plough does not reach. In the higher parts the soil is light and sandy, the low grounds are wet and marshy. The great military road from Carlisle to Portpatrick runs through it.

RUTHWELL lies upon the Solway Frith. The soil is in general light and sandy. Since the discovery of lime in the parish, it has been considerably improved. There is every appearance of coal in various places, and seeing it is wrought on the opposite shore in Cumberland, the failures in finding it may reasonably be attributed to want of skill in searching. At Brow there is a chalybeate spring in great repute. The inhabitants of this parish are privileged to collect and make salt in the bay, duty free, which they are in use of doing in the summer season; as far as we know, this is the only instance of this privilege in Scotland. The fragments of a curious antique obelisk are to be seen in the church, ornamented with rude carving; when entire, it appears to have been about 20 feet high. Here stands the ancient castle of Camlongan, still very entire; it is the seat of Lord Stormont, and the birth-place of the late Earl Mansfield.

Along the river Lochar lies the parish of TORTHORWALD. The soil on the west part is low, being part of the Lochar moss; towards the east the ground rises to pretty high hills. From Beacon hill there is one of the most extensive prospects to be met with in that part of the country. The vestiges of two British camps, and the ruins of an old castle, are still to be seen.

MIDDLEBIE consists of three united parishes. The ground is, upon the whole, pretty level, having some gentle rising hills interspersed. The soil is, in general, a strong clay upon a tilly bed. There is limestone wrought here. The freestone is of a red colour, and answers well for building. Near the church the vestiges of a Roman work are to be seen.

The parish of HODDAM is watered by the Annan, the Milk, and

the Mein. It consists partly of high, and partly of low ground; that on the banks of the rivers is pretty fertile; the higher inclines much to clay. The whole is in a rapid state of improvement, to which the great roads from Edinburgh to Glasgow to the south have contributed much. There is lime in the neighbourhood, but no coal. Salmon are to be had in great abundance near the mouth of the Annan. The mode of fishing them has been chiefly with a spear, called a *lister*. Mr Pennant, when speaking of this method, says, "The sportsman is mounted on a good horse, and furnished with a long spear; he discovers it in some shallow channel, pursues it full speed, turns it like a greyhound, and after a long chase seldom fails to transfix it." This frith is also famous for large flounders, little inferior, either in size or delicacy, to ordinary turbot. The castle of Hoddam is situated in the parish of Cummertrees.

In DALTON parish the soil is a light sandy loam, very capable of improvement. There is neither coal nor lime here; peats are almost the only fuel.

The situation of CUMMERTEES is low, upon the Solway Frith; the soil varies, but is in general rich and fertile, excepting the banks of the frith, which are sandy. Husbandry here has been much indebted to the lime quarries of Killhead, which are of an excellent quality. Sometimes veins of limestone are found here, so hard as to take a fine polish; it is of a dark colour, beautified by the admixture of shells and other petrifications. Hoddam Castle, the residence of Mr Sharp, is situated here; it is an ancient structure, and still very entire.

The parish of ANNAN lies upon the Solway Frith. The river Annan intersects it, and forms an excellent harbour at its influx into the frith. The surface is in general low and flat; the soil is various, and not very productive. Potatoes are much cultivated here, and they are found to be of so excellent a quality as to be much sought after for seed. The Bruces built here a stately castle, the ruins of which still remain. Upon their accession to the Scottish throne, Annan obtained the privilege of a royal burgh. Many of the remarkable military transactions between the English and Scots took place at Annan, and in its vicinity. There are salmon, cod, and sometimes turbot caught here, besides a variety of small fish.

APPLEGARTH lies nearly at an equal distance from Dumfries and Annan. Improvement, by liming and green crops, has of late been carried on here with considerable spirit. The soil upon the banks of the Annan and Dryfe is a rich loam.

JOHNSTONE is flat and fertile, lying on the banks of the Annan. A considerable part has been planted of late, and various improvements are going on, but the distance from coal, and from lime, renders these expensive and laborious. This parish gave birth to Drs Rogerson and Halliday, both physicians to her Imperial Majesty.

CANOBY borders with England, and is, in general, flat, and may be considered as the low lands of Eskdale; it is intersected by the river Esk in the centre; the rivers Liddal and Tarras also water it; the soil may be all considered as holm land, and is chiefly a light loam. There is plenty of coal, lime, and freestone in this parish; there is a chalybeate spring on the side of the Liddal, and petrifying water on the banks of the Tarras. The Duke of Buccleugh is sole proprietor.

To the west and south, the grounds of **DRYSDALE** are generally flat; the northern parts are hilly. In this parish a number of Roman and British camps are to be found, and the vestiges of strong towers, castles, and walls, indicate it to have been the scene of much contention and bloodshed. From the top of White-woollen hill, there is an enchanting and extensive prospect of the English border, the Isle of Man, &c. There is both lime and freestone in the parish.

TUNDERGARTH comprehends the declivities of a range of hills which lie along the river Milk; the surface of consequence is unequal, but it is beautifully diversified. There is a good deal of wood here, both natural and planted. The castle of Tundergarth was once a famous residence of the Johnstones. Burnswark hill attracts notice, on account of the fine prospect from it, and the remains of encampments evident on its top and sides.

The united parishes of **HUTTON** and **CORRIE** extend from west to east about 12 miles. About one half of the parish is cultivated. The soil upon the rivers Dryfe and Corrie is good, and capable of much improvement. On the summit of the hill Carthur, which rises almost perpendicular betwixt 400 and 500 feet, there are the remains of a fortified camp, and on the hill on the opposite side of the Dryfe, there is a similar one; and between them may be traced two square enclosures.

At the head of the Esk lies **ESKDALEMUIR**, of which, as it is hilly and mountainous, the principal produce is sheep. There are vestiges of camps on the top of several of the hills, which indicate that there has been a chain of encampments down the Esk to Netherby,

and down the river Milk to Middleby. This part of the country is bare and bleak, there being very little wood in it *.

The parish of MOFFAT lies on the northern extremity of the county, and at the head of the district called Annandale; a part of it lies in Lanarkshire. Three rivers water this parish, the Evan, Moffat, and Annan; upon the banks of the two last there is a good deal of meadow and arable land. The soil is a stiff clay mixed with sand or gravel; by far the greater part is hilly, affording, however, good sheep pasture. The highest of the hills is Hartfell, perhaps the most lofty mountain south of the Frith of Forth. From the bottom of the mountain issues the Hartfell Spa, a strong chalybeate; it is remarked to be always strongest after rain. Besides this mineral water, Moffat has long been resorted to for what is peculiarly called Moffat water; it is a strong sulphureous spring, about a mile and a half distant from the village. It was discovered more than 150 years ago, and still keeps up its reputation for relieving stomach and bowel complaints, rheumatism, &c. There is also a petrifying water about 4 miles north-west from the village. Notwithstanding these, no minerals have been discovered in the parish. Coals are brought at the distance of 30 miles, the chief fuel being peat. There is a slate quarry opened here, and specimens of alum slate have been found; but no use has hitherto been made of it. The town stands in a delightful basin, on the water of Moffat, and behind it runs the Annan. There is a number of good houses fitted for the reception of company who frequent the wells; and there are two good inns. To attract a greater number of invalids, goat whey may also be had here in abundance. The cascade called the Grey Mare's Tail, (from its appearance when seen at a distance), is worthy of the traveller's attention. In different parts of the parish are shown the vestiges of camps, both Roman and British, and also the ruins of several towers and places of strength.

* Formerly a fair was held annually on a piece of ground where the Black and White Esks meet. At that fair it was the custom for unmarried persons to choose a companion, with whom they lived till the return of the fair; this was called *handfisting*, or hand in fist; if they then agreed to continue the connection, the marriage was confirmed by a priest, to whom they gave the name of *Book i' bosom*, (probably because he carried in his bosom either a Bible, or a register of the marriages). If either was dissatisfied, both made a new choice, leaving the child, if any, to the charge of the party resiling.

The Duke of Buccleuch is proprietor of almost the whole lands in the parish of EWES, the greatest part of which is in pasture.

Near the head of the county lies KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA, on the south-east bank of the Annan, and is of a triangular form. It is naked, and almost without enclosures, and the appearance is, in general, bleak. At the western extremity stands Queensberry hill. The vestiges of a Roman causeway, which runs through the parish, may still be traced.

WESTERKIRK is watered by the Black and White Esk rivers, on the banks of which the soil is a light loam. The interior parts consist of a deep strong loam. Upon the whole, it is hilly and mountainous. In the year 1788, a mine of antimony was discovered on the grounds of Glendinning, belonging to Sir William Pulteney, which was lately wrought with success; at present it is given up; it is the only mine of that kind in Britain. There is a pit of shell marl on the farm of Megdale. The late Governor Johnstone, Sir William Pulteney, and Admiral Pasley, were natives of this parish. There are several ruins of fortified places here, particularly at Glendinning and Westerhall, the seat of the family of Johnstone.

North-west from Westerkirk lies WAMPFRAY, the north-east part of which is mountainous; but the banks of the Annan are flat and fertile. There is the vestige of a Roman road passing through this parish.

The parish of ST MUNGO is watered by the rivers Annan and Milk. The soil is in general loamy and fertile. The beautiful seat of Castlemilk, belonging to Robertson Lidderdale, Esq. never fails to delight the traveller. There is limestone and ironstone here.

LANGHOLM is situated in the centre of the district called Eskdale. The river Esk intersects the parish; the soil upon the banks of it, and the river Ewes, is a light loam. The Duke of Buccleuch, who is proprietor of greater part of the parish, has built a handsome though plain mansion in the middle of a delightful valley, about half a mile from Langholm. The verdant hills, finely skirted with wood, the river Esk, and the delightful plain around it, contribute to make this a charming residence. All travellers mention, with rapture and admiration, the beautiful and picturesque scenery which everywhere captivates the eye along the banks of the Esk, from Langholm to Longtown. A good many years ago a lead mine was discovered on the farm of Westwater, another upon the estate of Broomholm, the property of Mr Maxwell; but neither of them has been yet wrought. Specimens of copper-ore have also been found in the estate of Broomholm, where there are symptoms of coal. In the western extremity of this parish, three mineral

springs have been discovered ; one sulphureous, and two chalybeate. Langholm is the birth-place of the late ingenious William Julius Meikle, known to the literary world as the translator of the *Lusiad* of Camoens, and the author of several beautiful poems.

The parish of GRAITNEY joins the two kingdoms. The surface is, upon the whole, level, diversified by a few rising grounds. The greatest eminence is Graitney hill. The soil is dry and sandy, and when properly cultivated yields good returns. The remains of a Druidical temple, of an oval form, enclosing about half an acre of ground, are to be seen at Graitney Mains. The river Sark, for several miles, forms the boundary with England. On its banks stands Springkell, the elegant seat of Sir William Maxwell. On the opposite side is Solway moss, which, in 1771, burst open and deluged the adjacent country. Graitney has long been famous for fugitive marriages ; these are performed by several persons, none of whom are clergymen ; but the greater part of the trade is monopolized by a tobacconist, not a blacksmith, as is generally supposed, a fellow without literature, without morals, and without manners. It is truly a disgrace to permit such irregularities to be practised with impunity, and it is no small reflection on the good sense of the people of England to suffer themselves to be duped, and their pockets picked, by such impostors. It is about 48 years since these marriages began to be celebrated here, and at an average they may be reckoned in number 60 every year. The ceremony, when any is used, is that of the Church of England. A certification is also given, signed by witnesses, under fictitious names, a copy of which follows :

Copy of a Marriage Certificate in the original spelling.

“ This to sartfay all persons that may be concerned, that A. B. from the parish of C. and in the county of D. ; and E. F. from the parish of G. and in the county of H. and both comes before me, de-clayred themselfs both to be single persons, and now maryried by the forme of the Kirk of Scotland, and agreeible to the Church of England, and givine ondre my hand, this 18th day of March 1793.”

In KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING the ground rises gently from north to south, and excepting some tracks of moss, and about 300 acres of wood and planting, is all cultivated. There is plenty of lime and freestone, but no coal in this parish. There are several vestiges of Roman camps and Druidical temples here. In this parish

are also the remains of the Redhall tower, the seat of the Flemings; the tower of Woodhouse, inhabited by Robert Bruce, and near it the cross of Merkland, an octagon stone, 9 feet in height, and elegantly cut. There are four mineral springs, two of which are of the same nature as the Hartfell Spa at Moffat.

DORNOCK is flat, lying upon the Solway Frith; the soil, in general, is loamy, and capable of much improvement. The houses here are, for the most part, built of mud.

MINERALS.

It does not appear that any other minerals have been discovered in this county, besides those already noticed, excepting plumbago, black lead, or graphite, about 4 miles from New Cumnock *.

Moffat Waters.—These are *three* in number, one sulphureous, and two chalybeate. The sulphureous spring, which first attracted notice, and which is known by the name of *Moffat Water*, is about a mile and a half from the village. It oozes through a compact rock, which contains pyrites, that is, a compound of iron and sulphur. The water has a strong sulphureous smell, every way resembling the sulphureous waters of Harrowgate, but not quite so strong; it has a slight saline taste, and sparkles in the glass when taken fresh from the spring.

According to Dr Garnet's analysis, a wine gallon of this water contains

- 36 Grains of Muriat of Soda, (common Salt),
- 10 Cubic inches of Sulphureted Hydrogen Gas,
- 4 ditto Azotic Gas,
- 5 ditto Carbonic Acid,

From the volatile nature of the sulphureted hydrogen gas, this water will not keep, though ever so well corked.

Hartfell Spa is the strongest of the two chalybeate springs. It issues from a rock of alum slate in the side of the mountain of Hartfell, 5 miles from Moffat.

According to Dr Garnet, a wine gallon of this water contains

- 48 Grains of sulphate of iron (from vitriol),
- 12 ditto sulphate of Ammonia,
- 5 Cubic inches of Azotic Gas, together with 15 grains of Oxide of iron, with which the sulphuric acid appears to be supersaturated, and which is deposited upon exposure to the air, and imme-

* Mineralogy of Dumfries-shire, by Mr Jamieson, 1805.

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diately when boiled. It is always strongest after heavy rains. Dr G. observes, that this water, if well corked, will keep for months, or perhaps for years.

The other chalybeate spring, which indeed was discovered by Dr Garnet, is near Evan bridge. It is quite neglected, though its qualities be different from the last, and are nearly the same with the Harrowgate water. He found a wine gallon to contain

- 2 Grains Oxide of Iron,
- 13 Cubic inches of Carbonic Acid,
- 2 ditto of Azotic Gas.

CROSS ROADS.

To Annan and Carlisle.

	(Miles.)
To Trench	2
Mousewaldbank	3½ 5½
ANNAN	9½ 15
Dornock	2½ 17½
Rig	3½ 21
Gretna	2½ 23½
Longtown	4½ 28
CARLISLE	9 37

To Portpatrick by the old road.

	(Miles.)
To Milton of Urr	8
CASTLE DOUGLAS 8½, or Carlingwark Inn	9 17
Twynholm	10½ 27½
Gatehouse-of-Fleet	2½ 30
Creetown	9 39
Newton-Douglas	8½ 47½
Glenluce	16 63½
Stranraer	10 73½
PORTPATRICK	6 79½

N. B. This road has recently undergone considerable changes; it lies nearly as follows:

(Miles.)

- 1 At the toll-bar, the left hand road goes to Lochrutton, this goes onward, and passes Drungans Lodge on the left; a little onwards, Terraughty on the left, Maxwell. Below lies the valley of Terreagles, and the seat of the ancient family of Nithsdale. Soon after the road passes
- 8 Castlehill on the left. The country is now very naked and barren. The road passing Armamough, Burnside,
- 9 and Little Larg. At the toll-bar at Muckle Larg, the road divides; that on the right goes in a north-west direction to New-Galloway, this goes in a south-west direction; after going over an uncultivated track, it crosses the Orr, having Culmain, Loudon, on the left.
- 18 CASTLE-DOUGLAS INN, and half a mile further, Carlingwark. On the left is Lochbank, Hannay, and at a little distance the ruins of Thrieve Castle. From Castle-Douglas a road goes down the river to Kirkcudbright.
- 20 This road crosses the Dee; Deebank, Gordon, Esq. on the left. From this to Twynholm it passes Barcaple and Valleyfield, and after a wearisome piece of road,
- 28 Twynholm Kirk.
Gatehouse-of-Fleet.
Here the road crosses the river Fleet. On the left are Cailly-house, Murray, Esq. and Cardoness-house, Sir David Maxwell, Bart.
- 35 Anwoth; the road here is very agreeable though hilly, being open to the Solway Frith.
Betwixt Anwoth and Creetown the road passes Boreland, Stewart, Esq. Ardwell, M'Culloch, Esq. and Kirkdale-house, Ramsay Hannah, Esq.
- 46 CREETOWN, Barholm, M'Culloch, Esq. on the left, and Cairnsmuir on the right.
- 50 Kirrochtree on the right, Heron of Heron: about 2 miles on the road crosses the Cree, and enters Wigtonshire, crossing
- 52 NEWTON-STEWART.
- 53½ Passes Muirtonhill on the left.
- 55 Glassnock, Mr Heron, on the left. Soon after, it crosses the water of Bladenoch.
- 57 Drumbowy, belonging to Lord Dumfries; and half a mile further, it passes through Kilterson.
- 58 Craichlaw, Hamilton, Esq.
- 59 After a tedious ride by the foot of the Culvenan hills, the road reaches

(Miles.)

70 GLENLUCE ; near this is Balkeil, and four miles north-west is Castle-Kennedy, a seat of the Earl of Stair.
The road crosses the river Luce ; on the right is Park, Hay, Bart.

72 Dunragget, and onward Drumflower.

76 Culhorn, Earl of Stair ; one mile to the left,

78 STRANRAER.

From Stranraer across the Rhinns of Galloway is a ride of 6 miles to

84 PORTPATRICK.

About a mile and a half to the left stands Dunskey Castle, Blair, Bart.

To New Galloway by the New Road, 24 miles.

(Miles.)

Soon after crossing the Nith, pass Summerhall on the right, the left hand road goes to Kirkcudbright by Lochrutton.

1½ Cross Craigen water, Friarshall on the right ; Drungans Lodge on the left, onwards Terraughty on the left.

9 Armamough on the right—onwards pass Burnside and Little Larg.

13 At the toll-bar the left hand road goes to Castle-Douglas ; this goes north-west by Marwhirn, and Crofts hill, through a barren district, till it crosses the water of Urr.—Soon after it falls in with the old line of road near Crogo. After this it goes by the Lows Loch, Torquhairn, and

22 Balmaclellan.

23 Cross the river Ken.

24 NEW GALLOWAY.

To Monyhive.

(Miles.)

To Dunscore

9

Glencairn

5½ 14½

MONYHIVE

2 16½

(Miles.)

1½ Youngfield-house on right.

3 Cross Cairn water.

5 Gribton-house ;—at a little distance from the road, on left, Irongray kirk.

6 Foremarkland-house.

(Miles)

- 7 Burnside-house.
 7½ Dungebar-house.
 9 Dunscore.
 9½ Dalgownner-house on right.
 13 Crawfordton-house.
 14½ Glencairn.
 16 Ingliston-house on left. Here this road is joined by the
 Edinburgh road to New Galloway, by Biggar and Lead-
 hills, &c.
 16½ MONYHIVE.

To Glasgow.

See Glasgow to Dumfries, (Lanarkshire), p. 192.

To Ayr.

See Ayr to Dumfries, (Ayrshire), p. 261.

Moffat to Carlisle.

(Miles.)

To Lockerby	-	-	16½
Ecclefechan	-	-	22½
Longtown	-	-	36½
CARLISLE	-	-	45½

(Miles.)

- 1½ This road passes Dumcrieff, surrounded by extensive plan-
 tations, the property of the late Dr Currie, near which
 the rivers Annan, Moffat, and Evan all join, and retain
 the name of the Annan, though before this it is the
 smallest of the three. The road keeps the banks of the
 river, and soon after passes the vestiges of a Roman camp
 at Tassieholm. Continuing through this valley, the road
 crosses the river Wamphray, a tributary stream to the
 Annan. The old castle, and numberless cascades and
 ravines, whose banks are covered with wood, render the
 vale of Wamphray, Fettes, Bart. very picturesque and
 beautiful. Many large stones appear standing erect
 near the road, about 5 or 6 feet in height, supposed Ro-
 man. Going down the vale of Annan, having the river
 still on the right, the road passes Annan-bank on the
 west side; and thereafter the church of Johnston, on
 the opposite bank. A little onwards is Dinwoodie, and
 Dinwoodie Green Inn, 1½ miles farther. In the neigh-
 bourhood of this is Jardinehall; the fine residence of Sir

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(Miles.)

- William Jardine of Applegirth, surrounded with thriving plantations. Spelden's Castle, the ancient seat of this family, stands near this. And about two miles south from Jardinehall, a road strikes off to the right across Annan, and joins the road to Lochmaben and Dumfries, already described. Here the face of the country becomes more open to the south and west; the road recedes from the banks of the Annan, crosses the Dryfe, and soon after it reaches LOCKERBY, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Dinwoodie Green, which is a neat well built town. About 2 miles from Lockerby, the road passes through the village of Blackford, and soon after crosses the water of Milk, on the banks of which is Castlemilk. To the east, the hill of Burnswark attracts the eye. The road continues southward from Blackford, still keeping in sight of the Annan, but gradually recedes from it, the banks of which are covered with wood, and the country a good deal diversified with rises and flats, or holms on the rivers banks. It continues of this description for 5 miles, till it reaches ECCLEFECHAN, 6 miles from Lockerby, a pretty large village, containing about 500 inhabitants, and remarkable for its fairs. Upon the banks of the Annan, in one of the most delightful vales in this county, stands the ancient castle of Hoddam, Sharp, Esq. and not far from this is the Tower of Repentance. Shortly after leaving Ecclefechan, a road branches off southwards to Annan by Cleuch-head and Warranby. After crossing a small river, the road continues through a well cultivated district, containing many neat gentlemen's seats, as Grahamhall, Braeshouse, Elderbeck, and Bonshaw. About 4 miles from Ecclefechan, a great road strikes off on the left to Langholm by Springkell. The Carlisle road soon after crosses the small river Kirtle, whose banks are very picturesque. From the banks of the Kirtle the country continues open and fertile; the views to the south become enlarged, and the Solway Frith and opposite coast of Cumberland lie expanded; Carlisle, with its lofty castle and cathedral, appear in the distance. A little way brings the traveller to Gretna Green, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Ecclefechan.
- 32 GREYNA, a neat comfortable village. Passing from Grey-

(Miles.)

na, the road turns to the east, follows the line of a steep declivity, and soon after passes the Sark, by a bridge of one arch, after which it is English ground. The road now goes through the Solway Moss, over a track called the *Debateable ground*; after this it crosses the Esk, and soon terminates in Longtown, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Gretna, and the first English town after leaving Scotland. It is small, but well built, having regular and spacious streets. Leaving LONGTOWN, the road passes the venerable church of Arthuret, embowered amongst trees. A few miles further, it passes, by a neat bridge, the river Lyne. The country here is flat; about 7 miles from Longtown it crosses the Roman wall, and goes through the small village of Stanwix, situated on a gentle declivity towards the vale of Eden. Here the traveller has a fine view of Carlisle. There are several elegant mansions in this vale, the most conspicuous of which is Riccarby-house, the residence of Mr Richardson. Leaving Stanwix, the road crosses the Eden by two old narrow bridges, over the two branches of that river, having upon the right a level plain, called the Sacory; and after passing through a short suburb, enters the walled town of Carlisle, 9 miles from Longtown, by the Scotch gate, a square fabric with an arched porch.

45 $\frac{1}{2}$ CARLISLE.*Table of Distances.—From Dumfries*

	(Miles.)
To Annan, by Clarencefield	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
— by Kelhead	16
Ecclefechan, by Dalton	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lochmaben	8
Moffat	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thornhill	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Penpont, by Keir	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
New Galloway, by <i>new road</i>	24
Castle-Douglas, by <i>new road</i>	19
Kirkcudbright	26
Gatehouse	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Abbey, by Kirkconnel	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southernness	16 $\frac{1}{2}$

CHIEF SEATS.—*Drumlanrig Castle* and *Tinwald*, Duke of Queensberry.—*Camlongan Castle*, Earl of Mansfield.—*Raehills*, near Moffat, Earl of Hopetoun.—*Dumcrieff*, Currie.—*Langholm Lodge*, Duke of Buccleugh.—*Springkell*, Maxwell Heron, Bart.—*Wamphray*, Fettes, Bart.—*Bonshaw*, Irvine.—*Wiseby*, Mair.—*Hoddam*, Sharp.—*Glendinning* and *Westerhall*, Pultney Johnstone, Bart.—*Castlemilk*, General Ross.—*Kelhead*, Douglas, Bart.—*Mount Annan*, General Dirom.—*Collieston*, Copland.—*Closeburn*, Stewart Monteith.—*Broomholm*, Maxwell.—*Dalswinton*, Miller.—*Barjarg*, Hunter.—*Elliock*, Veitch.—*Craigdarroch*, Ferguson.—*Murraythwaite*, Murray.—*Hollmains*, M'Crae.—*Amisfield*, Charteris.—*Jardinehall*, Jardine, Bart.—*Langshaw*, Smith.—*Conheath*, Conell.—*Terreagles* and *Caerlaverock*, Family of Nithsdale.—*Cowhill*, Johnston.—*Rockhall*, Grierson, Bart.—*Mossknow*, Graham.—*Eccles*, Bushby Maitland.—*Glenae*, Dalzell.—*Rammerscails*, Mounsey.—*Capenoch*, Kirkpatrick, Bart.

Table of Heights in Dumfries-shire, taken from the map of the County.

	Feet above the Sea.
<i>In Nithsdale.</i>	
Wardlaw, in Caerlaverock	826
Queensberry-hill	2148
Cairn-Kinnow, near Drumlanrig	2080
Black Larg, border of Ayrshire	2890
Wanlock-head, and Leadhills, Towns of	1564
Lowther, near Leadhills	3130

<i>In Annandale.</i>	
Annan Hill	256
Repentance Tower	350
Brunswark Hill	740
Erickstane Brae	1118
Lochskene	1300
Hartfell, above the town of Moffat, 2762	3300
— by Ainslie's map	2580

<i>In Eskdale.</i>	
Mospaul	820
Langholm Hill	1204

	Feet above the Sea.
Tennis Hill	1346
Wisp, in Ewes	1836
Etterick Penn	2220

Taken from other sources.

Graitney Hill	250
Moffat Well	765
----- Street	540
Constitution Hill	1032
Road at Broughton Height	1377

Table of heights in Dumfriesshire, taken from the map of the County.

Feet above
the Sea.

328	Wardlaw, in Carlisleburgh
314	Goatsbury, hill
300	Castle Kinnow, near Dumfries
290	Black Lark, border of Ayrshire
199	Wentock-head, and Leadhills, Towns of
319	Lowther, near Leadhills

282	Ayrton Hill
250	Highgate, near
210	Highgate, near
111	Highgate, near
100	Highgate, near
100	Highgate, near
100	Highgate, near

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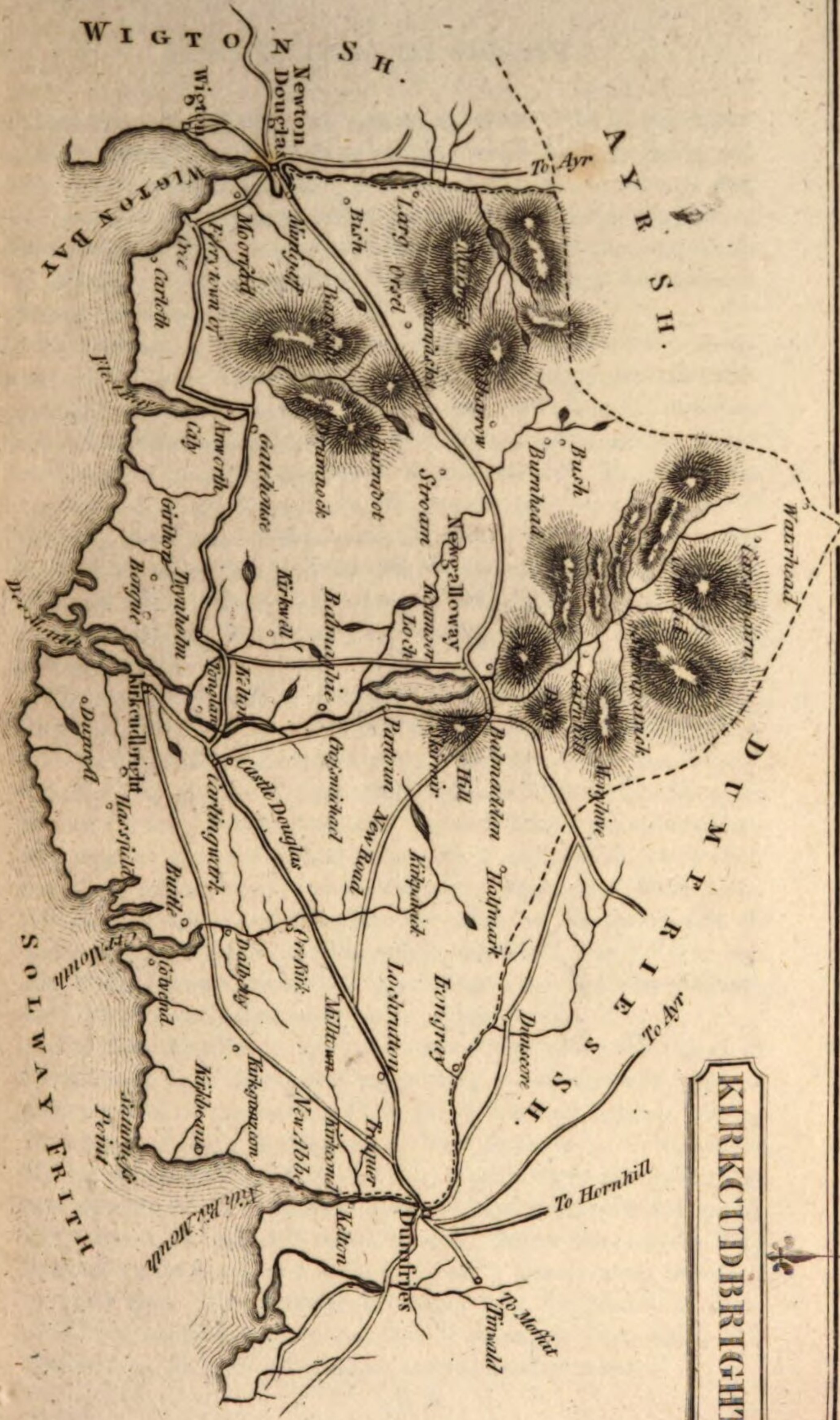
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KIRKCUDBRIGHT



COUNTY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

THE shire, or, as it is more commonly termed, the STEWARTRY of Kirkcudbright, extends from north to south about 50 miles, and from east to west nearly 45. It is bounded on the north and east by the shires of Dumfries and Ayr; on the south by the Solway Frith and Irish Sea; and on the west, partly by Wigton, and partly by Ayrshire; the river Cree being the boundary here almost through its whole course.

This county, with Wigton, formed the ancient province of GALLOWAY. It is united to Dumfries-shire by a bridge over the Nith at Dumfries, said to have been built in the 13th century. Another bridge has been erected lately, a little farther up the river. There are four pretty considerable rivers in this district; the Cree, the most westerly, which empties itself into the Irish sea at the bay of Wigton; the Fleet, or Ken; the Dee, near the estuary of which stands Kirkcudbright; and towards the eastern boundary, the Orr. Upon the whole, the county is rugged and hilly. There is little wheat reared in this district; the rearing of black cattle is the principal object.

The river Orr rises in the hills that divide this county from Dumfries-shire, and intersects it. On the banks of this river, a little to the south of the military road, stands one of the largest and most remarkable of those round artificial hills called moats, so often to be met with in Scotland. It rises from a plain, considerably more than 100 feet, and is very steep all around, except on the south, where there is an easy ascent. There is a level semi-circular area about 100 feet from the base, on the south side of which there arises from it a beautiful round hill, flat at the top. The most common opinion is, that these were the places where laws were promulgated, and justice administered.

The river Ken has its rise in the mountains above the village of Carsphairn; near Dundouch it receives a considerable addition from the hills to the north. From this it flows southward, passing the village of Dalry to the town of New Galloway. To the north the country exhibits nothing but bleak and craggy mountains. A few miles on, stands the town of New Galloway, pleasantly situated, but destitute of trade and manufactures. Below this place the Ken expands into a fine lake 4 miles long and 1 broad, after which it is called Dee. The district of country from Carsphairn to New Galloway, on both sides of the river, is called the Glen Kens. The banks of the Ken are adorned by several handsome seats.

The river Dee, which takes its rise near the source of the Doon in Ayrshire, joins the Ken, and their united streams issue from the loch, and retain the name of Dee afterwards. In its course to the sea, below Kirkcudbright, it passes the old castle of Threave, and the ruins of the Priory of Tongland, said to have been built about the end of the 12th century, by Fergus Earl of Galloway. At Carlinwark there is a very beautiful small loch, which contains great store of fine shell marl: on the north side stands the thriving town of Castle Douglas. There are three fine bridges over the Dee, besides others of less note, viz. one near New Galloway, one at Kelton hill, and a third further down at Tongland, over which the great road to Portpatrick passes. A little to the south of the town is the family seat of the Earl of Selkirk, situated on St Mary's Isle. In a lake above the town, called Loch Fergus, are the ruins of an old castle, once the residence of the Lords of Galloway.

The country to the north-west, from the source of the Cree to Newton-Douglas, is hilly and barren. There is a good deal of natural wood along the skirts of the hills which lie on the east side of the Cree and the bay of Wigton. Creetown is a thriving village; it has a small port, where several sloops are constantly employed. They export sea shells as a manure, and import coal and lime from England.

The river Fleet winds through a beautiful valley, well skreened by hills, whose sides are covered with wood, but open to the south. The village called Gatehouse-of-Fleet, is situated near the mouth of this river. It contains about 1200 persons, chiefly employed in the cotton mills lately erected here. There are also tan-works and soap-works in the village. Cailly House, the mansion of Mr Murray of Broughton, to whom this village is much indebted for several improvements, is situated here, and is one of the finest buildings in this part of the country.

A Table of the Latent and Specific Heats of the Various
 Liquids and Solids.

SUBSTANCE.	Latent Heat.		Specific Heat.
	of Fusion.	of Vaporization.	
Ice	79		0.5
Water		970	1.0
Alcohol		850	0.8
Mercury		650	0.3
Oil		700	0.7
Ammonia		600	0.6
Hydrogen		100	0.0001
Oxygen		100	0.0001
Nitrogen		100	0.0001
Carbon Dioxide		100	0.0001
Sulphur		100	0.0001
Phosphorus		100	0.0001
Iron		100	0.0001
Copper		100	0.0001
Lead		100	0.0001
Gold		100	0.0001
Silver		100	0.0001
Platinum		100	0.0001
Palladium		100	0.0001
Rhodium		100	0.0001
Potassium		100	0.0001
Sodium		100	0.0001
Lithium		100	0.0001
Calcium		100	0.0001
Magnesium		100	0.0001
Zinc		100	0.0001
Nickel		100	0.0001
Cobalt		100	0.0001
Manganese		100	0.0001
Chromium		100	0.0001
Vanadium		100	0.0001
Titanium		100	0.0001
Aluminum		100	0.0001
Silicon		100	0.0001
Boron		100	0.0001
Carbon		100	0.0001
Nitrogen		100	0.0001
Oxygen		100	0.0001
Hydrogen		100	0.0001
Ammonia		100	0.0001
Water		100	0.0001
Ice		100	0.0001

*A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in
Kirkcudbrightshire.*

PARISHES.	EXTENT.		Number of Persons.
	Miles English.		
	Length	Breadth	
Anwoth	6	3	637
Balmaclellan	7	5	554
Balmaghie	9	3	969
Borgue	10	7	820
Buittle	8	3	863
Carsphairn	7	5	496
Colvend	8	4	1106
Crossmichael	5	4	1084
Dalry	15	10	832
Girthon	20	5	1727
Kells	15	6	778
Kelton	6	3	1905
Kirkbean	6	3	696
Kirkcudbright	7	4	2380
Kirkgunzeon	5	3	545
Kirkmabreck	8	4	1212
Kirkpatrick-Durham	9	4	1007
Kirkpatrick-Irongray	9	3	730
Lochrutton	4	3	514
Minigaff	24	12	1609
New Abbey	8	2	832
Parton	5	5	426
Rerrick	10	6	1166
Terreagles	5	3	510
Tongueland	8	3	636
Troquire	7	4	2774
Twynholm	9	2	683
Urr	16	5	1719

PARISHES.

ON crossing the Nith from Dumfries, we come first to the parish of TERREAGLES. The surface in general is flat and fertile, producing all kinds of grain. Here stands, pleasantly situated, the ancient castle of Terreagles, once the seat of the Earls of Nithsdale.

West from this lies the parish of KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY. Here the ground rises gradually from the east for about 3 miles, and declines again; the highest ground is the Bishop's Forest. The soil is generally dry, and in the low grounds pretty rich. The Routing Bridge, erected on two perpendicular rocks, about 5 miles from Dumfries, generally attracts the notice of travellers, as being picturesque and romantic.

Bordering with this parish on the south, is LOCHRUTTON. There is a gradual rise of the country from the town of Dumfries to this, about 4 miles. The soil, where flat, is a light loam, generally on a gravelly bottom. The loch, from which the parish derives its name, is a pretty sheet of water, a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, having a small island in the middle, which appears to be artificial. Though limestone has been found here, none is wrought; but shell marl has been used for manure for upwards of 50 years. On a hill at the eastern extremity, are the *seven gray stanes*, supposed to be the vestige of a Druidical temple. Of several towers one yet remains pretty entire, called the Castle of Hille; on a corner-stone is inscribed the year 1598.

To the south of this is the parish of KIRKBEAN, which stretches along the western shore of the estuary of the Nith. A ridge of hills run from west to north, the highest of which is the Criffel. A considerable track lies upon limestone, and the soil in tillage is in general very fertile. The late Admiral John Campbell was a native of Kirkbean, as was also John Paul, or Paul Jones, of famous memory.

Of the neighbouring parish of NEWABBEY, a considerable part is watered by the Nith, the banks of which are enclosed and well cultivated, the soil being a light loam upon gravel. There is a chain of hills which runs from south-west to south-east; the highest is Criffel; these hills are in general steep and rocky. The fish found in the Nith, are salmon, flounders, cod, and whittings. The ancient structure of the abbey never fails to attract the attention of travellers. It was erected towards the end of the 12th century, and is a beautiful and lofty building, standing on an elevated plain; over it hangs Criffel with its cloud-cap't summit.

KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM is a very extensive parish. To the north the ground rises considerably, and is mostly moor; the south parts, comprehending about one half of the parish, are well cultivated; and though the soil is naturally thin, it produces good crops. There is an annual fair and horse-races in the village; the races are well attended by the neighbouring gentry, who have built a ball-room for the evening's entertainment. In different parts of the parish there are visible remains of walls and mounds, which are supposed to have been Danish encampments.

The united parishes of COLVEND and SOUTHWICK extend along the coast of the Solway Frith. The surface is very rough and irregular, much broken and interrupted by rocks and stones, and impenetrable copses of thorns and brambles, insomuch that what is arable consists only of small spots and patches. In the north-east extremity, the chain of the Criffel mountains comes in. The sea-coast is remarkably bold and rocky, forming high and tremendous precipices, which terrify and astonish the beholder; among these rocks are found the marine plant, samphire. There is little wood at present here; but from the quantity of full grown oak, every where dug up in the peat mosses, it is evident that natural wood once abounded. The rocks are mostly granite. Near the Criffel there are some petrifying waters. The Polypus is found on this coast.

West from this lies the parish of URR, or ORR, on the stream of that name. Though this parish is high ground, yet most of it is in culture. The vestiges of many military stations may be traced here; the minerals are limestone and marl.

KIRKGUNZEON parish lies along the estuary of the Nith, immediately north of Colvend and Southwick. Though the surface is hilly, it affords good sheep pasture, and the low grounds are very fertile. The principal proprietor is Mr Maxwell Constable of Nithsdale. There are three remarkable ancient buildings in this parish: Barclosh, Corrah, and the Tower of Drumcultran. The vestiges of a Druidical temple, and some Roman camps, may also be traced.

South-west from Terreagles, lies the parish of TROQUIRE. The surface is partly flat and partly hilly. The hills are in general covered with heath and coarse grass. The flat and arable part comprehends about three-fourths of the parish, and is in a rapid state of improvement, chiefly by using lime and sea-mud as a manure. The river Nith is navigable here.

The parish of BALMAGHIE lies upon the banks of the Dee. The appearance is, upon the whole, unpleasing; a considerable part is rugged hills, black heath, and morass, with a little natural wood.

and some planting. One of the strongest chalybeate springs in Scotland is situated on the estate of Woodhall. The stately Castle of Thrieve, formerly a residence of the Lords of Galloway, stands in an island formed by the river Dee, at the south-east corner of this parish.

CROSSMICHAEL lies almost in the centre of the county. The north parts are hilly, and in general rocky; the lower grounds on the river Dee and Orr are rich, and since the modern improvements in agriculture were introduced, are made to produce good crops. The great distance from coal is felt a peculiar hardship. When travelling in Galloway, Dr Johnson was not a little surprised to find all the black cattle without horns, or *humble*, as it is called; but, upon inquiry, he says, he could not find the cause. The reason seems to be, that the humble cow is esteemed the best milker, and of course will be preserved in preference to the others. In this parish there are several moats and Pictish cairns; Roman urns, swords, and other implements, have been occasionally turned up with the plough in different parts.

North from Crossmichael is the parish of PARTON, which is nearly a square, and is in general hilly. The arable ground is light and sandy. There are no less than seven lakes or lochs in this parish, all well stored with trout, and a mineral well with a sulphureous quality.

RERRICK is situated on the sea-coast near the mouth of the Orr. The face of the country is rugged and uneven, and towards the north rises to pretty high hills; and from the want of wood the appearance is bleak; agriculture is, however, carried on with considerable spirit. There is here a rich mine of iron ore, formerly wrought by an English company, now discontinued. Some beautiful specimens of rock crystals are occasionally met with in the channel of a small stream, on the grounds of Mr Douglas of Orchardton. About six miles west from this, on the estate of Maitland, Esq. stand the noble ruins of Dundrennan Abbey, rendered remarkable by affording a temporary shelter to Mary Stewart, previous to her flight into England. A little farther round the coast is the site of Raeberry Castle, on a bold and lofty promontory.

KIRKMABRECK is situated on the bay of Wigton. The country all along the bay has a most beautiful appearance. The stage between Gatehouse and Newton-Stewart, being diversified with woods, gentlemen's seats, and fine parks, is one of the finest rides in Scotland. The country rising gradually from the shore, has rather a mountainous appearance; but the soil is rendered fertile by manuring it with sea-shells. Cairnsmuir is one of the highest moun-

tains in the south of Scotland; it is an entire mass of granite, which stone abounds in this parish.

At the southern extremity of the stewartry, is situated the parish of BORGUE, united to Senwick and Kirk-Andrew in 1670. The surface is hilly and rugged; scarcely one acre of level ground is to be found in the parish. The coast is bold and rocky, in some places opposing from 200 to 300 feet of perpendicular rock, to an angry and boisterous surge. The soil is in general thin and light: there being considerable quantities of marl throughout the parish, the farmer finds great benefit from the use of it; but, on the whole, agricultural improvements are not making great progress here. Plunton Castle, the tower of Balmangan, and several circular moats, stand as monuments of military skill.

MINIGAFF, situated in the west of the county, is a very extensive parish, the greater part of which is moor, or hills covered with heath. On the banks of the river Cree, which is here navigable, the soil is rich, and in many places variegated with fine wood. The Cree, and the Forth at Stirling, are the only two rivers in Scotland which produce the smelt or sparling. In the hill of Cairnsmuir, as well as in the hills adjoining, there is lead, but it is not wrought to any great extent.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT comprehends three united parishes. The whole is mostly hilly, but none of the hills rise to any great height. The soil, where dry, consists of a light loam upon a bottom of gravel; in many places it lies upon a cold wet till. The river Dee is navigable here, and abounds with salmon and trout. The town of Kirkcudbright is a royal burgh and presbytery seat; though admirably situated for trade and a good harbour, at present its commerce is at low ebb. The vestiges of many camps, both Roman and British, may be seen, some indeed very entire, as at Drummore. There are several old castles and places of strength in this parish; the most entire of which is the Castle of Kirkcudbright, in former times the seat of the Lords of Kirkcudbright. Loch Fergus is an artificial lake, with two small islands, and a fortification, supposed the residence of the Lords of Galloway. The Earl of Selkirk's elegant seat of St Mary's Isle is well worthy of a visit; it is situated on a peninsula at the mouth of the Dee, and unites, in an uncommon degree, the beauties of nature and art. It has been originally a religious house of great antiquity.

Twynholm and Kirk-Christ, on the western bank of the Dee, form the united parish of TWYNHOLM. The surface is mostly high land, but variegated with valleys; the soil, in general, is light and dry, and capable of much improvement. The rivers Dee and Tarff

both water it. At their junction are situated the ruins of Cumstone Castle.

To the north of Twynholm is the parish of TONGLAND, the arable ground of which is in general good. A long ridge of hills stretches from north to south. It is watered by the rivers Tarff and Dee; the latter exhibits a train of beautiful cascades, one of which, at a small distance from the church, is particularly grand. From the top of a hill called Knockmuir, near this, there is one of the most extensive prospects to be met with in the south of Scotland.

The parish of KELLS is almost surrounded by the rivers Dee and Ken. The surface is hilly and unequal; in general, the soil is shallow and barren. There are six lochs in the parish, the largest of which is Loch Ken, being five miles long and nearly one broad. The hills to the north-west are of considerable height, being the highest land in Galloway; and the loose rocks lying at their bottom, are remarkable for their size and number. The *rocking-stone*, weighing about 10 tons, is a great natural curiosity; it is moveable on two or three points, under the pressure of a person's finger. There is both lead and copper found here, but none presently wrought. The house of Glenlee, the seat of Sir William Miller, situated on the banks of the river Ken, and finely skirted with wood, has a beautiful and romantic appearance among these hills.

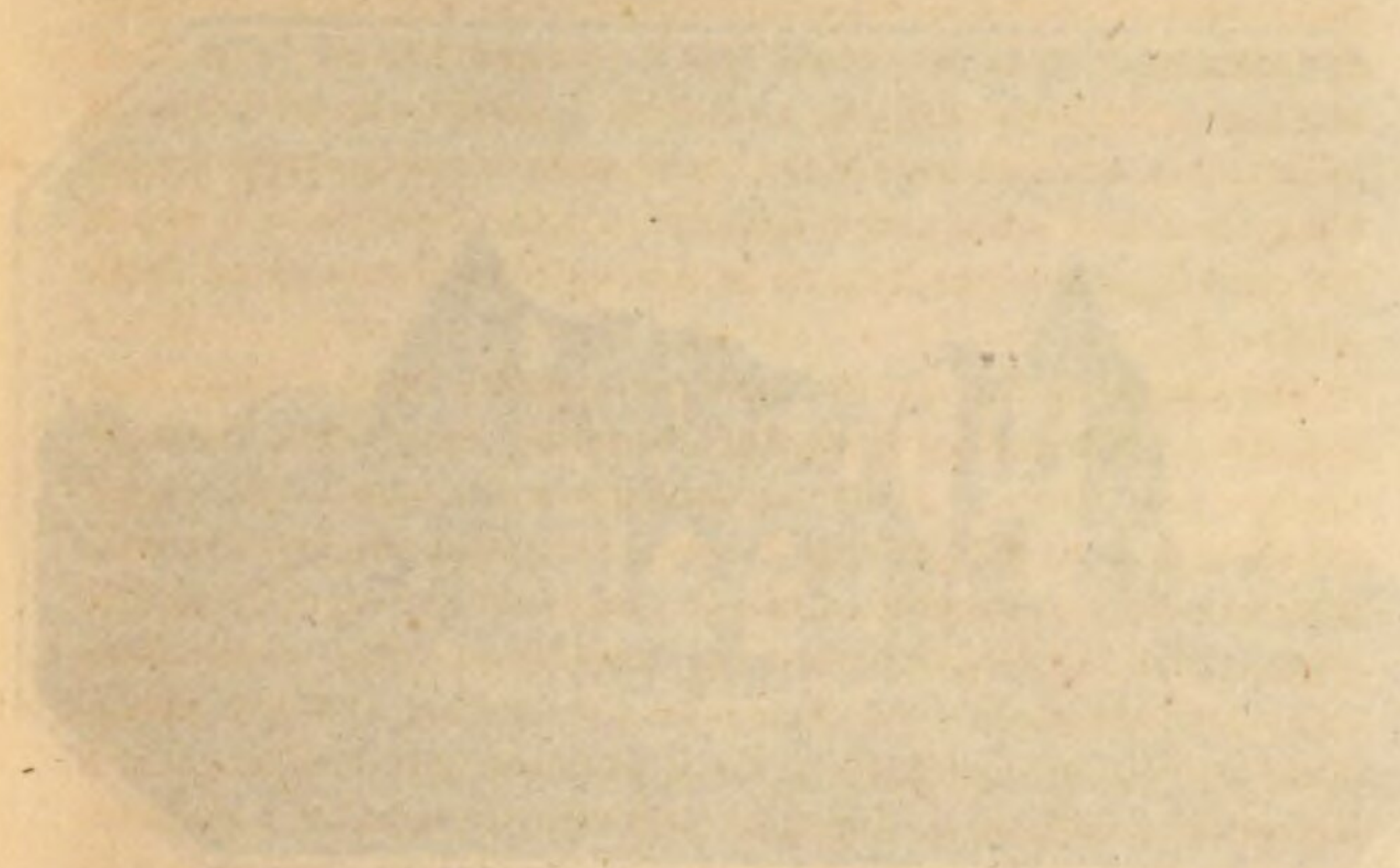
On the opposite bank of the Ken, is the parish of DALRY. About nine-tenths of the parish is in pasture, and what is cropped is in general poor. There are several lochs here, which abound with trout.

To the south of this lies the parish of BALMACLELLAN. The surface is in general moorish, and rather flat, excepting the northern boundary, where there is a range of pretty high hills. On the banks of the Ken the soil is light and gravelly, and yields good crops. Thomas Gordon, author of the Independent Whig, was born in this parish.

ANWOTH, upon the coast of Fleet bay, is level, and the soil fertile; inland it is broken, hilly, and barren. This quarter is much beautified by a considerable quantity of natural wood, which grows, for an extent of 6 miles, along the banks of the river Fleet. The highest hill is Cairnharrow. Besides the tower of Rusco, and the Castle of Cardoness, there is a vitrified fort * on the top of a hill, about half a mile from the church.

* Though much has of late been written, and many conjectures formed, regarding these vitrified forts, we cannot help being of opi-

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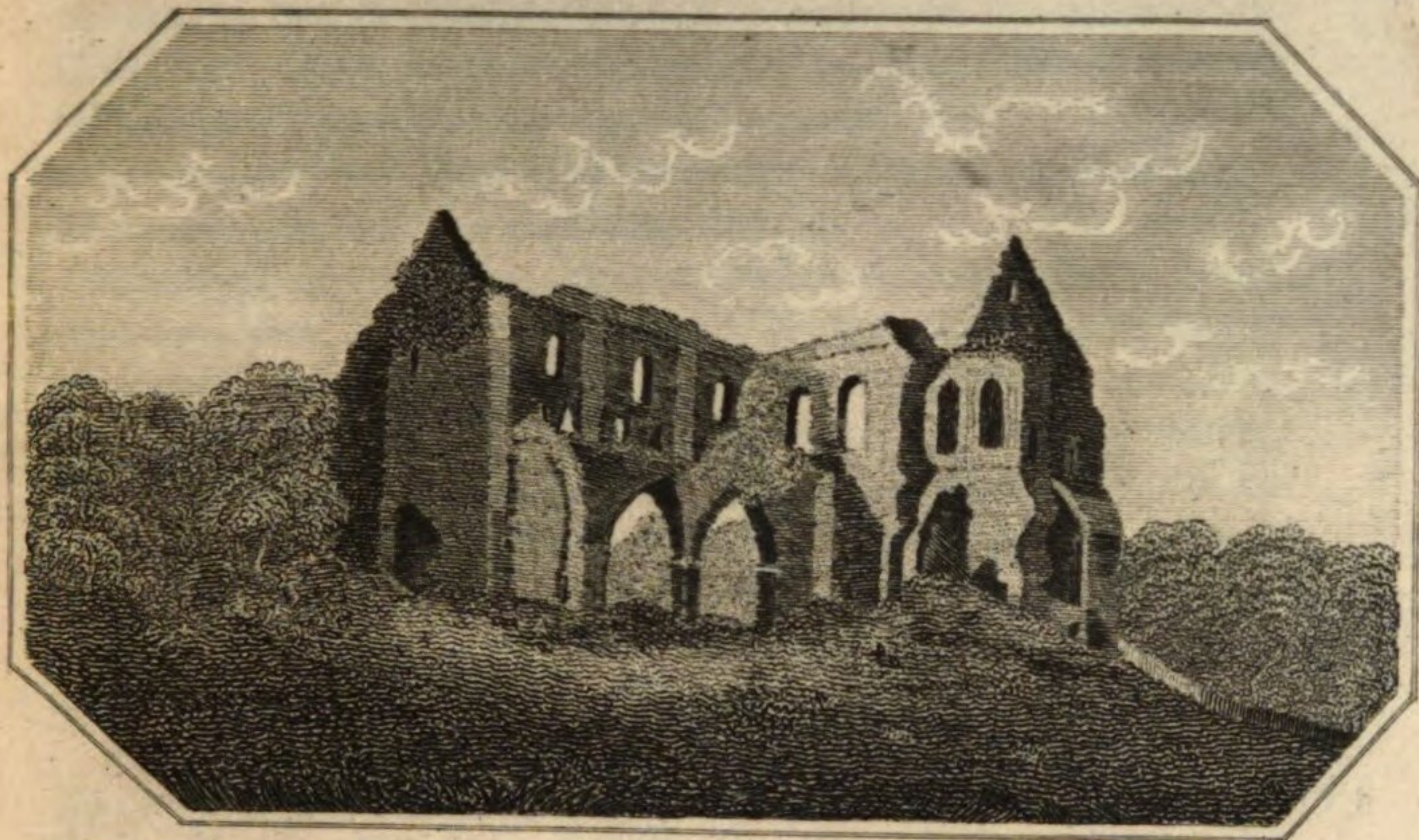


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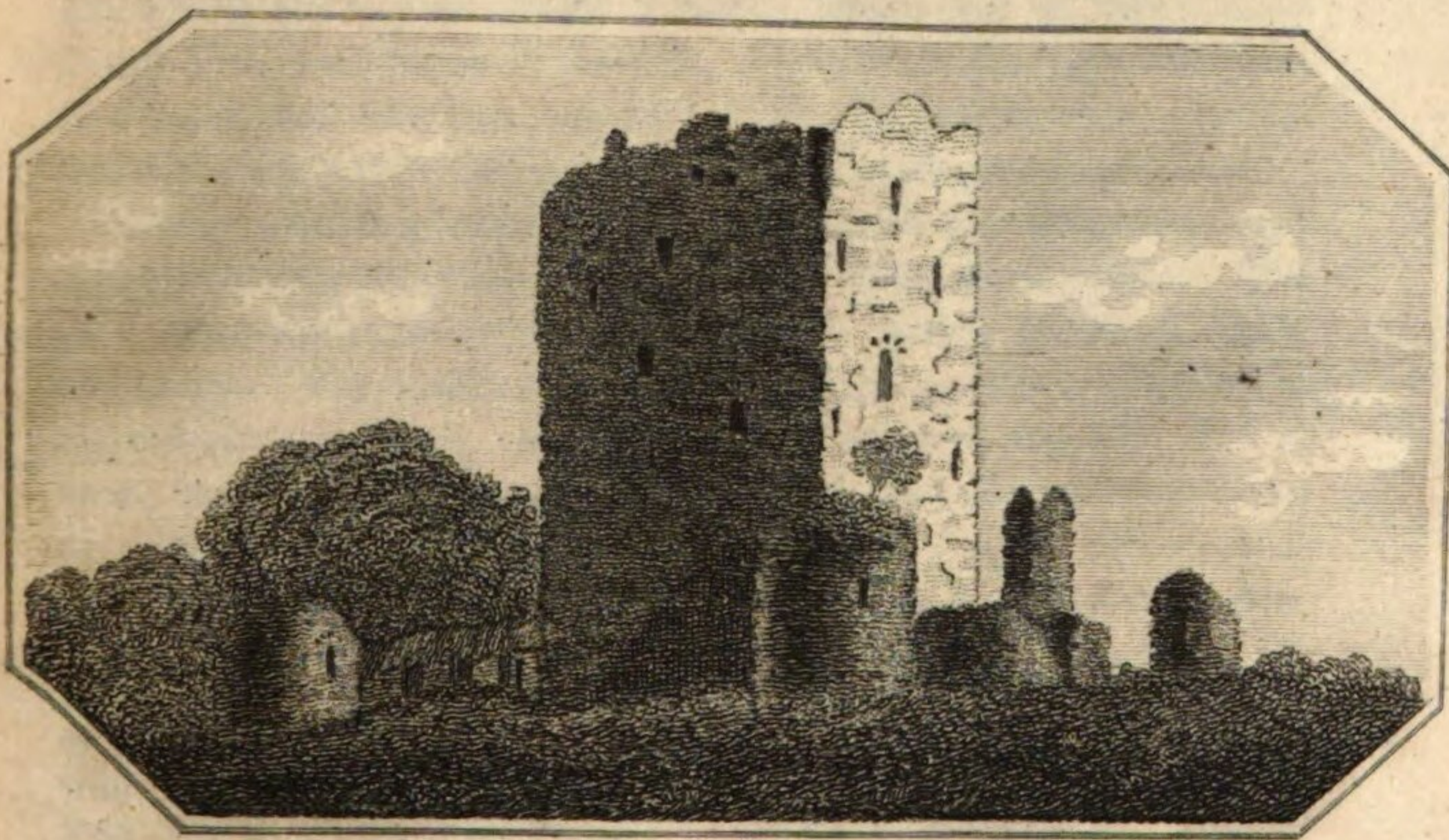


THE HISTORY OF THE

ENGRAVEN FOR TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.



ABBAY OF DUNDRENNAN.



THREAVE CASTLE.

East from Anwoth lies GIRTHON, which is 20 miles in length. In so extensive a track the surface must vary considerably; on the north-east it is bleak and hilly; on the south the surface, though uneven, is beautiful and fertile. The extensive natural wood of Castramont tends much to relieve the prospect. Mr Murray of Broughton is proprietor of the whole parish. In the village of Gatehouse-of-Fleet the cotton manufacture, formerly carried on to some extent, is now in a declining state.

KELTON, on the north-east of Tongland, comprehends three united parishes, Kelton, Gilston, and Kirkcormack. The surface is very much varied: on the south-west it rises to considerable hills. Castle Douglas, formerly called Carlingwark, is a thriving village, and by the spirit of the superior, Douglas, Bart. is likely soon to rank among the considerable manufacturing towns in this country. In this parish stands the elegant mansion of Douglas Castle. The horse and cattle market held at Rhone-house in this parish, is the largest in the south of Scotland.

The parish of BUITTLE lies in what is called Lower Galloway. Bordering on the Solway Frith, it has the advantages of navigation. The surface is various: the hills are green, and afford good pasture; the soil of the low ground is naturally good, and seldom disappoints the judicious improver; it is also well inclosed, chiefly by stone dikes. The south end is watered by the Solway Frith, which abounds in fish; the Polypus, or animal flower, is found here. Almost all the mosses abound in marl. Specimens of talc and asbestos have been found on the hills, also specimens of spars of different kinds, and iron ores. Buittle Castle, of which little now remains but the vaults and ditches, is a fortress of great antiquity.

At the northern extremity of the county lies CARSEPHAIRN, which is mostly lea, there being scarcely 1030 acres arable. The chief attention of the farmer is paid to the rearing of black cattle and sheep. The number of chalybeate springs are indications of the abundance of iron, though none is wrought at present. It had once, however, been manufactured here, but discontinued since the country was cleared of its wood.

nion, that such appearances are accidental, occasioned by the kindling of fires used for signals on the approach of an enemy, so common in former times. From the descriptions we have seen, the vitrifications appear to be only superficial. The internal structure is very irregular, not such as would take place had they been built for strength. For an account of several of these in the Highlands, see Edinburgh Phil. Trans. Vol. II. p. 3. of Part II.

ROADS.

The principal road in this county is the great military road from Portpatrick to Carlisle, (which is traced under Wigtonshire, p. 240.)

There is a county-road from Kirkcudbright, to Ayr, by New Galloway, Dalry, Carsphairn, and Dalmellington.

There is also a good turnpike road from Newton-Douglas, by the House of Hill, Nick of the Balloch, and Maybole, to Ayr. A new road is going on from Castle-Douglas through the muirs to the small port of Abbeyburn-foot.

To Glasgow.

See Glasgow to Kirkcudbright, (Lanarkshire), p. 195. & 196.

New Galloway to Castle-Douglas.

	(Miles.)
To Parton	8
Crossmichael	3 11
Castle-Douglas	3 14

CHIEF SEATS.—*St Mary's Isle*, Earl of Selkirk.—*Shirmers*, Spaldine Gordon.—*Orchardton*, Douglas.—*Dundrennan Abbey*, Maitland, Esq.—*Glenlee*, Miller, Bart.—*Kenmore Castle*, Hon. J. Gordon.—*Kirrochtree*, Heron of Heron.—*Cailly*, Murray of Broughton.—*Terraughty*, Maxwell.—*Milton-house*, Boyd.—*Corbieton*, Riddoch.—*Lochbank*, Hannay.—*Greenlaw*, Gordon, Bart.—*Danvale Park*, Lawrie, Esq.—*Deebank*, Gordon.—*Cardoness*, Maxwell.—*Boreland*, Stewart.—*Ardwell*, M'Culloch.—*Castle-Douglas*, Douglas, Bart.—*Woodhall*, Lawrie.—*Machermore*, Dunbar, &c.

Table of Heights in Kirkcudbrightshire.

	Feet above the sea.
Cairnharrow	1100
Griffel, or Scriffel	2000
———— by Ainslie's map	2044
Cairnsmuir, the highest, said to be	4000

COUNTY OF WILTSHIRE

The county of Wiltshire being the most fertile and fruitful of any in England, is also the most populous, and the most considerable in the Kingdom. It is bounded on the north by the county of Berks, on the east by the county of Hants, on the south by the county of Dorset, and on the west by the county of Gloucestershire. The county is divided into three parts, the northern part, the middle part, and the southern part. The northern part is the most fertile, and the most populous, and is the most considerable in the Kingdom. The middle part is the most fertile, and the most populous, and is the most considerable in the Kingdom. The southern part is the most fertile, and the most populous, and is the most considerable in the Kingdom.

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The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been admitted to the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education, since the last meeting of the Board, on the 1st of January, 1850.

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COUNTY OF WIGTON.

THE county of Wigton forms the south-western extremity of Scotland: It is bounded on the east by the shire of Kirkcudbright and Wigton bay; on the south and west by the Irish channel; and on the north by the county of Ayr. Its figure is very irregular; the greatest extent does not exceed 30 miles, and no part is more than 12 miles from the sea. It is sometimes called Upper or West Galloway. This county, although uneven in the surface, differs much from the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; it is one of the lowest in Scotland, and the small risings have few rocks, and are pretty accessible to the plough. The northern part, however, is rather hilly and barren; hence it is called the *Muir*s. The bay of Luce from the south, and Loch Ryan from the north, project a great way into the land, and form the western division of this shire, called the *Rhinns* of Galloway. Of this division, the peninsula which stretches to the south, terminates in a rocky promontory called the *Mull* of Galloway. The southern division is called by the inhabitants the *Marchers*. The rearing of cattle is the principal object with the farmer: the grain raised is chiefly barley and oats; potatoes are also much cultivated, and other green crops are coming into the ordinary rotation, but little wheat is sown. No coal has been found between Portpatrick and Dumfries. There are three royal burghs in this county, Stranraer, Wigton, and Whitehorn, and several small villages. This county is capable of receiving a degree of improvement much beyond what is generally understood.

There are no remarkable rivers in this county. The most considerable is the Cree, which is the boundary with Kirkcudbright, and upon which there is a valuable salmon fishery, where it empties itself into the bay of Wigton.

The Bladenoch or Bladnoch issues from some lakes on the borders of Carrick, a district of Ayrshire, and after having received the Tarff, falls also into Wigton bay.

The Luce rises also from the heights of Carrick in two streams, which unite at the village of New Luce; after a course of a few miles, it passes Glenluce, and then empties itself into the bay of Luce.

Manufactures have made but small progress in this county, though it is well situated for commerce. At the village of Cairn, on Loch

Ryan, there is a beautiful harbour; Stranraer, Port-Patrick, Glenculce, and Wigton, are also well situated for water-conveyance. There was once a considerable herring-fishery at Stranraer, but now the shoals seldom enter Loch Ryan. The chief trade is linen, and the tanning of leather; the manufacture of shoes also occupies a number of the inhabitants. Port-Patrick is a small town, supported chiefly by the ferry. Whithorn is an inconsiderable town, without either trade or manufactures.

A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in Wigtonshire.

PARISHES.	EXTENT.		Number of Persons.
	Miles English.		
	Length	Breadth	
Glasserton	7	2	860
Inch	9	8	1577
Kirkcolm	6	4	1191
Kirkenner	12	10	1160
Kirkmaiden	10	2	1613
Kirkowan	7	5	787
Leswalt	7	6	1329
Luce, New	10	6	368
— Old	10	7	1221
Mochrum	10	5	1113
Penningham	16	6	2569
Port-Patrick	4	4	1090
Sorbie	6	3	1091
Stoneykirk	4	3	1848
Stranraer			1722
Whithorn	8	4½	1904
Wigton	6	4	1475

PARISHES.

PASSING from Kirkcudbright over the Cree, we come to the parish of PENNINGHAM, through the middle of which runs the military road from Carlisle to Portpatrick, and in a great measure divides the good from the bad ground; the lower being fertile, the upper cold and moorish. The beautiful bridge over the river Cree, which unites the shires of Galloway and Kirkcudbright, built about 50 years ago, has had a wonderful effect upon the population and increase of Newton-Stewart, which is now a very thriving village.

Directly south from this is WIGTON parish, of an irregular oblong shape. The surface is much diversified with hills, rising grounds, and plains. On the banks of the river Bladenoch, and in the plains, the soil is very productive, being light and dry. There is moor and moss interspersed over different parts, as in most of this district. Wigton is a small town, pleasantly situated, in which little or no trade is carried on, though it be a royal burgh, the county town, and a presbytery seat. It has one very good street, and contains above 1000 inhabitants. At the west end of the parish are the *standing stones of Torrhouse*, consisting of about 19 large stones of granite, in the form of a circle, supposed to have been Druidical temples.

Adjoining to Wigton, in the south-east extremity of the county, is the parish of WHITHORN. The face of the country is variegated with hill and dale; it is in general fertile and well subdivided, chiefly by dikes of stone and lime. Planting is carried on with great spirit by the different proprietors, and the face of the country is every day improving. Whithorn is a royal burgh, consisting of only one principal street, tolerably well built; a beautiful stream of water divides the main street, over which there is a bridge. Whithorn is a place of great antiquity, and many vestiges of camps and fortresses may be traced out in the neighbourhood. Specimens of lead and copper are found in this parish. There is also a fine variegated marble found here, and slate of a good quality, but neither are wrought to any extent.

The appearance of KIRKENNER, which lies upon the shore of Wigton bay, is in general hilly, and the soil thin and light, the carse ground excepted. The parish of KIRKOWAN was formerly united to this, and may come under the same general description.

The general aspect of MOCHRUM is rather hilly, though it is much diversified with flats and small risings; along the bay of

Luce the soil is light and productive, in the middle the soil is thin and gravelly. The old palace of Mochrum is a very picturesque old building, surrounded by lakes.

Of the parish of **SORBIE** a great part lies on the bay of Wigton, and about one-third is in tillage. Dowalton Loch, the most considerable one in the county, lies here; it is about 3 miles in circumference, and is well stored with pike, perch, and eels.

KIRKMAIDEN lies in the south extremity of the county. It is in general hilly, though situated on the sea-coast; there are several bays commodious for shipping. The minerals are whinstone and slate. There are a considerable number of caves here, in one of which there is a petrifying water.

Along the bay of Luce lies **STONEVKIRK**, which contains about 17,000 acres. There is here a considerable cod-fishery, salmon-fishery, and one of mackerel. Several round mounds, the most remarkable of which is 60 feet high, and a square tower 45 feet high, with the remains of some Druidical temples, are pointed out as vestiges of antiquity.

One half of the parish of **INCH** forms an extensive plain between Loch Ryan and the bay of Luce. On the east it rises gradually to the height of a range of hills. The low ground is light and sandy. The hills abound in moss. There are no less than 15 fresh water lakes here, all which are plentifully stored with fish; they are all frequented by swans in the winter, which emigrate to Ireland during the summer. Two of these lakes, called the Lakes of Castle Kennedy, are fine pieces of water. Castle Kennedy was originally the seat of the Earls of Cassillis, but a considerable time ago it fell into the possession of the Earl of Stair, who improved it much. Some years since it was burnt down by accident. The castle is situated on an elevated peninsula between two lakes, which communicate with each other by means of an artificial canal, over which there is a fine bridge. The grounds, surrounded with woods, are well sheltered, and are laid out in a very superior style. There are also several mineral springs here, chiefly sulphureous or chalybeate.

The parish of **NEW LUCE** is of a very irregular form. There is not much arable land in this parish, the greatest part being made up of hills and rocks. It is watered by two small rivers, the Luce and Cross, the banks of which are pretty fertile. There had formerly been lead wrought in this parish.

New Luce was separated from **OLD LUCE** about the year 1646. They formerly went by the general name of Luce. This parish is deeply intersected by the bay of Luce. There are several other

fine bays here. The general appearance is hilly, though the highest hill does not exceed 200 feet above the level of the sea. The ruins of Glenluce abbey still deserve notice.

To the west of Old Luce is the parish of PORTPATRICK, the surface of which is hilly, and the greater part of the land is moor and moss. Cairnflat is the highest hill. The town is situated on the nearest point of the whole island to Ireland, and the passage from it to that kingdom is the best, being only 21 miles over, and of course is much resorted to. The castle of Dunskey, Blair, Bart. situated on the brink of a tremendous precipice, must have once been a place of great strength and security.

LESWALT forms a part of the peninsula called the *Rhinns* of Galloway. The appearance of the parish is much diversified with hills, valleys, and meadows. The low ground is light and fertile; the high ground is wet, spongy, and covered with heath and moss. The coast is bold and rocky, but the Irish channel affords excellent fishing. Lochnaw Castle, a very ancient edifice, is the only considerable building in the parish.

KIRKCOLM parish forms a small peninsula in the bay of Ryan. The surface is finely diversified with rising grounds, the whole of which are cultivated.

The parish of STRANRAER is confined mostly to the town. It is a royal burgh, and a presbytery seat, situated very pleasantly at the head of Loch Ryan, which is a safe and commodious bay. The fishery and the coasting trade employ a good many vessels. The chief manufactures carried on here are tanning of leather, and making of coarse linen. Near Stranraer stands Culhorn, the elegant seat of the Earl of Stair; the country is much ornamented and improved by the plantations around it.

The aspect of GLASSERTON is hilly, rugged, and unequal. The hills are rocky, chiefly granite and schistus, and for the most part covered with heath. The chief object of husbandry is the rearing of cattle; black cattle have the principal place, but both sheep and swine are bred here in considerable numbers.

ROADS.

Besides the road from Edinburgh to Portpatrick, traced p. 68—71. there is another which goes directly across the country in the following direction :

	(Miles.)
To Bridge House Inn, near Linton	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bridge-end, Lanarkshire	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 20
Biggar	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lamington	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34
Clyde Bridge	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leadhills	9 46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Holstein	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 57
Penpont	4 61
Monyhive	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Castlefern	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 70
Balmaclellan	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 78 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Galloway	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 80
Bridge of Dee	6 86
Denotar	5 91
Minigaff	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Newton-Douglas	$\frac{1}{2}$ 98
Glenluce	15 $\frac{3}{4}$ 113 $\frac{3}{4}$
Stranraer	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ 123 $\frac{1}{2}$
PORTPATRICK	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 129 $\frac{3}{4}$

Portpatrick to Carlisle.

	(Miles.)
To Stranraer	6
Glenluce	10 16
Newton-Douglas	16 32
Gatehouse-of-Fleet	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carlingwark	13 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Castle Douglas	$\frac{1}{2}$ 63
Dumfries	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annan	17 $\frac{1}{4}$ 96 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gretna Green	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ 105
Longtown	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 109 $\frac{1}{4}$
CARLISLE	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ 118 $\frac{1}{2}$

Portpatrick to Whithorn.

	(Miles.)
To Stranraer	6
Glenluce	10 16
WHITHORN	21 37

(Miles.)

- 6 To Stranraer.
- 7 Culhorn, Earl of Stair, on the right.
- 8 Kirk of Inch.
- 9 Castle Kennedy, Earl of Stair.—Passes through a moor to
- 11½ Drumflower on the left. Genoch, Adair, on the right.
- 12 Dunraggat on the left.
- 15 Park, Hay, Bart.
- 15½ Crosses the river Luce.
- 16 Glenluce. Luce, Ross, Esq.
- 19 Ruins of Synaness Castle on the right.
- 20½ Auchmarly, Mr Adair, on the left.
- 29 Merton House, Maxwell, Bart.
- 31 Muirhouse ruins.
- 33 Appleby Loch on the right, and Castle Wigg, Hawthorn, Esq. on the left.
- 37 WHITHORN.

From Newton-Stewart to Whithorn.

This road goes southward along the banks of the Cree.

- 3 Passes the ruins of Clary-house on the left. It goes round the Moss of Cree, and
- 5½ Passes Glenturk on the right.
- 6 Joins the road from Creetown.
- 7 Wigton.
- 8 Crosses the river Bladenoch.
- 9 Baldoon ruins on the left.
- 10 Kirkenner Kirk on the left.
- 11 Knockencur on the right.
- 13 Kirk of Sorbie on the left.
- 15 Castle Wigg, Hawthorn, Esq. on the right.
- 17 Is joined by the Garlister road.
- 18 WHITHORN.

CHIEF SEATS.——*Galloway-House*, situated on the west side of Garlieston bay, near to Burrow-head, the summer residence of
VOL. I. L

the Earl of Galloway.—*Tenderghie*, the seat of Hew Stewart, Esq. about 3 miles from Whithorn.—*Physgill-House*, the seat of Robert Hawthorn Stewart, Esq. west of Borrow-head $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a modern house.—*Glasserton-House*, the seat of James Alexander Stewart, Esq. north-west of Borrow-head about 4 miles, a modern house.—*Monreith*, the residence of Sir William Maxwell, Bart. a modern house, situated on the east side of the bay of Luce.—*Balkail*, a delightfully situated house, the property and occasional residence of Thomas Adair, Esq. of Genoch, W. S.—*Park Place*, an old castellated house, near to Glenluce, the property of Sir Jo. D. Hay, Bart.—*Genoch*, the residence of John Cathcart, Esq. on the south side of the road from Glenluce to Stranraer.—*Dunraggat*, the property and residence of Sir John D. Hay of Park Place, Bart. on the north side of the road from Glenluce to Stranraer.—*Castle Kennedy*, in ruins, but the pleasure grounds are extensive, and kept in high order, the property of the Earl of Stair.—*Culhorn*, the country residence of the Earl of Stair, 2 miles south-west from Stranraer.—*Sheuchan-House*, the property of Robert Vans Agnew, Esq. within a quarter of a mile of the town of Stranraer.—*Craigbuie*, a large house near to Portpatrick, the property of Sir J. H. Blair of Dunskey.—*Dunskey Castle*, in ruins, situated on the brink of a bold coast facing Ireland, and south of Portpatrick half a mile.—*Lochnaw Castle*, the residence of Sir Stair Agnew, 5 miles north-west from Stranraer.—*Cairnbrock*, the property and occasional residence of John Ross, Esq.—*Fine View*, situated on the west side of the bay of Loch Ryan, belonging to the Earl of Galloway.—*Cairn*, a large house in a state of decay, situated on the opposite side of the bay, the property of ————— Dunlop, Esq.—*Garthland*, an ancient castellated house, the property of William M'Dowall, Esq. 4 miles south from Stranraer, on the road from thence to Mull of Galloway.—*Balgreggan House*, the residence of John Maitland, Esq. of Freugh, on the west side of the bay of Luce.—*Ardwell*, on the west side of said bay, the property of John M'Taggart, Esq. merchant in London.—*Logan*, the residence of Andrew M'Dowall, Esq. 8 miles north of the Mull of Galloway.—*Baldoon*, an ancient tower and dwelling-house adjoining, 2 miles south of Wigton, the property of the Earl of Galloway.—*Barnbarrow*, the occasional residence and property of Robert Vans Agnew, Esq. of Sheuchan, 4 miles south-west from Wigton.—*Castlestewart*, or *Ravenston*, a modern house, 9 miles south of Wigton, the property of Archibald Campbell Stewart, Esq. a minor.—*Castlewigg*, a modern house, the residence of John Hawthorn, Esq. of Castlewigg.—*Merton Hall*, the property and occasional residence of Edward Boyd, Esq.

merchant in London, 2 miles south-west of Newton Stewart.—*Craichlaw*, an old mansion-house, belonging to William Hamilton, Esq.—*Kildrochet House*, the residence of the Countess of Rothes, 4 miles south from Stranraer, a modern house.—*Airies*, the seat of Campbells of Airies, at present occupied by a tenant.—*Torrhouse*, the residence of D. M'Culloch, Esq. of Torrhouse, 4 miles south-west of Wigton.

There are several old buildings within the county, now mostly ruinous, but still well worth the attention of travellers, viz.

Castlestewart, 3 miles from the town of Newton Stewart, on the west of the road leading to Ayrshire.—*Sorbie Place*, near Galloway House, an old castellated building, formerly the residence of a branch of the family of Galloway, now the property of the Earl.—*Cruggleton Castle*, an old and romantic tower, built upon a rocky precipice overhanging the sea, 2 miles south of Galloway House.—*Merton Tower*, in the immediate neighbourhood of Monreith.—*Old Place of Mochrum*, 8 miles west of Wigton, a very large building, in ruins, formerly the residence of Dunbars of Mochrum, Barts. now the property of the Earl of Dumfries.—*Auchenmalg House*, 5 miles south of Glenluce, the ancient residence of Adairs of Genoch, but now unroofed.—*Sennieness Castle*, a mile west of Auchenmalg, the property of the Earl of Stair.—*Clanord Castle*, in Kirkmaiden parish, belonging to Colonel M'Dowall of Logan, a few miles from the Mull point of Galloway.—*Carscreugh*, a large old building, the ancient seat of the Earls of Stair, 3 miles north-east of Glenluce village.—*Luce Abbey*, a mile west of Glenluce, mostly in ruins, but the chapter-house remains almost entire, and deserves the inspection of the curious for its exquisite architecture.

Table of Heights in Wigtonshire.

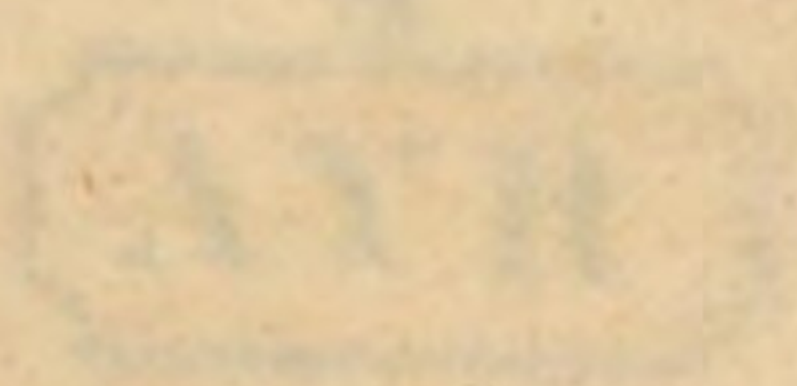
	Feet above the Sea.
Burhullion	814
Fell of Mochrum	1020
Knock of Luce	1014
Largs	1758

COUNTY OF AYR.

THE county of Ayr is bounded on the north by Renfrewshire; on the east by the counties of Dumfries and Lanark; on the south by Wigtonshire and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright; and on the west by the Irish channel and the Frith of Clyde. Its length along the coast is above 80 miles; and its extreme breadth from west to east about 32 miles. The river Ayr, which rises from Glenbuck, on the boundary between this county and Lanarkshire, and flowing about 30 miles westward, falls into the Frith of Clyde, gives its name to this county, which it divides into two parts, not very unequal. Besides this natural division, however, it has long been portioned out into three districts, formerly denominated the three bailiaries of Scotland, viz. *Carrick*, on the south of the river Doon; *Cunningham*, on the north of the Irvine; and *Kyle* or *Coil*, which occupies the intermediate space, and is subdivided by the river Ayr into the two districts of King's Kyle and Kyle Stewart.

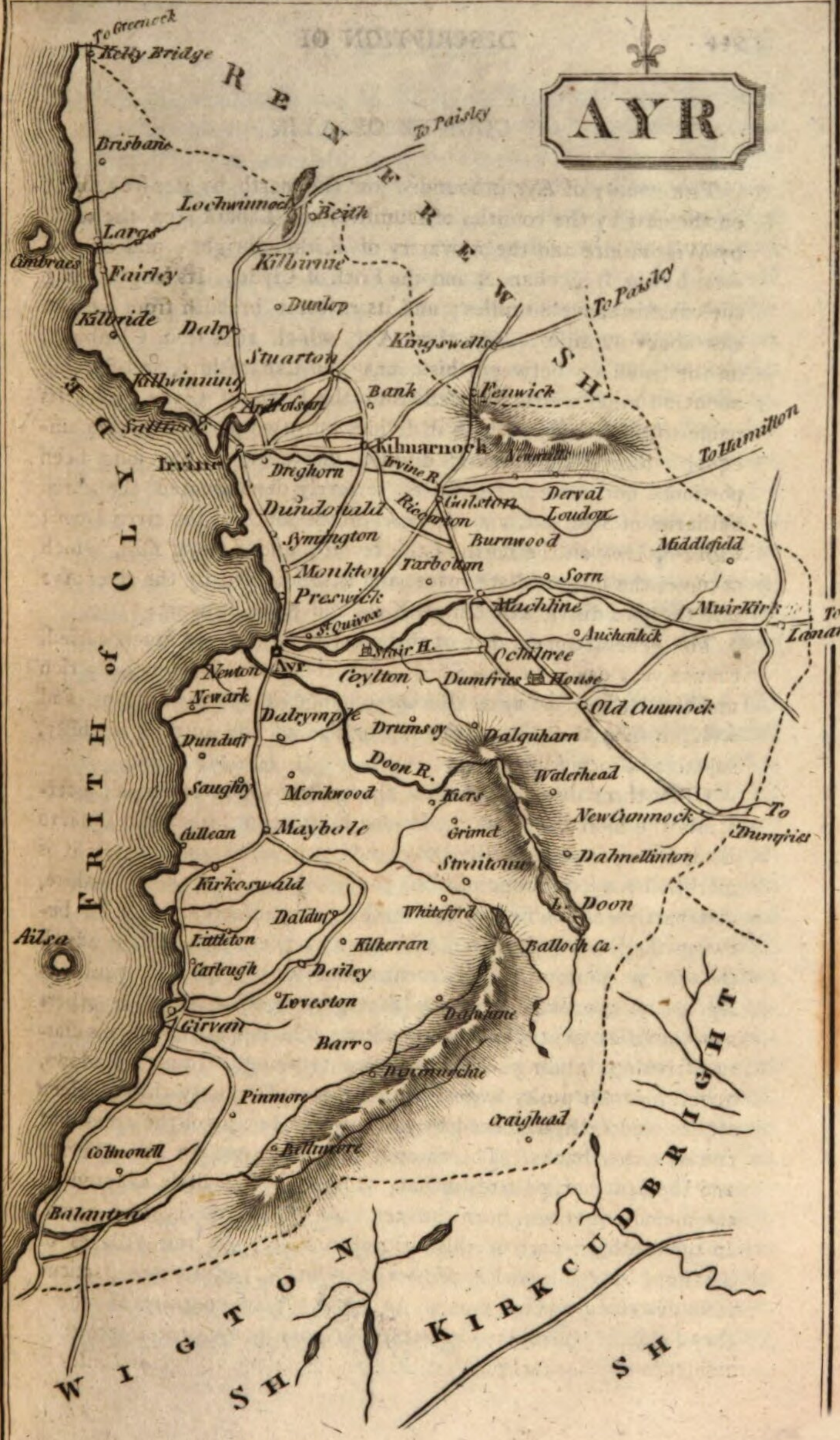
The general appearance of this county, though not much varied, cannot very easily be described. On the coast it is generally rich and fertile, with an agreeable interchange of fine plantations, and well cultivated fields. The appearance of the interior is hilly, naked, and forbidding.

Of its three districts, Carrick, though not the most fertile, is certainly the most interesting. Its coast, stretching from the Doon to Loch Ryan, is occasionally bold and rocky; its southern limit is marked by a lofty ridge of hills, partly clothed with deep verdure, and partly embrowned with heath. The intervening space between the shore and the mountains, is for the most part a gradual, though not uniform, ascent; enlivened with some beautiful villages, and diversified, in some places, by shining lakes, in others by acclivities, gentle or abrupt, among which sport numerous classical rivulets, gliding in tranquil beauty along verdant meadows, or rolling their dusky waters with impetuous rapidity through deep sequestered dells, darkened by the meeting boughs of the trees that rise on either banks. The chief of these streams are the Girvan, and the Stinchar, or Ardstinchar, which, though little adapted to the melody of verse, Burns has rendered a kind of classical name. In the southern part of this district are situated the villages of Straiton, Maybole, and Kirkoswald, which will be more particularly described when we come to speak of the parishes to which they belong. Here likewise stands Culzean-house, the interesting residence of the Earl of Cassillis; and near the village of Dailly is



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Kilkerran, the family seat of Sir Adam Ferguson. On the shores of Carrick are several remarkable caves, which well deserve the attention of the traveller; but no object in the scenery of this coast is more striking than the stupendous rock of Ailsa, nearly opposite to Girvan, which rises almost perpendicular to the height of 940 feet. The circumference of this singular rock at its base is about two miles; its shape is somewhat conical, and it is on all sides extremely precipitous. The only landing-place is on the north-east, where there is a small beach formed by fragments which have fallen from the neighbouring rocks. The cliffs of Ailsa are in several places distinctly columnar; and the whole isle appears to be composed of rocks belonging to the newest floetz formation, the individual members of which resemble those that occur in the island of Arran. This rock is inhabited by immense flocks of birds, particularly gannets, or solan geese, and is rented from the Earl of Cassillis at L. 33 a-year. Besides the villages which we have already mentioned, this district contains Girvan, situated at the estuary of the river of that name; Dailly, to the south of Maybole; and Ballantrae, at the mouth of the river Stinchar.

The district of Kyle was originally a forest; and from that circumstance, as the Celtic *Coill* signifies a wood, it probably derived its name. Toward the east the county is hilly, bleak, marshy, and uninteresting; and except in one or two places, the district on that side was formerly impervious. As we advance from these heights towards the sea, the county becomes more fertile and cultivated, though everywhere a dull uniformity fatigues and disgusts the sight. The only relief from this insipid sameness is occasioned by the windings of the Doon, which are occasionally fringed with wood: by the long and almost rectilineal summit of the brown Carrick terminating abruptly in a rugged foreland; or by the numerous islands and hills exalting their colossal heads from the opposite shore. The slope both here and in Cunningham, is pitted by numberless shallow depressions, which are surmounted by slender prominences, rarely swelling beyond the magnitude of hillocks or knolls. "Over this dull expanse, (to borrow the words of an elegant writer), the hand of art has spread some exquisite embellishments, which in a great measure atone for the native insipidity of the scene, but which might be still farther heightened by covering many of these spaces with additional woods, free from the dismal intermixture of Scottish fir, a tree which predominates infinitely too much all over the country, deforming what is beautiful,

and shedding a deeper gloom on what is already more than sufficiently cheerless." In this district is Loch Doon, about 6 miles in length, from which issues the river of the same name; on an island in this lake stands Balloch Castle. The only village in Kyle worthy of notice is Dalmellington.

Cunningham is a very fertile track of country, divided among a few great proprietors. It contains of course a small number of gentlemen's seats; but some of these are extremely beautiful. The whole coast commands delightful views, of which the proprietors have very judiciously taken advantage in fixing their places of residence. Kelburn-house, the seat of the Earl of Glasgow, can hardly be surpassed for the tasteful elegance of its domains, and the picturesque scenery by which it is surrounded. In the same neighbourhood, near the village of Largs, are the ruins of Castlelaw, once a seat of the family of Semple. From the mountains on the south-east descends the rivulet of Garnock, which, after passing the villages Kilbirnie, Dalry, and Kilwinning, falls into the sea near Irvine. The ruins of the Old Castle of Kilbirnie, near a fine lake about 2 miles in length, are highly ornamental to this part of the country. In the neighbourhood of Dalry there is a very remarkable natural cave, and a curious artificial mount. At Kilwinning there is the steeple and one gable of a monastery, which appears to have been founded in 1140. The water of Anack rises in the high grounds above Dunlop, and falls into the river Irvine; on this water stands Stewarton, a small but neat town, and farther down we meet with Eglinton Castle, the seat of Lord Eglinton. The river Irvine takes its rise from the mountains considerably further eastward, and after passing Dervel and Newmills, near which is the family-seat of the Loudon family, it waters Galston and Riccarton, and about 2 miles to the north-west from this, Kilmarnock; after several windings, the river empties itself into the Frith of Clyde, just by the town.

A few miles to the south of Irvine, a narrow peninsula extends into the sea, and winding northward forms a fine natural harbour, called Troon Bay; this, at a moderate expence, might be made one of the best stations for shipping on the west coast. The present Duke of Portland has lately obtained two acts of Parliament, the one for constructing a harbour at the Troon, the other for making a railway from the Troon to Kilmarnock. A new pier is constructing, which is to extend from the rock, nearly at right angles, to the distance of 800 feet, where the depth is 19 feet at low water. The rail-road is advancing rapidly; and it is now proposed that a branch of it shall communicate with Irvine. To the south of Ir-

The first of these is the fact that the British
government had been in the habit of
paying the salaries of the judges of the
High Court of Justice out of the
Treasury, and not out of the
Exchequer, as was the case with the
judges of the other courts. This was
done in order to secure the independence
of the judges, and to prevent any
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executive branch of the government.

vine stands the ancient castle of Dundonald, once a royal residence, and afterwards the family-seat of the Cochrane, Earls of Dundonald.

The river Ayr rises from the mountains in the eastern angle of the county. After passing Muirkirk, the Castle of Sorn, and the village of Catrine, it receives numerous auxiliary streams, and flowing through a rich district, is discharged into the sea at the town of Ayr. Muirkirk is noted for its iron-works, and Catrine for its extensive cotton-works; this village stands in a beautiful situation, and is built upon a very elegant plan; it contains about 1500 inhabitants. A few miles to the south stands Old Cumnock, built in the form of a square, with the church in the centre. In its vicinity stands Dumfries-house, the seat of the Earl of Dumfries. A little to the west is Auchinleck-house, Boswell, Esq. on the banks of the Luggar. In this neighbourhood we find the village of Ochiltree, and Barskimming, surrounded with extensive plantations, near which there is a fine bridge of one lofty arch over the united streams of the Luggar and Ayr. A little to the north stands the town of Mauchline, where Burns the poet passed his youth.

With the exception of Largs, which is in a manner insulated by its rocky frontier from the surrounding country, almost the whole of Cunningham declines towards the sea, presenting on all sides a rich and extensive prospect, which is finely contrasted with the islands in the Frith of Clyde, the Cambraes, Bute, Arran, and the distant mountains of Argyllshire. When properly cultivated, this district will rank with the finest plains in Scotland.

The baronies of Cunningham and Largs were formerly under the jurisdiction of the borough of Irvine; the Earls of Cassillis were hereditary bailiffs of Carrick; the Campbells of Loudon were hereditary bailiffs of Kyle; and the Wallaces, Lords of Craigie, were heritable stewards. With respect to the climate, we may observe, that not only in this county, but throughout the whole western coast of Scotland, there is in general much more rain than on the eastern coast, particularly in the autumnal and winter months. In spring the wet has greatly the advantage. There the eastern winds are neither so injurious to vegetation, nor so chilly, as in the vicinity of the German Ocean; and the uncomfortable fogs, so frequent on the Frith of Forth, are in Ayrshire comparatively little known.

The soil of this county varies considerably. Towards the shore it is for the most part sandy, intermixed however in many places with a rich loam. In some places gravelly soil prevails, but not to

any great extent. A large proportion of it is a stiff deep clay, which, when skilfully managed, produces very abundant crops. In some situations the clay is merely superficial, lying upon a substratum of schistus or till. Towards the east, where the grounds are highest, fen and peat-moss greatly predominate.

The progress of agriculture in this county has been comparatively slow. In general the land is neither sufficiently drained nor cleared; and many of the clumsy practices of the old system of husbandry are still continued. Four horses may be seen dragging a heavy old-fashioned plough, or more frequently three horses, with a driver. In many places, too, the ridges are still high, broad, and crooked; and the furrows covered with a profusion of rushes. A better system of husbandry has been introduced in the neighbourhood of some of the populous towns. No county in Scotland abounds more in lime, a peculiar advantage to that kind of soil which is most prevalent in Ayrshire.

The most important minerals found in Ayrshire are coal, which abounds in almost every parish, and of which about 100,000 tons are exported annually; limestone and marl; ironstone, which is found in different parts of Carrick, and in the higher parts of Kyle; freestone, which occurs in many places throughout the county; lead, which has been discovered in considerable quantities, and mines of which were opened several years ago in the parish of New Cumnock. The other minerals are copper ores, plumbago, barytes, crystal of zeolite, gypsum, agates, and a kind of stone called *water of Ayr stone*, in high estimation among cutlers.

Ayrshire abounds in monuments of antiquity, or rather in the vestiges of them, as cairns, encampments, Druidical circles, &c. Castles appear to have been at one time very numerous in this county. The remains of a few are still visible, and will be noticed particularly when we describe the parishes in which they stand. There were also many religious houses, as the abbeys of Kilwinning, Crossraguel, Mauchline, &c.

This county is said to contain 1040 square miles, or 665,600 English acres. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was reported to the House of Commons to be 84,306; and the valued rent L. 149,595 Scots: and in 1808 the real rental was, for the

District of Cunningham	-	L. 127,634	4s.
Kyle	-	113,462	3s.
Carrick	-	68,724	
Royalty or parish of Ayr, (in Kyle)		9,855	
Total		L. 314,673	7s.

TABLE I. - *Continued*

Showing the number of persons in each of the several occupations, and the number of persons in each of the several industries, in the city of New York, in the year 1890.

Occupations		Industries	
Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

the city of London, from the first settlement of the
English in this country, to the present time. In
this history, the reader will find a full and
complete account of the city, and of the
people who inhabit it. The history is divided
into three parts, the first of which contains
the history of the city from the first settlement
of the English in this country, to the present
time. The second part contains the history of
the city from the present time to the present
time. The third part contains the history of
the city from the present time to the present
time.

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history of the city from the first settlement
of the English in this country, to the present
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A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in Ayrshire.

PARISHES.	EXTENT. Miles English.		Number of Persons.
	Length	Breadth	
Ballantrae	10	0	837
Colmonell	18	7	1306
Barr	7	5	742
Dailly	6	4	1621
Girvan	9	5	2260
Kirkmichael	9	4	1119
Kirkoswald	6	2	1679
Maybole	12	7	3163
Straiton	13	5	1026
Ardrossan	6	5	1846
Beith	5	4	3103
Dalry	9	9	2321
Dreghorn	9	2	762
Dunlop	7	2	808
Fenwick	9	6	1280
Irvine	5	2	4584
Kilbirnie	6	3	959
Kilbride W.	6	3	795
Kilmarnock	9	4	8079
Kilmaurs	6	3	1288
Kilwinning	9	6	2700
Largs	9	8	1361
Loudon	9	7	2503
Stevenston	4	2	2146
Stewarton	10	4	2657
Auchinleck	18	3	1214
Ayr	4	3	8000
Coylton	7	2	848
Craigie	7	1½	786
Cumnock, Old	10	2	1798

PARISHES.	EXTENT.		Number of Persons.
	Miles English.		
	Length	Breadth	
Cumnock, New	12	8	1112
Dalmellington	8	3	785
Dalrymple	7	2	504
Dundonald	8	3	1240
Galston	13	5	2139
Mauchline	7	3	1746
Monkton	3	3	986
Muirkirk	7	4	2560
Newton-on-Ayr	1½	1	1724
Ochiltree	6	5	1308
St Quivox	1	1	2070
Riccarton	6	2	1364
Sorn	6½	6	2606
Stair	6	2	663
Symington	4	1½	668
Tarbolton	8	2	1766
Cimbraes	2½	1	560

PARISHES.

PROCEEDING from the southern extremity of this county, along its western shore, we find ourselves first in the parish of BALLANTRAE, which is washed by the sea for about 10 miles on the west. The ground rises gradually from the shore, which is bold and rocky, and terminates in that extensive range of hills which stretch across the south of Scotland, from the Irish sea to the Frith of Forth. There is a salmon fishery in Ardstinchar, on which the village of Ballintrae stands.

Still advancing northward, we come next to the parish of COLMONELL. On the coast there is a considerable extent of flat country, but inland it is hilly and bleak. In this tract there is a good deal of natural wood, some of which grows to a great size. The highest hills are Carleton, Knockdow, Knocknunan, and Knockdolian; the last, which is the most beautiful and remarkable, is of a conical shape, and is a conspicuous land-mark for vessels at

The first of these is the fact that the British Empire is not a homogeneous entity, but a collection of diverse peoples and cultures. The second is the fact that the British Empire is not a static entity, but a dynamic one that has changed over time. The third is the fact that the British Empire is not a benevolent entity, but one that has been characterized by exploitation and oppression.

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sea. The remains of the ancient castles of Carleton, Knockdow, and Kirkhill, and several others, with a number of cairns in different places, and the vestiges of two British camps, demonstrate that this parish must have been once more populous, and the scene of more activity and intercourse than at present.

The next parish we meet with is GIRVAN, in which there are about 8 miles of sea-coast; the greater part presents a bold rocky shore; the ground rises pretty much towards the interior, but the hills are green, and afford good sheep pasture. There is coal here, but none wrought; limestone and shell marl in plenty. Girvan is a sea-port, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, and has a pretty good harbour.

North from Girvan, at some distance from the coast, is the parish of MAYBOLE. There is a considerable woollen manufactory in the village. The walls of an ancient building, called the College of Minniboil, are still standing, and also the ruins of the Castle of Greenand. In the rivers Doon and Girvan, which water the parish, there are plenty of excellent salmon and trout.

Advancing from this towards the county-town, we find the parish of NEWTON-UPON-AYR. This is a small parish adjoining to Ayr. It is mostly flat, but the soil is sandy and unproductive. Newton is a sea-port town of great antiquity, with a tolerably good harbour, employed chiefly in the coal trade. On the confines of this small parish is an hospital called *King-Case*, founded by Robert Bruce, for eight leprous persons.

We come next to the parish of AYR, which is of a quadrangular form. Ayr, the county town, and a presbytery seat, is a royal burgh of great antiquity, erected about 1180, containing about 8000 inhabitants. It is situated upon a point of land, between the influx of the rivers Ayr and Doon, near their junction with the Atlantic Ocean; the buildings on the banks of both rivers are united by a bridge of 4 arches. This town can boast of few advantages in point of appearance. Its houses are so awkwardly set down, that they appear to have been huddled together by chance, rather than built according to any regular plan. Even the principal street, though broad and spacious, is entirely destitute of uniformity or elegance. Contiguous buildings protrude beyond each other in every possible direction; and though here and there the eye is attracted by some stately edifices, their effect is almost entirely destroyed, or rendered completely ludicrous, by the wretched hovels which flank it on either side. This street has been compared to a crescent; and the comparison may be admitted, if the definition of a crescent be a crooked line, full of irregular and old indenta-

tions. The streets are ill lighted, wretchedly paved, and as wretchedly cleaned. Before the Reformation there were in this town monasteries of Dominicans and Franciscans; the former founded in 1230, and the latter in 1472. The church of St John the Baptist stood near the sea; its tower still remains. This venerable structure was converted into an armoury by Oliver Cromwell, who built a citadel round it, enclosing twelve acres of ground. An academy was established here in 1796, in which all the branches of commercial education are taught by able masters. The number of students last year amounted to 542. A flourishing banking-company has existed in Ayr for many years. Its principal manufactures are tanning and soap-boiling. Ayr has a considerable harbour; but navigation is much impeded by a bar, which is occasionally thrown across the mouth of the river, particularly by N. W. winds; and the depth of the water, even at spring tides, never exceeds 12 feet. At present 60 vessels belong to this harbour, from 200 tons register downwards; the whole tonnage amounting to between 5000 and 6000. About 500 seamen are employed in this trade. The chief trade is in coal and grain, though there be a very considerable fishing upon the coast, both of cod and haddocks. The country upon the whole is flat here, and well improved. There are both coal and marl in the neighbourhood; and two small lakes stored with pike and eels. Alloway, a small village in the neighbourhood of Ayr, was the birth-place of the poet ROBERT BURNS. The house stands on the road-side, and is marked to the notice of the traveller, by a sign-board with an inscription. This parish claims also the honour of being the birth-place of Joannes Erigena and Chevalier Ramsay. The royalty contains about 5000 acres, yielding a rental of about L. 10,000 Sterling.

On the sea-coast adjoining to Ayr, lies ST QUIVOX, which is all enclosed.

North of St Quivox are the united parishes of MONKTON and PRESTICK, the inland part of which is in general a rich loam, or a clay; towards the sea the soil is light and sandy; great part is enclosed and subdivided.

The next parish to the northward is SYMINGTON, beautifully diversified with hill and dale. The soil is rather barren, being chiefly a stiff clay; to qualify which, however, the parish abounds with lime. It has also plenty of coal. The prospects here are remarkably fine.

Adjoining to Symington is DUNDONALD, which extends along the sea coast about 8 miles. The soil is various, but the general

appearance is hilly. The Claven hills run from south-east to north-west about 3 miles: on the tops of many of these are evident marks of art. Tradition says, that they were occupied by Norwegians. In the castle of Dundonald, Robert II. the first king of the Stuart line, both lived and died. The prospect from the hills is very grand and extensive. On the Troon, the western promontory of the parish, Mr Fullerton, the proprietor, has erected an elegant temple. The new harbour which is now constructing at Troon, with the railway from that place to Kilmarnock, will render this parish one of the most busy and flourishing in the county.

Setting out again from Ayr towards the south-east, we come first to the parish of COYLTON, which is almost all flat ground, and, lying upon the rivers Ayr and Kyle, is very fertile. Coal, marl, and lime, are found here. There are three considerable fresh water lakes in this parish. Tradition derives the name from King Coilus, who fell in battle, and was buried at the church of Coylton.

Proceeding still farther in the same direction, we meet with KIRKMICHAEL, the general appearance of which is hilly, and, excepting the banks of the rivers Doon and Girvan, the soil is barren. The minerals are coal, limestone, stone and shell marl, and free-stone.

In the contiguous parish of DALRYMPLE, the banks of the river Doon, and the flat grounds, are beautiful and rich; the hills are green, and of no great height.

A good way to the south-east of this, we find DALMELLINGTON. On the banks of the river Doon, and around the village, the soil is rich and well cultivated. The high ground is barren: in the low ground there is great abundance of coal, sandstone, and ironstone. Specimens of lead have been found in some of the hills, but it never has been wrought. Near the village there is a beautiful moat, surrounded with a fosse; and there are many cairns of stones in different parts of the parish.

In the parish of STAIR the soil is a stiff clay, excepting the banks of the rivers, but is in a rapid state of improvement. There is abundance of coal wrought here. On the lands of Dalmore specimens of copper and of antimony have been found; on the same grounds a considerable quantity of black lead has been discovered, which is, upon trial, found to answer equally well with that at Whitehaven. Here that well known specimen of Whetstone, called the Water-of-Ayr-stone, is found.

OCHILTREE was disjoined from the parish of Stair upwards of 300 years ago. It is watered by the Luggar and the small stream of Burnock, which joins the Luggar near the village, both which

unite their waters with the Ayr about 2 miles below. The general aspect is agreeable, the ground being on the whole pretty level, with gentle swells, and mostly under tillage.

Contiguous to Ochiltree is the parish of **RICCARTON**, the ground of which is all enclosed, and, excepting a moss, well cultivated. There is plenty of coal and lime, and being in the immediate vicinity of **Kilmarnock**, a ready market is found for produce of all kinds.

In the same vicinity is **CRAIGIE**, the soil of which is in general light and gravelly, and the hills afford good sheep pasture. The greatest part is enclosed and cultivated.

In the parish of **KILMARNOCK** the country is pretty flat and level, declining gently to the south. The town, which is the largest in the district of **Cunningham**, has long carried on extensive manufactures of carpets, woollen cloths, leather shoes, and gloves. The annual amount of these manufactures is not less than L. 100,000. The population is about 10,000. An academy has lately been formed here, which is attended by nearly 400 scholars. There is a stone pillar 8 or 9 feet high, standing on the north-east quarter of the town, called **Sowles Cross**; it is said to have been erected in memory of an English nobleman, **Lord Sowles**, who was killed on the spot, by an arrow from the bow of one of the family of **Kilmarnock**, in 1444. A considerable quantity of coal is raised for exportation, chiefly to **Ireland**.

South-west from **Kilmarnock** is the parish of **GALSTON**, in which the highest grounds are light and gravelly, the low grounds are loamy and pretty rich; in general upon a red or blue clay bottom. The **Irvine** is the most remarkable river which waters this parish. There is a considerable quantity of wood here, some of which has grown to a very great size. **Patie's Mill**, in this parish, claims the honour of giving name to that beautiful song, "The Lass of **Patie's Mill**."

IRVINE being on the sea-coast, the greater part of the soil is light and sandy; inwards it tends to clay. The pleasure-grounds around the **Earl of Eglinton's** seat, about a mile from the town, and that of **Bourtreehill**, belonging to **Mr Hamilton**, render the appearance of the country very beautiful. About half a mile below the town there is a pretty good harbour, from which are exported the manufactures of **Paisley**, and coals, to **Ireland**. This harbour, and that of **Saltcoats**, though 8 miles distant, are considered as the same port. The number of vessels belonging to them is 90; the tonnage 6774; the seamen 507. About 42,000 tons of coal are exported annually. The imports are almost every production

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of Ireland, particularly about 10,000 quarters of grain yearly. Since the shutting of the Baltic ports, the chief foreign import is American timber. Irvine has about two-thirds of that trade. Its population is about 5000. The town is pleasantly situated, but not large, consisting of only one broad street. On the south side of the river, however, there are a number of houses built, which are connected to Irvine by a stone bridge. No manufacture is carried on here to any extent. The sect called Buchanites took its rise in this parish in the year 1783.

To the north-west of Irvine lies the parish of STEWARTON. The general appearance is flat, though in some places it rises to hills. The soil in the low places is a stiff clay. There is lime, but no coal, wrought in this parish. The manufacture of bonnets has been carried on here for upwards of a century. This parish has been long famous for its breed in milk-cows.

South from Stewarton we find DREGHORN parish, the surface of which is upon the whole flat; there is a gradual rising from the sea, on the west, to the eastern limits. The soil nearest the sea is light and sandy: on the banks of the rivers Irvine and Annock, it is a deep loam, and towards the east it is clayey; but the whole is arable excepting a few acres. The country is beautified by clumps and rows of planting, and is, upon the whole, in a thriving state.

STEVENSTON extends along the northern shore of the bay of Ayr. The surface of the interior is finely varied by rising grounds; the prevailing soil is clay. The lower part is light and sandy; the whole is in a rapid state of improvement. The views from this are very fine. There is an old ruin called Kirila Castle, which belonged formerly to the Earls of Glencairn. There is great abundance of coal and lime here, and many beds of remarkably fine sandstone. The Stevenston coal mines are the northern limit of the coal country on the west of Scotland.

To the north of Irvine and Saltcoats is the parish of KILWINNING, extending along the shore. The face of the parish is beautifully diversified with natural swells and risings, the summits of which are generally planted, which gives the whole a very fine appearance. Coal abounds here; a great deal is exported to Ireland: they have also excellent limestone, and freestone of a superior quality: near the town is a good chalybeate spring. Eglinton Castle, a very splendid fabric, the seat of the ancient and noble family of that name, stands here. Kilwinning is famous for giving rise to that respectable society called Free Masons. A number of masons came from the continent in the 12th century to build a monastery here;

they instituted meetings, and formed themselves into a corporate body. They afterwards met with the countenance and patronage of their sovereigns James I. and II. From this as the mother-lodge, all other lodges in Scotland have sprung. Here archery is performed annually by a number of gentlemen formed into a society, which has existed since the year 1688.

North from Kilwinning is situated the parish of DALRY. Both the low and high grounds are mostly enclosed. There is abundance of coal, limestone, ironstone, and marl here. There is a curious cave on the farm of Auchinskeith, formed in a lime-rock.

KIRKOSWALD, in the district of Carrick, extends along the sea-coast about 6 miles. The surface is rather naked and open, and the soil upon the whole unproductive; there is marl in the parish. About 50 years ago, the only coal then wrought took fire, and is still unextinguished. The ruins of Turnberry fort, and of the Abbey of Crossraguel, the most entire in the west of Scotland, are still standing. Culzean castle, the seat of the Earl of Cassillis, a very elegant building, situated on the top of a perpendicular rock, overlooking the sea, executed after a plan of Mr R. Adam, with its extended prospects and fine pleasure grounds, is worthy of attention. Some time ago the weaving of silk was carried on in the village to a considerable extent.

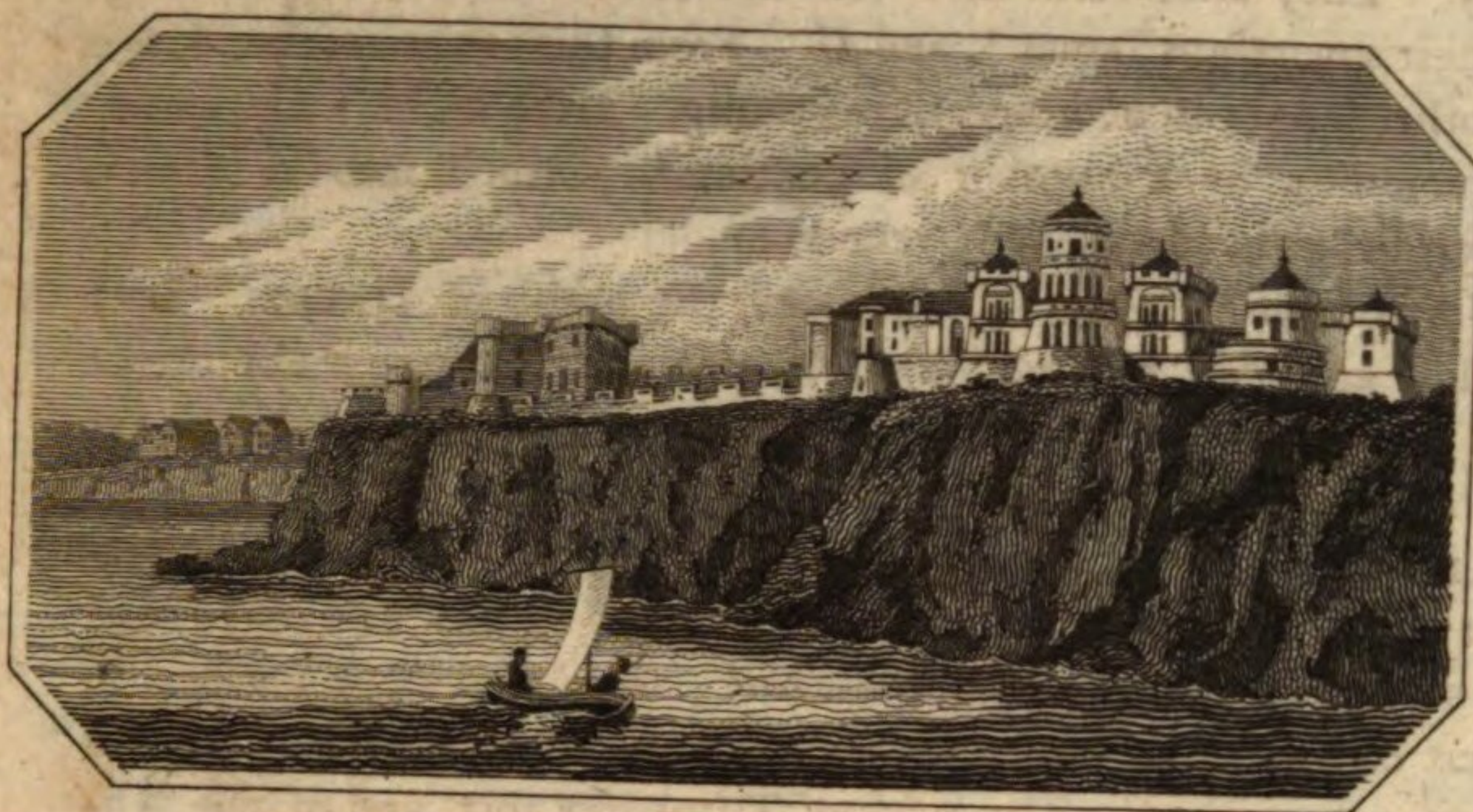
The parish of WEST KILBRIDE stretches along the Frith of Clyde about 6 miles opposite the island of Cambray, and forms part of the range of hills which commence at Greenock, and stretch through Ayrshire. The raising of flax is a principal object with the farmer. In the island of Cambray there are several caves, the largest of which seems to be the work of art. There are several natural objects worthy the attention of the traveller, viz. Ardneel bank, the Glen of Southannen, and others. From a hill in this parish, composed of coarse granite, millstones are made, which are found very durable, and are in great repute; they are even exported to America and the West Indies. Dr Simpson, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Glasgow, and author of the *Conic Sections*, was a native of this parish.

A little to the south-east of Kilbride is the parish of ARDROSSAN, the figure of which is very irregular. The surface is partly hilly; the soil in the flat ground is dry, and of a good quality, and capable of much improvement. The town of Saltcoats stands on the extremity of the parish; it is a thriving place, and is much frequented as bathing quarters. The bay of Ardrossan, to the north of Saltcoats, is by nature a complete harbour for all the purposes of safety. A large and commodious harbour, with a canal

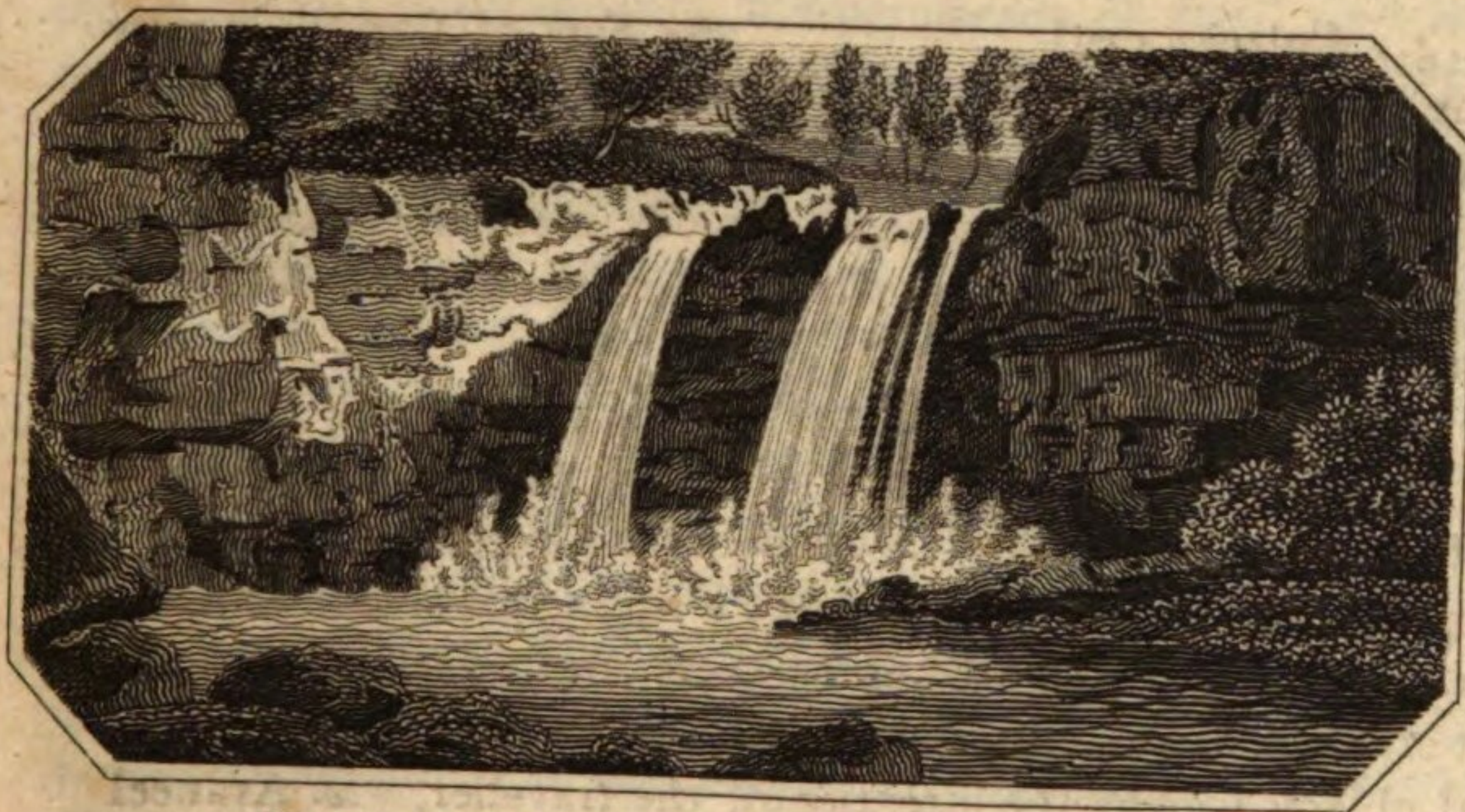
The first part of the book is devoted to a general
description of the country and its inhabitants.
The second part contains a detailed account of the
history of the country from the earliest times
to the present day. The third part is a
description of the natural history of the country,
including the animals, plants, and minerals.
The fourth part is a description of the
artificial history of the country, including the
arts, manufactures, and commerce. The fifth
part is a description of the political history of the
country, including the constitution, laws, and
government. The sixth part is a description of the
social history of the country, including the
customs, manners, and habits of the people.
The seventh part is a description of the
economy of the country, including the agriculture,
commerce, and industry. The eighth part is a
description of the education of the country, including
the schools, colleges, and universities. The ninth
part is a description of the religion of the country,
including the different sects and denominations.
The tenth part is a description of the
military history of the country, including the
wars, battles, and campaigns. The eleventh part
is a description of the naval history of the country,
including the ships, fleets, and battles. The
twelfth part is a description of the
diplomatic history of the country, including the
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thirteenth part is a description of the
literary history of the country, including the
writers, poets, and philosophers. The fourteenth
part is a description of the scientific history of the
country, including the discoveries, inventions, and
progress of the sciences. The fifteenth part is a
description of the medical history of the country,
including the diseases, remedies, and progress of
the medicine. The sixteenth part is a description
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laws, customs, and progress of the law. The
seventeenth part is a description of the
ecclesiastical history of the country, including the
bishops, priests, and progress of the church. The
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monarchical history of the country, including the
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nineteenth part is a description of the
republican history of the country, including the
consuls, senators, and progress of the republic. The
twentieth part is a description of the
imperial history of the country, including the
emperors, empresses, and progress of the empire.

TO VOTERS

ENGRAVEN FOR TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.



COLZEAN CASTLE AYRSHIRE.



DALKERNEY LINN AYRSHIRE.



DALAUHARRAN HOUSE AYRSHIRE.

from this place to Glasgow, have been projected by that skilful engineer, Mr Telford. As Ardrossan possesses many peculiar advantages for communication with Ireland and America, as well as the Baltic, the canal might be expected to place it in the same situation with regard to Glasgow, that Liverpool holds in relation to Manchester. Mr Telford's proposal is, to convert a space of 300 yards in length, and 100 yards in breadth, into a wet dock, to hold 16 feet depth of water; the length of the south pier to be 600 yards, and that of the north pier 350 yards; the wet dock to contain from 70 to 100 vessels; and the canal to enter at the north-east extremity. The expence of the harbour was estimated at L. 40,000; the south wall of it is now finished. Excellent baths have been erected at the new village of Ardrossan, which promises to become one of the best watering places in Scotland.

The parish of Cimbraes consists of an island, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and one broad. It is the property of the Earls of Glasgow and Bute, and yields about L. 700 per annum of rent. It is situated in the Frith of Clyde, about 2 miles from Largs; it is pleasant and healthy, but without wood, and not very fertile; it rises to hills in the centre, which measure about 400 feet above the sea.

Largs is the most northerly parish of the county, and forms a stripe along the sea-shore, being surrounded by mountains on the land side. It was on the plain of Largs that the celebrated battle betwixt the Scots and Danes was fought in 1263, to which the poem of Hardyknute alludes. The road from Kelly bridge goes parallel to a perpendicular wall of rock for about a mile, frequently rising upwards of 70 feet, and terminating at the old Castle of Kilmorly. *Kelburn*, a seat belonging to the family of Glasgow, is very romantic. The Glen, the cascade, a fall 50 feet perpendicular, and other natural beauties, arrest the attention of the traveller. The family of Brisbane are possessed of an elbow-chair made of oak, having the family arms, with the date carved on the back, 1357.

Kilbirnie, to the east of Largs, consists mostly of hill ground. The banks of the river Garnock are, however, rich and well cultivated. The castle of Kilbirnie is the ancient residence of the Earls of Crawford; there is a very extensive pleasure-ground, and a fine loch belonging to it. The castle was repaired about 40 years ago, but was soon afterwards unfortunately burnt down, and is still in ruins.

The parish of Berth unites the counties of Ayr and Renfrew. The ground rises gradually from south to north, terminating in a ridge of hills, the highest part of which is about 500 feet above the

level of the sea. The whole parish is enclosed and subdivided, and is almost all arable; and being possessed by upwards of 100 different heritors, it is well cultivated. The making of cheese is a chief article of the farmer's attention. It was in this parish that Mr Smith of Swinridgemuir began the great agricultural improvements upon moss, which are now so generally followed, and which have converted the worst land in the county into the most productive. The ancient seat of the Montgomeries of Giffan is still a stately ruin. Though there be coal here, it is not wrought to any extent. The limestone abounds with petrifications of shells, entrochi, &c. : and some siliceous petrifications also occasionally occur.

South of Kilbirnie lies the parish of DUNLOP, where the county is high, but the ground, though broken and uneven, can scarcely be called hilly. It is almost all enclosed. Cheese is a principal article of attention, and that species called Dunlop took its name from this parish, in which it was originally made.

In KILMAURS the surface is varied with flat and fertile fields, rising grounds, and gentle declivities; these well enclosed, and interspersed with clumps of planting, render the general appearance rich and beautiful. Kilmaurs gives a title to the eldest son of the family of Glencairn.

LOUDOUN is situated at the extremity of a fine strath, upon the river Irvine. There are four thriving villages in the parish, and about two-thirds of it is cultivated. It is well supplied with coal and lime. The greatest curiosity is the remains of a Druidical temple on the top of a hill. In the house of Loudoun there is a fine library containing upwards of 10,000 volumes, consisting chiefly of the ancient classics.

The parish of FENWICK borders with Renfrewshire at a small distance from Kilmarnock. Being the interior of the county, it is bleak, moorish, and hilly, though in many places the pasturage is very good; the want of wood and planting is much felt.

Nearly in the centre of the county lies the parish of MAUCHLINE. Excepting the small range of Mauchline hills, the appearance is flat; the soil tends to clay. Improvements are going on with rapidity, the whole being enclosed and subdivided. This parish affords both coal and lime, with a variety of fine sand-stone. The river Ayr waters this parish, upon which several extensive works are erected, for spinning cotton and manufacturing iron. On the green, at the town-head, there is a tomb-stone with the following inscription, erected to the memory of five men who were executed on account of their religious opinions:

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“ Bloody Dumbarton, Douglas, and Dundee,
 Mov'd by the Devil and the Laird of Lee,
 Dragg'd these five men to death with gun and sword,
 Not suffering them to pray, nor read God's word ;
 Owning this word of God was all their crime.
 The year eighty-five was a Saint-killing time.”

Contiguous to Mauchline, on the north-west, is **TARBOLTON**, situated in the middle district of Ayrshire, and is a high-lying track : it is not, however, above 5 miles from the coast. The soil, where cultivated, is, in general, a reddish loam, and is found to produce good green crops. The inhabitants of the village are chiefly employed in the manufacture of stockings. It is thought to have been a Danish station, and the mount called *Hoodshill*, contiguous to the village, exhibits the appearance of a Danish encampment and fortification. Within the beautiful enclosures of Coilsfield there is a large stone, which is venerated as the monument of old King Coil.

To the south-east of Mauchline lies **AUCHINLECK**, a very bleak and barren district. Coal has been wrought in this parish for a great length of time ; lead is said to have been discovered in some of the hills. At Wallace-town there is a fire-proof stone, much in request for building ovens. Here is the ancient seat of **Beswell of Auchinleck**.

East from Auchinleck is the parish of **MUIRKIRK**, the appearance of which is hilly and bleak ; with little cultivated ground, and less planted. It abounds in coal and lime, the procuring of which, with the extensive iron-works here, employ a great number of hands. Besides two sets of iron-works, this parish contains manufactures of coal-tar, lamp-black, brown paint, &c.

SORN lies in the district of Kyle, and 3 miles from Mauchline. The river Ayr almost divides it into two parts, the scenery on the banks of which, especially about Sorn Castle, is highly picturesque. There is a considerable proportion of hill and moor land in this parish, nearly one half only being under tillage. There is here abundance of coal, limestone, and ironstone. From the highest hill, called *Blackside-end*, there is a very extensive prospect. The thriving village of *Catrine*, with its extensive cotton-works, lies in this parish. In some of these works the process of weaving is carried on by the steam-engine, and spinning by water-machinery. The population of this village is between 2000 and 3000. Sorn Castle, anciently a seat of the family of Loudoun, now the property of Mr T Tennent, has been lately repaired and improved.

DAILLY consists chiefly of a vale, extending along the banks of the river Girvan. The surface is beautifully diversified with gentle swellings, interspersed with natural wood and plantations, but rises on the south to hills, rather bleak and barren. The parish abounds with coal, limestone, and marl; there are also several chalybeate and petrifying springs.

BARR, in the southern district, is a pretty extensive hilly parish. There are some chalybeate springs, and good appearance of coal, but none as yet found.

Of **STRAITON** the greater part is hilly and barren; but the natural wood which skirts many of the hills and extensive plantations, improves the appearance much. The parish abounds with coal, lime, marl, and freestone. It is watered by the Doon and Girvan, both which take their rise from different lochs. Loch Doon, in which are the ruins of an old castle, is 6 miles in length, and abounds with salmon and trout. The village of Girvan deserves notice for the pleasantness of its situation, and the neatness and regularity of the houses.

OLD and NEW CUMNOCK originally formed one parish, though they have been disjoined since the beginning of the present century. Upon the whole, this district is hilly, but the hills afford good sheep pasture. It is watered by two rivers, the Nith, which takes its rise in the parish of New Cumnock, and the Luggar. Coal abounds here, and there is plenty of limestone; some of which, upon Lord Dumfries's grounds, is finely variegated, and takes a tolerably good polish, and contains a variety of petrifications. There is a lead mine in the barony of Afton, which is wrought with success.

ROADS.

To GLASGOW.

See Lanarkshire, (Glasgow to Ayr), p. 187.---194.

To PORTPATRICK.

See this road described, p. 194.

To Dumfries.

	(Miles.)
To Old Cumnock, by Ochiltree	16½
New Cumnock	5½ 22
Sanquhar	12 34
Brownhill	14 48
DUMFRIES	14 62

(Miles.)

- This road formerly went by Mauchline, now it goes up the river by Stair-house. Soon after it passes Barskimming, Miller, Bart. Auchinleck-house, Boswell, on the left, and brings the traveller to the village of Ochiltree. It now enters the extensive plantations surrounding Dumfries-house; and about a mile further reaches
- 16½ OLD CUMNOCK. Here a road to Edinburgh goes to the left by Muirkirk; this takes a south-east direction, passing Glasnock; and onwards the ruins of Boreland Castle. It then goes by the borders of three small lochs, and soon after reaches
- 22 NEW CUMNOCK. From this the road goes down the banks of the Nith, over a very hilly track, round Garscon hill, when it enters Dumfries-shire.
- 20 Passes through Kirkconnel, and through the village of Gateside; and onwards by Whitehill and Crawickholm to
- 34 SANQUHAR. The road still keeps the east bank of the river.
- 35 The ruins of an old castle on the left.
- 36 Bridge-end. Here there is a bridge over the Nith to Elliock-house, Veitch, standing amid very extensive plantations. The road continues round the foot of the Dalpeddar hills, and is very romantic, going by Enterkinefoot, till it reaches
- 44 Drumlanrig Castle, Duke of Queensberry. Here a road goes off at the toll to Penpont, through the plantations of Drumlanrig. This crosses the river Carron, at Carron bridge, and soon after it goes through the village of Thornhill. The road now recedes a little from the Nith, passes the water of Cample, and reaches the famous Academy of Closeburn; a little to the left is Closeburn Castle, Stewart Monteith.

(Miles.)

48 **BROWNHILL.** Soon after leaving this, it falls in again with the Nith; on the opposite bank is Blackwood, Copland. At Algirth bridge the road divides, one branch on each side of the river; that on the east goes by Dalwinton, Kirkmahoe, Auchincriche, and Bloomfield, to Dumfries. This crosses the river to Friars Carse, passing Allanton on the left: soon after it crosses a road to Dunscore, and passes Elliesland on the left. A little onwards Isle Tower on the left, near the toll-bar. (Here a road goes to the left by Cowhill, and joins this again at Holywood.) This goes by the village of Druidville to Holywood. It here turns a little to the right, crosses the Clouden at the new bridge, passes Newton on the left, and Youngfield on the right. College Loch on the right, and St Mary Holm on the left; crosses the Nith by the new bridge to

62 **DUMFRIES.**

To Girvan.

	(Miles.)
To Maybole	8½
Kirk Oswald	4 12½
GIRVAN	7½ 20

(Miles.)

- 8½ Maybole.
- 9½ Baltarsan on left.
- 10 Crossraguel on left, and Auchinblain and Mains on right.
- 10½ Skipperknow to the right.
- 11½ Burnfoot on left.
- 12½ Kirkoswald and Manse.
- 13½ Douglaston on right, and Dalwhat to the left.
- 14 A considerable distance to the right, Turnberry Castle ruins.
- 15 Milton on right.
- 16 Belhemmy and Camphill on left.
- 18 Carrouch on left.
- 18½ Chapell.
- 20 **GIRVAN.**

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To GIRVAN by Dailly Kirk.

	(Miles.)
To Maybole, as above	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dailly Kirk	8 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
GIRVAN	6 22 $\frac{1}{2}$

(Miles.)

- $\frac{1}{2}$ Fairfield, between which and the road is Greenfield.
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Belleisle on right, on left Roset. Near this on right is the hut in which Robert Burns the celebrated poet was born.
- 4 Cross Doon.
- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Newark, on left Doonside.
- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Blairston and Monkwood.
- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Saughry-house,—on left Grange-house.
- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ MAYBOLE.
- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ On left Heart Loch, and Littletown on right.
- 11 Dalduff ruins, cross Girvan.
- 14 Kilkerran-house, Sir James Ferguson, Bart. on left.
- 15 Drummellan-house.
- 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Drumochreen-house.
- 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ Dalquharran-house.
- 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dailly Kirk.
- 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bargenny-house.
- 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ Killoschan, Cathcart.—On left Old Dailly Kirk ruins.
- 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ Trochry-house.
- 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ GIRVAN.

To Irvine, 10 miles.

- 1 Toll-bar.
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ruins on left:
- 2 Priestwick.
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Orangefield on right, and Powburn on left.
- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ Monkton. Road to Kilmarnock goes to the right.
- 4 Fairfield on left.
- 5 Crossburn.
- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Loans.
- 6 Six mile-stone.
- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Culerning on right.
- 7 Pass Barasy and Akenyet on left.
- 9 Cummingfield.
- 10 IRVINE.

To Kilmarnock, 11 miles.

(Miles.)

- $3\frac{1}{4}$ Monkton. At this place the road takes to the right.
 5 Toll-bar.
 6 Burnbank and Helentoun on right.
 7 Spittal and Coldhome on left.
 8 Inchgotrick.
 9 Treesbank on right.
 10 Riccarton Kirk on right, and Holm.
 11 KILMARNOCK.

Beith to Kilmarnock.

(Miles.)

To Stewarton	-	-	-	-	7
KILMARNOCK	-	-	-	-	6 13

(Miles.)

- Leaving Beith, on the left a new elegant church.
 2 Bogstown to the right.
 $3\frac{1}{2}$ Giffin Castle ruins on left.
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ Cross Lugton.
 $5\frac{1}{2}$ Dunlop village.
 7 Stewarton, noted for the regularity and cleanliness of its streets and houses.
 $7\frac{1}{4}$ Cross Annock.
 8 On the right, at a little distance, Peacock-bank House.
 10 Cross Carmel at Shaw bridge,---pass village of Kilmaurs to the right.
 13 KILMARNOCK.

Kilmarnock to Hamilton.

(Miles.)

To Kingswell	-	-	-	-	$7\frac{3}{4}$
Eaglesham	-	-	-	-	5 12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kilbride	-	-	-	-	$4\frac{1}{2}$ 17 $\frac{1}{4}$
HAMILTON	-	-	-	-	7 24 $\frac{1}{4}$

(Miles.)

- $2\frac{3}{4}$ Crawfordland.
 4 Fenwick kirk and manse on right.---At a considerable distance from the road, Hairshaw-house.
 $7\frac{3}{4}$ Kingswell ; on left Moss of Drumbay.

- 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ Eaglesham. After passing the Kirk on the left, a road goes to Glasgow by Cathcart on the right, *Manse*, and opposite to it Polnoon Lodge, Earl of Eglinton.
- 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cross Cart.
- 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Limekilns on the left.
- 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ Kilbride. Near this on right, Kirktownholm.
- 20 Crossbasket.
- 21 Village of Blantyre.
- 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ Burnbank House on left.
- 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ HAMILTON.

Kilmarnock to Irvine.

(Miles.)

To Dreghorn

4 $\frac{1}{2}$

IRVINE

2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

(Miles.)

- At Kilmarnock on right, Dean Castle.
- 2 Bisby, Dunlop, Esq. Near this on right, road to Kilmaurs, and on the left to Dundonald.
- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ Thornton.
- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Kirkland-house on left.
- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dreghorn village.
- 5 Bourtree-hill on right.
- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Roseholm-house, and on left Warwick-house, and Irvine water.
- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ IRVINE.

Kilmarnock to Mauchline.

(Miles.)

- 1 Law Hill on left.
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crooked Holm, and cross Irvine water.
- 2 Whiteford on left, and Blair on right.
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Whiterys, Mossie, and Haning on right.—Pass toll bar.
- 3 Wardhead on left.
- 4 Road to Galston on left, and on right to Tarbolton.
- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Newbyre and Glentarf.
- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cairnhill on right.
- 6 Ladside.
- 7 Glenhill to the right.
- 8 MAUCHLINE.

Saltcoats to Kilwinning and Beith.

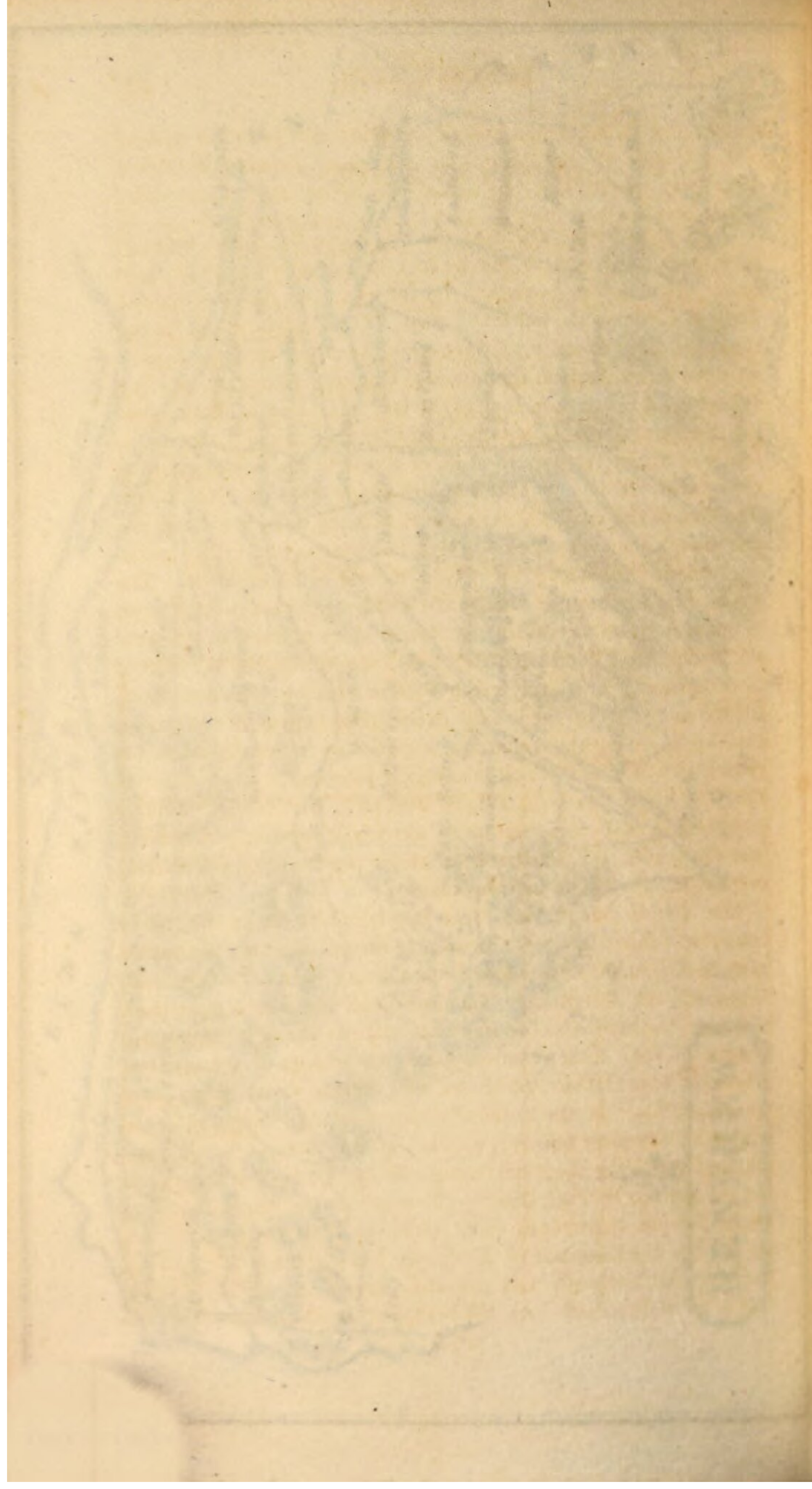
(Miles.)

- $\frac{1}{2}$ Canalbank on right, and Leabank on left.
- $1\frac{1}{4}$ Stevenston village.
- $2\frac{1}{4}$ Muirside on right.
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ Kildenhirst on left.
- 4 KILWINNING.
- 5 Woodgreen, Ardoch, and Auchensleith to the left.
- $5\frac{1}{2}$ Caustan to the right.
- 6 Jamestown on left, and on right Gooslaw and Gowkhill.
- 7 Muirhead on left.
- 8 Auchinmead on left, and Hulloch on right.
- 9 Drumboy and Southbank.
- 10 Bogstone on left.
- 11 BEITH.

CHIEF SEATS.—The seats in this fine county are very numerous; we shall mention the most remarkable.—*Kelburn House*, Earl of Glasgow.—*Eglinton Castle*, Earl of Eglinton.—*Culzean Castle*, Earl of Cassillis.—*Loudon House*, Countess of Moira.—*Dundonald Castle*, ———, *Dumfries House*, Earl of Dumfries.—*Auchinleck*, Boswell.—*Barskimming*, Miller, Bart.—*Cullen House*, Bart. of Cassillis.—*Kilkerran*, Ferguson, Bart.—*Kilbirnie Castle*, Earl of Crawford.—*Logan House*, Logan.—*Auchincruive*, Oswald.—*Braehead*, Paterson.—*Craigie*, Campbell.—*Rosemount*, Fullerton.—*Orangefield*, Dalrymple.—*Bourtree Hill*, Hamilton.—*Brisbane*, Brisbane.—*Sorn Castle*, Tennant.—*Ballochmyle*, Alexander.—*Caprington*, Cunningham, Bart. &c.

Heights in Ayrshire.

	Feet above the Sea.
Knock Dolton	930
Carleton	1520
Knockdaw	1535
Knocknounan	1540
Cairntable	1650
Knockdolian	2000



COUNTY OF RENFREW.

THIS county stretches along the estuary of the Clyde about 28 miles from south-east to north-east; its breadth is from 10 to 24 miles. Lanarkshire bounds it on the east, and Ayrshire and the Frith of Clyde on the south and west. The Frith of Clyde, sweeping round the extremity, forms several beautiful creeks and bays, on three of which stand the towns of Gourock, Greenock, and Port Glasgow. Renfrewshire is often, by way of eminence, denominated the *Barony of Renfrew*, because, being the ancient inheritance of the family of Stuart, it gives the title of *Baron* to the heir-apparent of the crown. It is also called *Strath-Gryfe* from the river Gryfe. The face of this county is varied with hill and dale, wood and water, though the greatest part is high and barren, and rather inclining to muir; but along the Clyde the soil is more fertile. The Clyde, says Mr Lettuce, though not picturesque here in itself, soon becomes so in its accessories: its farther shore presents to the view the mountains of Dunbarton and Argyll shires, rising on the sides of Loch Lomond, with lively green valleys opening between them, till the eye, lost in their long perspectives, or unable to pursue their turns among the mountains, experiences in the distant scenery that sort of effect which is so highly *picquant* to the imagination. At length an abrupt and insulated rock, with two lofty conical craggs, unequally spring out of it; the whole seemingly impending over the water, exhibits between them the Castle of Dunbarton, overlooking the Leven and the Clyde.

This county contains one royal burgh, which is also the county town; it is much inferior, however, to several other towns situated here, both in point of extent and consequence, such as Paisley, Port-Glasgow, and Greenock. The Gryfe and the Duchal take their rise from the hills on the south-west, and run nearly in an easterly direction; near their junction stand the remains of the castle of Duchal. Still farther inland we find Calder water rising from Queenside Loch, on the banks of which stands the village of Lochwinnoch; this river falls into the loch of that name at Castle Semple, from which the Black Cart issues. On an island in this loch stands the old fortress of Peel, and on the west side the elegant house of Castle Semple, surrounded with extensive pleasure-grounds. To the west is the mountain of Mistylaw, the highest in this district. Between Lochwinnoch and the river Gryfe lies the flourishing village of Kilbarchan. At the bridge of Johnston there is an ex-

tensive cotton-manufactory, in the neighbourhood of which is the Castle of Elderslie, once the residence of Sir William Wallace, who was a younger son of the family. The White Cart takes its rise in Lanarkshire, passes Pollockshaws, and after receiving several tributary streams, runs through the town of Renfrew, and joins the Black Cart and Gryfe; all three, after having united their streams at Inchinnan bridge, three miles below Paisley, fall into the Clyde near Renfrew.

The minerals found here, particularly in the mines near Paisley, are almost undividedly the same as in the list given p. 182. Many of the petrifications and impressions of plants are of such animals and vegetables as are nowhere to be found now in Scotland in a recent state.

Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in Renfrewshire.

PARISHES.	EXTENT.		Number of Persons.
	Miles English.		
	Length	Breadth	
Cathcart - - - -	4	2	1059
Eaglesham - - - -	6	5	1176
Eastwood - - - -	4	3	3375
Erskine - - - -	6	4	847
Greenock - - - -			17458
Houston - - - -	6	3	1891
Inchinnan - - - -	3	1½	462
Innerkip - - - -	7	6	1367
Kilbarchan - - - -	9	5	3751
Kilmacolm - - - -	6	6	1130
Lochwinnoch - - - -	6	6	2955
Mearns - - - -	6	3½	1714
Neilston - - - -	9	3	3796
Paisley - - - -	7	3	14153
----- Town - - - -			17026
Port-Glasgow - - - -	1	1	3586
Renfrew - - - -	4	4	2031

PARISHES.

TRACING the parishes of this county from its western limit, we come first to INNERKIP, situated on the Frith of Clyde. Though the greater part is hilly and moorish, yet the low ground is light and gravelly, and very productive. The house of Ardgowan, the property of Sir J. Shaw Stewart, is beautifully situated here, surrounded with extensive plantations.

North-east from this lies the parish of GREENOCK. This was formerly a country parish till about the year 1745, when the town increased so much, that a new parish was erected in it. The country, except a stripe along the coast, is all hilly, though not of great height; the highest part being about 800 feet above the level of the sea. The town is not elegant, but it is in a very thriving state. The town-house is a considerable building, though no way remarkable. The New Church, which stands in the centre of the town, is a large and stately fabric, built in the year 1759. The Tontine and Inn, just finished, deserve notice; it is built of ashler work, and the architecture is chaste and beautiful. The subscription paper for building was filled up in two days, amounting to L. 10,000 Sterling. From the rapid increase of the town, the price of ground for building on has advanced greatly. The minister of this parish, by feuing his glebe, has augmented his stipend to L. 700 per annum, the highest in Scotland. The town was erected into a burgh of barony in 1757. The West India trade, and Newfoundland and herring fishings, are carried on to a very great extent. Greenock is now one of the most important sea-port towns in the empire. Specimens of copper ore have been found in a hill above the town; and, from some appearances, it is not unlikely that attempts have been made to get at the vein, if not to work it.

PORT-GLASGOW is a small parish, about an English mile square. It lies a little higher up the frith than Greenock, has a good harbour, and carries on an extensive trade. It is built upon a spot originally feued by the Magistrates of Glasgow for the purpose of forming a harbour to accommodate their shipping; it was erected into a parish in 1695, and has increased daily ever since.

To the east of Port-Glasgow lies the parish of KILMACOLM. The Clyde washes it on the north; the Gryfe and Ducal also run through it. The soil is in general light and sandy, and very productive in grass. The four communion cups used by John Knox, when he first dispensed the sacrament in Scotland, are kept at Finlayston, by the Glencairn family, and annually used in the parish.

The united parishes of HOUSTON and KILALLAN extend about 6 miles in length. The surface is very unequal, as well as the soil. In the low grounds the crops are good. This part of the country is beautified by considerable tracks of natural wood and planting. There is both coal and lime in the parish.

In ERSKINE the surface is in general flat, with some rising grounds; the soil is light and gravelly. The river Clyde waters this parish. The first fine thread manufactured in Scotland was by a lady of the Bargarron family, about the beginning of last century, and the manufacture has been kept up in the county ever since.

In Eaglesham, which lies near the south-east extremity of the county, the high ground is mostly heath and moss. On the banks to the east the soil is light and productive. The village of Eaglesham is beautifully situated, and built on a plan by the late Lord Eglinton. The road from Glasgow to Ayr passes through it. In Balagich and Dunwar, the two highest hills in this parish, specimens of lead-ore and barytes have been found. This parish also furnishes the *osmund-stone*, so useful for ovens and other fire-proof purposes.

CATHCART lies within two miles of Glasgow, and is partly in Lanarkshire; it has a rich appearance, being well cultivated, and beautifully diversified with hill and dale. It is watered by the river Cart. Near the old castle of Cathcart is the field memorable for being the scene of the last, but ineffectual, effort of Queen Mary to regain her crown and authority.

The adjoining parish of EASTWOOD has several manufactories, particularly for weaving and bleaching. At Thornliebank there is a remarkable schistus rock, containing a variety of marine petrifications, well worth the attention of the naturalist.

South from this lies the parish of MEARNS. Though at some distance from the sea, the surface is pretty level, varied by gentle swells; the soil is light, and very fit for cultivation. The old Castle of Mearns is still a respectable ruin. There are two cotton mills and two bleachfields in this district; though neither coal nor lime are wrought.

West from Mearns is NEILSTON, the lower part of which is pretty well cultivated; the Lochlibo and Faranese hills, which run for several miles through the parish, afford good sheep pasture. There is both coal and limestone wrought here. The Craig of Neilston is a conical hill, standing by itself, and very conspicuous.

North from this is the parish and town of PAISLEY. Paisley is one of the most considerable manufacturing towns in the kingdom.

The first of these is the fact that the British Empire is not a homogeneous entity. It is a collection of many different peoples, languages, and customs. The second is the fact that the British Empire is not a static entity. It is constantly changing and evolving. The third is the fact that the British Empire is not a benevolent entity. It is a power that has been used to oppress and exploit other peoples.

The fourth is the fact that the British Empire is not a just entity. It is a power that has been used to create a world of inequality and injustice. The fifth is the fact that the British Empire is not a necessary entity. It is a power that has been created by human beings and can be destroyed by human beings.

The sixth is the fact that the British Empire is not a glorious entity. It is a power that has been used to create a world of suffering and pain. The seventh is the fact that the British Empire is not a noble entity. It is a power that has been used to create a world of shame and dishonor.

The eighth is the fact that the British Empire is not a wise entity. It is a power that has been used to create a world of folly and error. The ninth is the fact that the British Empire is not a brave entity. It is a power that has been used to create a world of cowardice and fear.

The tenth is the fact that the British Empire is not a kind entity. It is a power that has been used to create a world of cruelty and hatred. The eleventh is the fact that the British Empire is not a true entity. It is a power that has been used to create a world of lies and deception.

The twelfth is the fact that the British Empire is not a good entity. It is a power that has been used to create a world of evil and wickedness. The thirteenth is the fact that the British Empire is not a beautiful entity. It is a power that has been used to create a world of ugliness and deformity.

The fourteenth is the fact that the British Empire is not a happy entity. It is a power that has been used to create a world of sadness and despair.

The Old Town of Paisley is situated on the west bank of the Cart, upon the slope of a ridge of hills, occupying about one mile square. The New Town stands on the opposite bank of the river, communicating with the Old Town by three neat bridges. Near the centre of one of the principal streets, the late Marquis of Abercorn built one of the largest and most commodious inns in the country. The town-house is a handsome building, with a spire and clock. The market-place is one of the neatest and most commodious in Scotland. Gauzes, lawns, cambrics, and fine thread, were the chief branches of manufacture, till lately that the manufacture of cotton cloth has attracted attention. The country here is open, and beautifully varied by gentle swells. Planting and other improvements are going on rapidly, so that in a few years the face of this corner will be much changed. This quarter abounds with coal and limestone. Almost all the varieties of petrifications, &c. to be found in Rutherglen and Kilbride, formerly noticed, are to be found here. The Abbey of Paisley is an ancient building, but going fast to decay. The aisle, or burying-place of the Earls of Abercorn, is still entire. This aisle is an old Gothic chapel, remarkable for having a very fine echo. The revenues of this abbey were very great. The *Chronicon Clugniense*, or *Black Book of Paisley*, frequently mentioned in Scottish history, was a chronicle of the public affairs, and remarkable events, kept by the monks of this monastery; it is thought that Fordun had copied it in his *Scotichronicon*. By the canal, which was finished in 1791, vessels of 40 tons burden can unload at the quay.

Of KILBARCHAN the eastern division is flat and level, the western hilly and rocky. The level part is in general a loamy clay, and very fertile. There is both coal and lime here. John Knox, the celebrated Reformer, was descended from an ancient and respectable family in this parish.

RENFREW lies almost due north from Paisley. The figure of this parish is irregular, but it does not exceed 4 miles either way. Renfrew is a royal burgh, and the county town. The principal street, from which some lanes issue, is long and narrow. The river Clyde once ran close by the town, but having left its course many years since, Renfrew has yielded its commerce to Port Glasgow. To obviate this in some degree, a canal has been cut in the old track of the river, by which vessels of 200 tons can come up at spring tides. The principal branches of trade carried on here are the making of thread, soap, and candles; about 120 looms are also employed, chiefly on account of the Paisley manufacturers.

In the parish of LOCHWINNOCH the hilly part is moorish and

stoney. Considerable improvements have been made of late in this parish. Several cotton mills has been erected, and employment given to the inhabitants, by the merchants of Paisley, in manufacturing silk, gauze, and other articles. Coal, lime, and freestone abound here: a magnetic rock has been discovered 2 miles from Castle Semple; the compass is sensibly affected by it, to the distance of about 150 yards round.

The parish of INCHINNAN lies north-west from Renfrew. Having the advantage of the rivers Clyde, White Cart, and Gryfe, the aspect is pleasant, and the ground in general fertile. There are considerable risings, but none that deserve to be called hills, being all arable to the top. The road from Glasgow to Greenock runs through the parish, crossing a fine bridge of 10 arches, at the conflux of the Cart and Gryfe. The palace of Inchinnan, a seat of the noble family of Lennox, is now almost totally razed to the foundation.

ROADS.

From Greenock to Glasgow, 22 miles, *see* Glasgow to Greenock, p. 186. and APPENDIX.

From Greenock to Ayr.

						(Miles.)
To Largs	-	-	-	-	-	14½
Kilbride (West)	-	-	-	-	-	7½ 22
Saltcoats	-	-	-	-	-	6 28
Kilwinning	-	-	-	-	-	4 32
Irvine	-	-	-	-	-	3 35
AYR	-	-	-	-	-	11½ 46½
(Miles.)						

There are two roads leading to Ayr, one goes by the coast, the most beautiful goes up the water, having

- 2 Fanney Farm on the right.
- 2½ Brimstone on the right.
- 3 Hole on the left. The road here is very romantic.
- 5½ Ardgowan, Stewart, Esq. on the right.
- 6 Old Kirk.
- 7 Goes by the banks of the Frith of Clyde, Kelly-house on the left.

(314)

1. Enter Avenue at Kelly bridge. Keep the shore, but
give position for time's sake, to a perpendicular wall of
rock, in some places 10 feet high.
2. Bridge on the left.
3. Bridge on the left.
4. Chapel rock.
5. Ruins of Knap's Castle.
6. Lanes Park.
7. Kilmacdonagh, Mark of O'Connell.
8. Ferry, all from on the left. Mountains on the right.
9. Keep the shore, & look at on the left.
10. Low Castle rock.
11. Excursion, goes along the shore.
12. Park, etc.
13. The village of Salthill.
14. Look on the left, a mile or so, the village of Mallow, through Ardara on the right.
15. Kilmacdonagh.
16. House.
- From House to Ave is a pleasant ride on the Dublin &
Tomball.
17. Lane.
18. Village, Lane, Market of Tullamore.
19. Market.
20. House, Tullamore.
21. Ave.

Great square - Dublin, Lord Wemyss - Grosvenor, John
Stewart, New York Club, Lord Falkland - Grosvenor House.
Lord Spencer - Grosvenor, Grosvenor, Grosvenor, Grosvenor.
Grosvenor, Grosvenor - Grosvenor, Grosvenor - Grosvenor, Grosvenor.
Grosvenor, Grosvenor - Grosvenor, Grosvenor - Grosvenor, Grosvenor.
Grosvenor, Grosvenor - Grosvenor, Grosvenor - Grosvenor, Grosvenor.
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Grosvenor, Grosvenor - Grosvenor, Grosvenor - Grosvenor, Grosvenor.

Table of 1891-1892

May 1st	1891
June 1st	1892
July 1st	1893
Aug 1st	1894
Sept 1st	1895
Oct 1st	1896
Nov 1st	1897
Dec 1st	1898

(Miles.)

- 8 Enters Ayrshire at Kelly bridge. Keeps the shore, and goes parallel, for about a mile, to a perpendicular wall of rock, in some places 70 feet high.
- 10 Skelmorly on the left.
- 11 Bilrig on the left.
- 12 Chapel-yard.
- 13 Ruins of Knock Castle.
- 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ LARGS KIRK.
- 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Kelburn-house, Earl of Glasgow.
- 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ Fairley, and ruins on the left.—Hunterston on the right.
- 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ Keeps the shore, Kilruslan on the left.
- 21 Law Castle ruins.
- 22 KILBRIDE, goes along the shore.
- 27 Park-house.
- 29 The village of Saltcoats.
- 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ Seabank on the left, a little on, the village of Stevenstone, onwards Ardeer on the right.
- 32 KILWINNING.
- 35 Irvine.
- From Irvine to Ayr is a pleasant ride on the borders of Troon Bay.
- 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ Loans.
- 41 Fullerton-house, Marquis of Titchfield.
- 43 Monkton.
- 44 Prestick, Fairfield.
- 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ AYR.

CHIEF SEATS.—*Erskine*, Lord Blantyre.—*Greenock*, Schaw Stewart.—*Newark Castle*, Lord Belhaven.—*Finlaystone House*, Lord Glencairn.—*Rosebank*, Colquhoun.—*W. Roslin*, Roger.—*Craigton*, Paterson.—*Southbar*, Maxwell.—*Northbar*, Boyd Alexander.—*Ardgowan*, Stewart, Bart.—*Inchinnan*, M'Dowal.—*Castle Semple*, M'Dowall.—*Elderslie*, Speirs.—*Houston*, Fleming.—*Inch*, Speirs, &c. &c.

Table of Heights in Renfrewshire.

				Feet above the Sea	
Mistylaw	-	-	-	1240	
Balagich, supposed	-	-	-	1000	
Dunwar, supposed	-	-	-	1000	
Craig of Neilston	-	-	-	820	
Stanleybrae, near Paisley	-	-	-	680	

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

THE form of this county is triangular; its extreme length is about 40, and the extreme breadth about 22 miles. On the west it is bounded by an arm of the sea, called Loch Long; on the north by Argyllshire; on the east by Loch Lomond and Stirlingshire, and on the south by the Frith of Clyde. This county was anciently called *Lennox*; the greater part is mountainous, and many of the mountains rise to a considerable height. There are 12,000 acres covered with natural wood, and many fine lakes or lochs, of which Loch Lomond is the chief; if not the largest, it is the most beautiful in the island; the extreme length is 24, and breadth 6 miles; and it has no less than 32 islands, small and great, scattered over its surface, many of them covered with fine wood. The purity of the stream, and the richness of its banks, soothe the mind of the traveller, while the numberless hands employed in bleachfields, print-fields, and cotton-works, and the villages, hamlets, and gentlemen's seats, scattered in such profusion over a seemingly remote district, cannot fail to impress him with high ideas of the wealth, number, and industry of the inhabitants. The castle is situated at a small distance from the town, on a neck of land formed by the junction of the Leven with the Frith of Clyde. It is built upon a rock, whose sides, except in one place, are entirely composed of inaccessible precipices. About the middle of its height the rock divides, and rises into two equal summits. It is formed into basaltic columns of black whinstone, which possess a magnetic quality, and in which fine capillary zeolite and prehnite are found. Anciently it was esteemed one of the strongest fortresses in the island; from its situation it commands the Clyde, and is the key of the western islands. A governor and garrison are always stationed here. The only royal burgh in this county is Dunbarton.

Table of the Dates and Frequencies of the Periods of the

of the

Name of the Period	Frequency	
	Number of Days	Number of Weeks
1. 1st Period	10	1.43
2. 2nd Period	10	1.43
3. 3rd Period	10	1.43
4. 4th Period	10	1.43
5. 5th Period	10	1.43
6. 6th Period	10	1.43
7. 7th Period	10	1.43
8. 8th Period	10	1.43
9. 9th Period	10	1.43
10. 10th Period	10	1.43
11. 11th Period	10	1.43
12. 12th Period	10	1.43
13. 13th Period	10	1.43
14. 14th Period	10	1.43
15. 15th Period	10	1.43
16. 16th Period	10	1.43
17. 17th Period	10	1.43
18. 18th Period	10	1.43
19. 19th Period	10	1.43
20. 20th Period	10	1.43

The following table shows the dates and frequencies of the periods of the

of the

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A Table of the Extent and Population of the Parishes in Dunbartonshire.

PARISHES.	EXTENT.		Number of Persons.
	Miles English.	Length Breadth	
Arroquhar - - - - -	4	3	470
Bonhill - - - - -	4	4	2460
Cardross - - - - -	7	3	2549
Cumberland - - - - -	7	5½	2549
Dunbarton - - - - -	2½	1	2541
Kilmaronock - - - - -	5	4	879
Kilpatrick, New - - - - -	7	5	1404
----- Old - - - - -	8	4	2844
Kirkintilloch - - - - -	6	6	3210
Luss - - - - -	9	5	953
Roseneath - - - - -	7	2	632
Row - - - - -	14	8	970

PARISHES.

BEGINNING our description of this county from the south-east, we have first to notice the parish of NEW or EAST KILPATRICK. The great canal passes through the south part of this parish. There are six thriving bleachfields here; the minerals are coal, lime, and ironstone. Tradition gives to Kilpatrick the honour of being the birth-place of the tutelary saint of Ireland.

West from this is OLD or WEST KILPATRICK, extending along the banks of the Clyde. The lower ground is thin and gravelly; on the hills there is a good deal of natural wood. The bleachfields and printfields employ upwards of 1000 hands. In some places the vestiges of Graham's Dike or Agricola's wall may be seen. The minerals are coal and limestone.

DUNBARTON lies beautifully along the banks of the Frith of Clyde, and the river Leven. The greater part is flat, with a southern exposure; the soil is thin and gravelly, but pretty fertile. The river Leven is navigable as far as the tide reaches, which is about 3 miles. The town is a royal burgh, and a presbytery seat; it has a good harbour, which employs about 2000 tons of shipping. The

rock and castle, one of the most ancient fortresses in Scotland, are very striking objects; the view from the top is exquisite.

CARDROSS stretches along the Frith of Clyde, where the soil is light and gravelly; on the banks of the Leven it is a pretty deep loam. The noted printfields of Dalquhurn and Cordale lie in this parish. Limestone is the only useful mineral hitherto discovered. Dalquhurn was the birth-place of Dr Tobias Smollet, author of *Roderick Random*, &c. There is a neat monument, with a suitable inscription, erected to his memory, near the village of Renton.

The parish of Row lies also on the Frith of Clyde. The greater part is hilly and mountainous. The east part, however, is pretty flat, and the soil light, and not unproductive.

ROSENEATH is the most westerly parish of this county, in the form of a peninsula. It is a continued ridge of high ground, and, being on the coast, it is well situated for fishing. There is a fine seat here, the property of the Duke of Argyll, which gives its name to the parish. The castle of Roseneath was burnt down in 1802; a modern house is now building after a very elegant plan.

ARROQUHAR is the most northerly parish of the county. The whole is mountainous: but since the introduction of sheep husbandry, the hills have put on a beautiful verdure in place of heath and copse-wood.

The parish of Luss extends along the western banks of Loch Lomond. In some places the soil bears good crops, but by far the greater part is hill. The inn here was very bad, but we understand the present tenant has greatly improved it of late. The house of Rosedoe, the property of Sir John Colquhoun, Bart. is an excellent modern building, situated on a promontory, and commanding some noble views of the lake. There are two slate quarries here, and excellent freestone.

On the opposite side of the Loch lies KILMARONOCK. The windings of the river Endrick, Buchannan-House, the seat of the Duke of Montrose, with its extensive lawns and forests, present the traveller with a most beautiful landscape. These, combined with the lake, render this quarter highly picturesque. Here the remains of some ancient castles are still to be seen.

On the banks of the Leven lies the parish of BONHILL. The soil is partly loam, and partly gravelly; the whole is enclosed and well cultivated. The purity and softness of the water of the Leven, giving it a decided superiority in bleaching, at an early period attracted notice. About the year 1768, a printfield was set down; since then several others have been added, and that manufacture has now reached great perfection.

The adjacent parish of KIRKINTILLOCH is of a triangular form. The surface is finely varied by swells and risings, and, on the whole, is well cultivated. The Kelvin, which is a considerable stream, waters the parish; it has also the benefit of the great canal passing through it. Several vestiges of Graham's dike may be traced here. The minerals are coal, limestone, freestone, and ironstone.

In CUMBERNAULD, which borders on the shires of Lanark and Stirling, the surface is beautifully variegated by hill and dale. Almost the whole is arable, being partly a stiff clay, and partly a light gravelly soil. Coal and limestone abound. The new road from Glasgow to Edinburgh passes through it, as does also the great canal; Cumbernauld House is the residence of Lord Elphinstone. At Castlecary some remains of Roman art are pointed out, and vestiges of Graham's Dike may be traced in various places.

ROADS.

The only road of consequence through this county is to Inverary: It is one of the most interesting in the kingdom, and forms a part of one of the Highland tours now so much frequented. In order to give the whole tour under one view, we have reserved it for the APPENDIX.

CHIEF SEATS.—*Cumbernauld House*, Lord Elphinstone.—*Buchannan House*, Duke of Montrose.—*Roseneath*, Duke of Argyll.—*Rosedoe*, Colquhoun, Bart.—*Levenbank*, Campbell of Stonefield.—*Bonhill*, Smollet.—*Broomly*, Carmichael.—*Woodbank*, Scott.—*Cameron*, Smollet.—*Arden* or *Ardenconnel*, Buchannan.—*Roselodge*, Colquhoun.—*Cumstraddan*, Colquhoun.—*Faslane*, Colquhoun, Bart.—*Ardoch*, Graham of Gartmore.—*Drumfork*, Laird.—*Cam-bus Erskine*, Dennistone, &c. &c.

Table of Heights in Dunbartonshire.

Though this county is mountainous, we do not know that any of them have been measured; indeed they are connected with others still higher, which lie in the counties of Argyll and Perth, such as Ben Lomond, Ben Arthur, &c. See these counties.

TO THE
PRINCIPAL ROADS
IN
SCOTLAND.

AYR		No. of		DUMFRIES		No. of	
	Pag.	Miles.		Pag.	Miles.		Miles.
To Brownhill -	261	48	To Carlisle -	217	37		
Cumnock, Old	261	16½	Castle Douglas -	217	18		
----- New	261	22	Glasgow by Hamil-				
Dailly Kirk -	263	16½	ton -	192	72¼		
Dumfries -	261	62	----- by Cum-				
Girvan -	262	20	nock -	193	81		
----- by Dailly	263	22½	Glenluce -	217	63½		
Glasgow -	187	33½	Gretna -	217	23½		
Greenock -	272	68½	Monyhive -	219	16½		
Irvine -	263	10	New Galloway	219	24		
Kilmarnock -	264	11	Portpatrick -	217	79½		
Maybole -	262	8½	Stranraer -	217	73½		
Sanquhar -	261	34	Dunse to Coldstream	130	10¾		
Bathgate to Uphall	164	6					
Beith to Kilmarnock	234	16					
			EDINBURGH				
BERWICK			To Aberdeen by Fife-				
To Chirnside -	128	8½	shire -		79	109	
Coldstream -	128	14¾	----- by Perth		83	123	
Cornhill -	128	13½	Arbroath	79	60		
Dunse -	128	14	Ayr -	68	76¾		
Greenlaw -	128	22	Banff by Forfar	86	166¾		
Hawick -	128	44½	----- by Stirling	86	206¼		
Kelso -	128	23½	Bank House	89	188½		
Boness to Falkirk -	164	7¼	Bannockburn	62	21		
----- to Queensferry	164	9½	Bernera -	74	33		
			Berwick-upon-				
			Tweed -		55	55	
DUMFRIES			Biggar -		68	27½	
To Annan -	217	15	Breachin -		83	83	
Ayr -	261	62	Callendar -		76	51½	
			Carlisle -		59	90¾	

EDINBURGH			EDINBURGH		
	Pag.	No. of Miles.		Pag.	No. of Miles.
To Carnwath -	68	25	To Lauder -	63	25
Castle Douglas -	67	89	Laurencekirk -	83	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coldstream -	64	47	Leadhills -	68	46
Cumbernauld -	79	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	Linlithgow -	79	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cumnock -	68	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	London -	58	400 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cupar-Angus -	83	53	Maybole -	68	85 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cupar-Fife -	79	30	Melrose -	62	35
Dingwall -	93	175	Moffat -	66	48 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dornoch -	93	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	Montrose -	79	72
Dumbarton -	78	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	Musselburgh -	55	6
Dumfries by <i>Noble-</i>			Noblehouse -	65	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
house -	65	71	Newcastle -	58	119
----- by <i>Linton</i>	67	71	Peebles -	62	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
----- by <i>Loch-</i>			Perth -	83	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
maben -	67	74 $\frac{1}{4}$	Perth by <i>Fifeshire</i>	82	38 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dunbar -	55	28	Portpatrick -	68	133
Dundee -	79	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	St Andrews -	96	49
Dunkeld -	99	55	Selkirk -	59	35 $\frac{3}{4}$
Falkirk -	79	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stirling -	74	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fochabers -	91	158	Stonehaven -	83	108
Forfar -	83	71	Stranraer -	68	126 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fort Augustus -	89	145	Tain -	93	201
Fort George -	89	165	Thurso -	93	290 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fort William -	78	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tranent -	55	10
Galashiels -	62	30	Whitburn -	71	21
Girvan -	68	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	Watten -	93	278 $\frac{3}{4}$
Glasgow by <i>Mid-</i>			Whithorn -	68	115 $\frac{3}{4}$
Calder -	71	44	Wick -	93	270 $\frac{1}{4}$
----- by <i>Uphall</i>	72	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wigton -	68	104 $\frac{3}{4}$
----- by <i>Falkirk</i>	79	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wilsontown -	75	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grantown -	89	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	York -	58	200
Greenlaw -	64	36 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Haddington -	55	17			
Hawick -	59	47 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Inverary by <i>Stirling</i>	76	115 $\frac{1}{4}$			
----- by <i>Glasgow</i>	78	104			
Inverbervie -	79	84 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Inverness -	87	156			
Kinross -	83	25			
Jedburgh -	62	46 $\frac{1}{2}$			
John O'Groat's					
House -	96	280 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Kelso -	69	42 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Killin by <i>Perth</i>	100	94			
Kirk of Shotts -	71	27 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Kirkcudbright -	67	99			
----- by					
Biggar -	68	100			
Lanark -	75	32			

GLASGOW

To Aberdeen -	196	143
Ayr by <i>Kilmarnock</i>	187	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
--- by <i>Irvine</i> -	188	37
--- by <i>Kilwinning</i>	189	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beith -	189	19
Callendar -	198	37 $\frac{1}{4}$
Campbelton -	198	100
Carlisle -	191	101
Carluke -	185	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
Crieff -	196	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cumbernauld	187	14
Cumnock -	193	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dumbarton -	197	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dumblane -	196	33

GLASGOW					
	Pag.	No. of Miles.		Pag.	No. of Miles.
To Dumfries by <i>Lead-</i>			<i>Greenlaw to Coldstream</i>	130	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>hills</i> -	192	72 $\frac{1}{4}$			
<i>by Cum-</i>			HADDINGTON		
<i>nock</i> -	193	81			
<i>by Muirkirk</i>	194	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	To Aberlady -	114	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fort William	198	97	Dalkeith -	115	11
Girvan -	190	55	Dirleton -	114	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Greenock by <i>Paisley</i>	185	24	Dunse -	115	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>by Renfrew</i>	186	22	Ford -	115	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hamilton by <i>Broom-</i>			North Berwick	116	9
<i>house toll</i> -	184	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pencaitland -	115	5
<i>by Rutherglen</i>	184	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Jedburgh to Lauder</i>	144	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
Helensburgh -	197	22	<i>Kelso to Hawick</i> -	128	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inverary -	197	60	<i>to Berwick</i> -	128	23 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>by Helens-</i>			<i>to Jedburgh</i>	145	10
<i>burgh</i> -	198	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>to Selkirk</i> -	145	18
Inverness -	197	161 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Lauder to Kelso</i> -	129	17
Irvine -	188	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Kilmarnock to Hamilton</i>	264	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Killin -	198	59	<i>to Irvine</i>	265	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kilmarnock	187	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Mauchline</i>	266	8
Kilpatrick -	197	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Linlithgow to Bathgate</i>	164	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kilsyth -	186	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>to Boness</i>	164	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kilwinning -	189	28	<i>to Grange-</i>		
Kirkintilloch	186	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>mouth</i> -	164	4
Kirkcudbright	195	87	<i>to Queens-</i>		
Lanark -	184	25	<i>ferry</i> -	164	9
<i>by Carlisle</i>	185	25	<i>Moffat to Carlisle</i> -	220	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maybole -	190	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Newton Stewart to</i>		
Moffat -	191	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Whithorn</i> -	241	18
Neilston -	198	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Peebles to Glasgow</i>	155	51
Oban -	197	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>to Kelso</i> -	155	39
Paisley -	185	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>to Lanark</i> -	155	28
Perth -	196	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>to Selkirk</i> -	155	21
Port-Glasgow	185	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Portpatrick to Carlisle</i>	240	118 $\frac{1}{2}$
Port-Patrick -	190	89	<i>to Glenluce</i>	241	16
Renfrew -	186	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>to Stranraer</i>	241	6
Rothsay -	198	40	<i>to Whithorn</i>	241	37
Saltcoats -	199	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Prestonpans to North</i>		
Sanquhar -	193	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Berwick</i> -	116	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stirling -	186	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>to Aberlady</i>	116	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>by Cumber-</i>			<i>Selkirk to Hawick</i>	148	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>nauld</i> -	187	27	<i>Saltcoats to Beith</i>	266	11
Stranraer -	190	83 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>to Kilwinning</i>	266	
Stewarton -	188	18			

END OF VOL. I.

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ERRATA.

Vol. I. p. 72, l. 1. "Mail Coach Road,"
Index.—Edinburgh to Banthorn, Banthorn,
read thus:

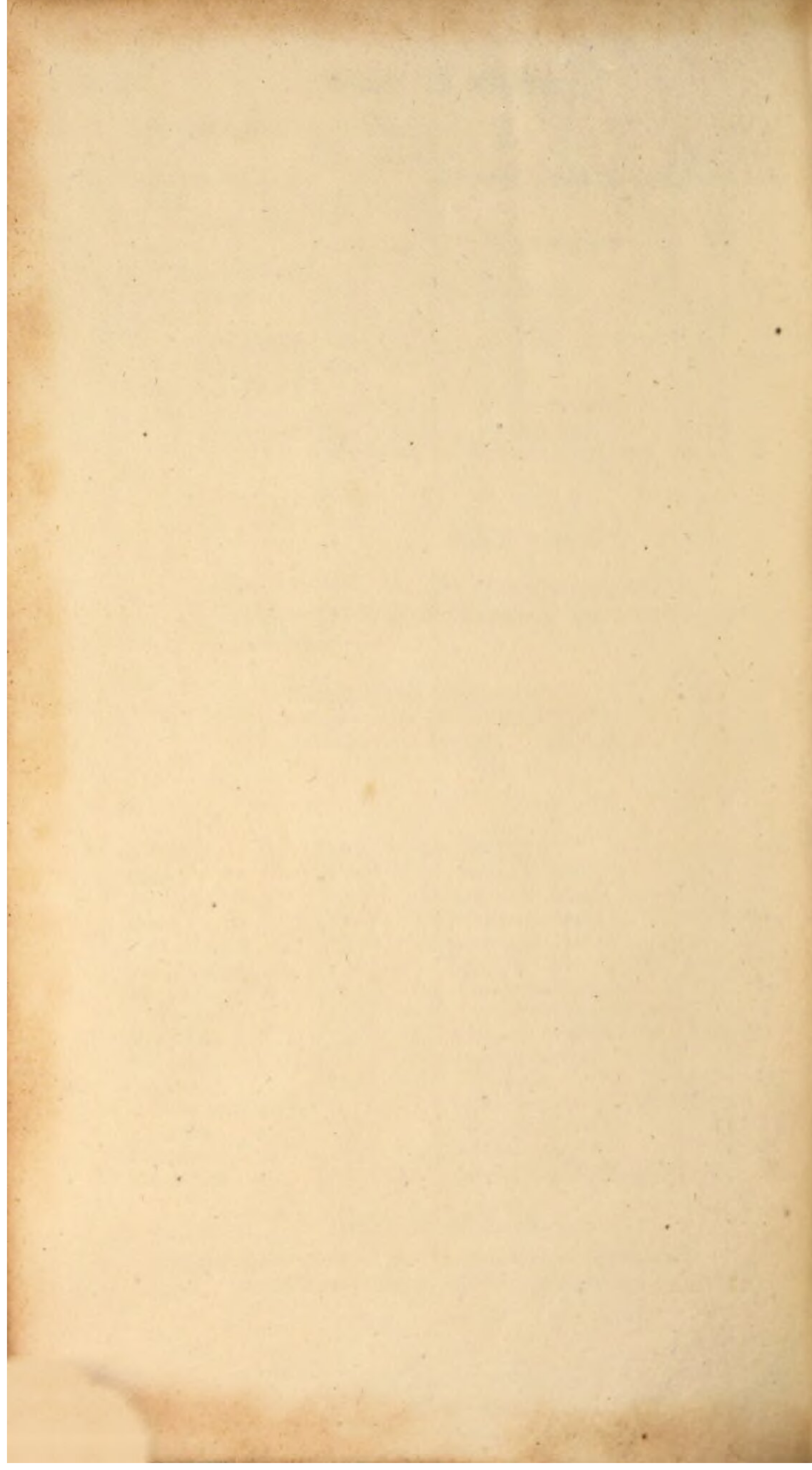
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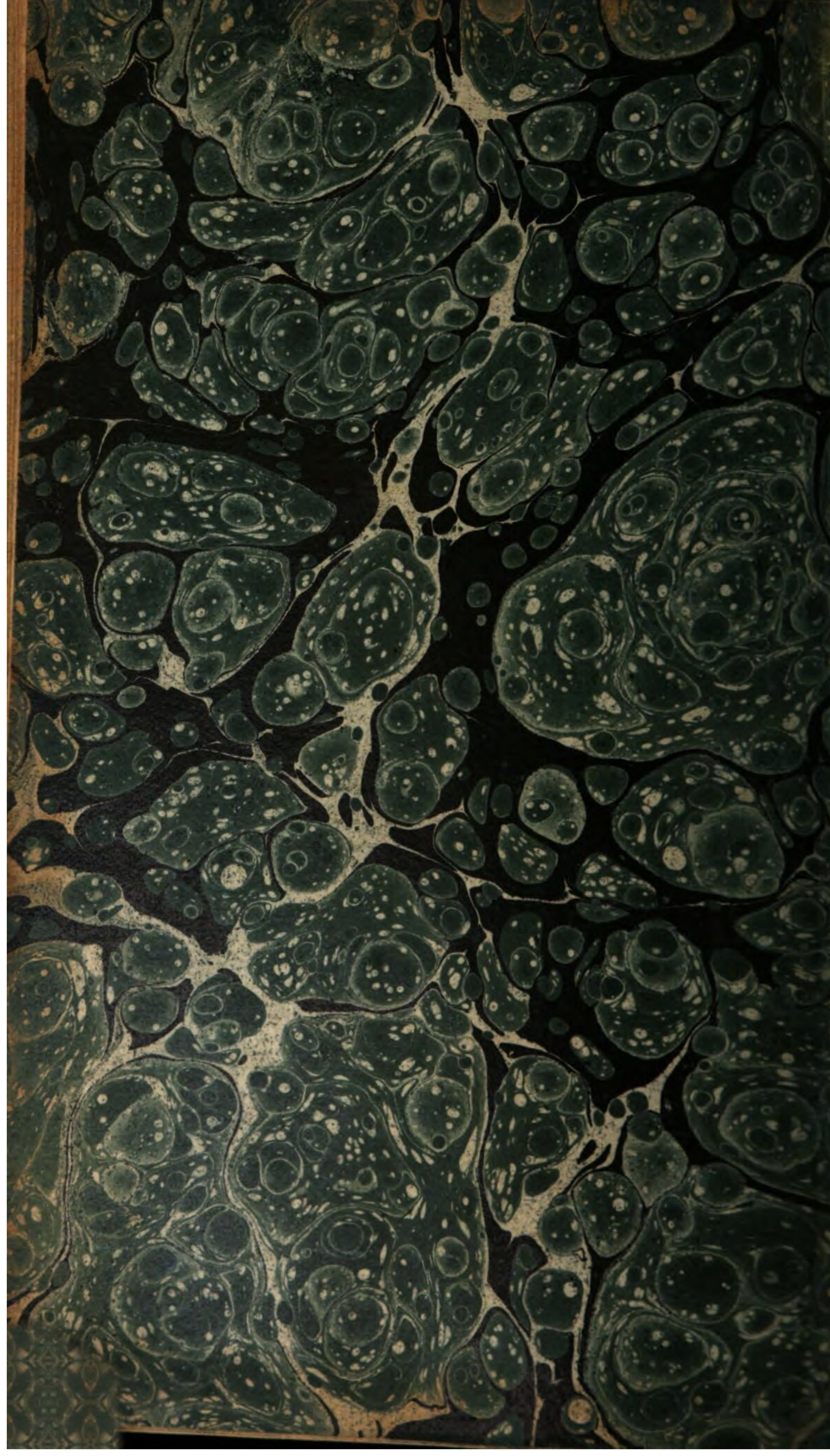
ERRATA.

Vol. I. p. 79. l. 17. *dele* "Mail Coach Road."

INDEX.—Edinburgh to Bankhouse, Bannockburn, and Berner.
read thus:

	<i>Pag.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Edinburgh to Bankhouse,	62	21
————— to Bannockburn,	74	33
————— to Bernera,	89	188 $\frac{1}{2}$





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